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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

VOL. XV

OCTOBER, 1957

No. 2



FALL HUNTING ISSUE

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1957 Hunting Seasons and Regulations

Kansas sportsmen and those attracted from other states should have excellent hunting opportunities this fall according to all reports reaching the Fish and Game Commission. Game surveys completed in August and reports from field personnel, land owners and sportsmen are encouraging, particularly in respect to quail.

Quail hunters can look forward to the opening of the season with the assurance that, with weather permitting, it should be a season comparable with or better than last year. The quail crop appears to be excellent in all of the Eastern Kansas Quail Range. Cover is

dense and will be heavy over much of the hunting area. Good dogs will definitely be an asset.

Pheasant populations are generally up over the 1956 season in the 58 counties opened to hunting. Heavy spring rains adversely effected the nesting of these birds in certain areas, however, many late hatches were seen in August. Cover is extremely dense throughout the pheasant range and hunting will be difficult. Again good dogs will be an asset as there is an ample supply of birds in nearly every county to provide good hunting. The two-day prairie chicken season should prove very popular with Kansas hunters this fall. A

heavy carryover of adult birds from last year with a good spring hatch of young birds is reported. There are eighteen and one-half counties opened to hunting and this area should provide excellent shooting.

Kansas should have an excellent waterfowl season if the weather will continue to co-operate. Lagoons, ponds, sloughs, marshes, etc. over all of the state are full of water this fall, which should entice a large duck flight through this area. Feed is plentiful which should have a tendency to hold ducks in the area for a longer period of time. In addition, several thousand acres of land in the Cheyenne Bottoms in Barton County is under water which should mean many thousands of ducks and other waterfowl will migrate there. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service report improved waterfowl conditions in the Canadian breeding grounds and down through the Central Flyway. This means more ducks should pass through Kansas during the fall migration southward.

In setting the 1957 hunting seasons, the Fish and Game Commission tried to satisfy as nearly as possible the demands of all sections of the state, within the limits of sound game management practices. They have tried to provide for a better distribution of the hunting pressure and give the week-end hunter an opportunity by including week ends and holidays in the open date.

It will be difficult going for the upland game-bird hunter. Cover will be unusually dense and stamina will be needed to trudge the fields. It is hoped that all sportsmen will exercise respect for the game laws and private property upon which they will be hunting. Those hunters with contacts in the field should have little difficulty in bringing home some birds.

Here is a summary of the Kansas hunting seasons and regulations for 1957:

QUAIL: November 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, December 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 in all counties. Daily shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. Daily bag limit 8; possession limit after opening day, two days' bag limit.

PHEASANTS: Open season, November 9 to 12, both dates inclusive, in the following counties: Barber, Barton, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Comanche, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Meade, Mitchell, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Washington, and Wichita. Daily bag limit, 3 cock birds; possession limit after opening day, two days' bag limit. Pheasants in possession of hunters and in lockers must retain head and feet. Daily shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN: Open season, October 26, 27, in the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Butler, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cowley, Coffey, Chase, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Linn,

Lyon, Morris, Osage, Wabaunsee, Wilson, Woodson, and that part of Shawnee County lying west of Highway US-75. Daily bag limit 2; possession limit, two days' bag limit.

SQUIRREL: Open season, September 1 to December 31, inclusive. Daily bag limit, 8; possession limit, two days' bag limit. Legal shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

BULLFROGS: Open season, July 1 to September 30, inclusive. Daily bag limit, 8.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS: (Except otter, badger, beaver, and raccoon). Season, December 1 to January 31, both dates inclusive.

BEAVER AND OTTER: No open season.

RACCOON: Open season, November 15 to January 31, both dates inclusive.

RED AND GRAY FOX AND BADGER: No closed season. Open from January 1, to December 31.

SWIFT OR PRAIRIE FOX: No open season.

RABBITS: Closed season on rabbits from October 16, to December 14, inclusive, with the following exceptions—October 26, 27, November 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, December 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, all dates inclusive. Daily bag limit on cottontails, 10; possession limit, 20. No bag or possession limits on jackrabbits. Rabbit hunters unless otherwise exempt from hunting license requirements, must have a license to hunt rabbits.

DUCKS AND COOT: Season, October 12 to December 25, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit on ducks (except coots and mergansers), 5; possession limit, 10. Daily bag limit on coots, 10; possession limit, 10. Daily bag limit American and red-breasted mergansers, 5 singly or in the aggregate of both kinds; possession limit, 10. Daily bag and possession limit on hooded mergansers, 1. Hooded mergansers (but not American and red-breasted mergansers) must be included in the established daily bag and possession limit for other ducks. One wood duck is permitted in the regular daily bag and possession limits.

GEESE: Season, October 12 to December 10, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit on geese, 6; possession limit, 6, including in such limit not more than 1 white-fronted goose, or 2 Canada geese or its subspecies, or 1 Canada goose or its subspecies and 1 white-fronted goose.

SHOOTING HOURS: Shooting hours on ducks, geese, coots and mergansers will be one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, including the opening day of the season on each species.

RAILS AND GALLINULES: September 1 to November 9, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit (except Sora rails), 15 singly or in the aggregate. Daily shooting hours same as for ducks and geese.

SORA: Season, September 1 to November 9, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 25. Shooting hours same as for ducks and geese.

MOURNING, TURTLE DOVES: Season, September 1 to October 20, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 10. Daily shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

POSSESSION PERIOD: The postseason period for possession of quail, pheasants, and prairie chicken remains the same as in previous years, 30 days following the close of the open season for taking any of the three species.

WILSON'S SNIPE: Season, October 12 to November 10, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 8.

DUCK STAMP: It shall be unlawful for any person over the age of sixteen years to hunt for or take any migratory waterfowl unless at such time he or she is in possession of an unexpired properly canceled federal migratory bird stamp (duck stamp) with name of owner written across the face of the stamp in ink.

QUAIL STAMP: All persons who hunt quail and are required to have a hunting license must also procure and affix to that license a quail stamp, with the owner's name written across the face of the stamp in ink.

OTHER HUNTING REGULATIONS: No game bird or game animal shall be shot at, killed or pursued from a motor boat, airplane, or automobile and no wild game bird shall be shot at or killed unless that bird is in flight.

It is unlawful to hunt and kill wild game birds and wild game animals with gun larger than ten gauge.

It is unlawful to hunt, kill, pursue or have in possession any wild song and insectivorous bird or destroy the nests or eggs of such birds.

It shall be unlawful to use directly or indirectly live waterfowl decoys for the taking of waterfowl, nor may waterfowl be taken by means, aid or use of cattle, horses or mules, or by baiting.

The use of shotguns in the taking of waterfowl and doves is permitted providing such guns are not capable of holding more than three shells in magazine and chamber combined. The use of plugs in automatic and repeating shotguns is permitted providing such plugs cannot be removed without disassembling gun.

Young Hunters Need Help Now

With the approach of fall, sportsmen are beginning to oil up shotguns and rifles, to harden up dogs, and to touch up decoys. Many, however, are overlooking an important point which will have much bearing upon the success or failure of trips now being planned. These are hunters with young sons who have just reached the age when they will accompany their dads on trips afield and who will be disappointed if they are not given the opportunity of taking their chances in the field.

Whether an embryonic hunter becomes a true sportsman or game hog, a pleasant shooting companion or a menace, whether he will be a skilled marksman or a dub, depends largely upon parental guidance before as well as during the hunting season.

Too many fathers wait until the season opens before acquainting their sons with shooting safety rules, field etiquette, and the general behavior which sets the sportsman apart from the pot hunter. Some hand their sons shotguns the day before the season opens and expect them to use them safely after a few minutes of instruction in how to load and work the action. The usual excuse is that time will not permit greater attention to the essential details of training and marksmanship, but handing a boy a lethal weapon without such training is inviting disaster.

Teach your son all phases of safe gun handling now, before the hunting season opens. Teach him the rules of good sportsmanship; a few odd hours of dry firing and a pleasant week end with a handtrap or at the skeet field, and your son will be ready for the real thing.

Young hunters need help now.

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

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.

On Our Cover

We won't attempt to take sides in the old argument of rifle versus shotgun for squirrel hunting, but here is one fellow that prefers a .22-caliber, scope-sighted rifle to down his bushy-tails.

Pictured here is Bob Britton, well-known sportsman of eastern Kansas, who writes an outdoor column for the *Emporia Times*. The locale is a heavily timbered tract adjacent to the Neosho river in Lyon county.

Britton's favorite way of hunting squirrels is to sit quietly against a large tree trunk (picture below) and wait for their appearance. When one is spotted, he rises slowly, centers the cross hairs and squeezes. Down comes tomorrow's dinner in a shower of leaves.



It's Whooper Time Again

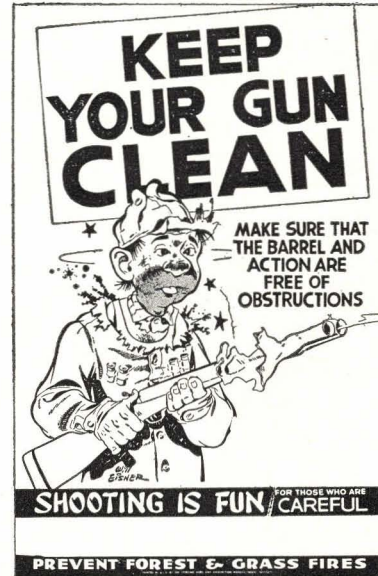
Once again it is the Fall of the year—hunting time—Whooping Crane time.

Once again we are faced with the problem of making sure that the few Whooping Cranes now in existence will have a safe passage through the state of Kansas during their seasonal migration. The danger time is here.

With hunters in the field, there should be only one rule to follow. Do not shoot at any large white bird! Whooping cranes have a very marked appearance, but, to those who are not familiar with their appearance, they could be mistaken for a snow goose. Both have white bodies and black wing-tips. There the similarity ends. The whooper has a long beak in contrast to the shorter bill of the goose. The long legs of the crane trail out behind him in flight while the short legs of the goose are drawn up under his body. Also there is considerable difference in size between the whooper and the snow goose, the whooping crane being much larger.

Surveys conducted this summer in the remote areas of Canada where the whoopers nest reveal that at least three young were hatched off. These young do not have the characteristic coloration of the adults. Instead, their plumage more nearly resembles the sandhill crane. These young normally migrate with the parent birds.

Since there is no way to accurately census whoopers in their summer nesting grounds, the total population will not be known until all arrive at Aransas Refuge in Texas to spend the winter. Let's all hope that gains have been made this summer.



A Hunting Code

Be a Good Sport

1. Respect the rights of your hunting companions and landowners.
2. Do not hunt on the property of others without asking permission. Be courteous even if your request is refused.
3. Poor sportsmanship of someone else is no excuse for you.

Be a Conservationist

1. Do not kill beneficial birds just for sport.
2. Remember that you will want to hunt again next year and so must help to conserve the supply.
3. Don't use every moving creature as a target.

Be Humane

1. Humaneness is the cardinal rule of all sportsmen.
2. Shoot to kill. There is no sport in crippling game that will run away and die.
3. Put a stop to useless pain.

Obey the Law

1. Laws are for your protection and benefit.
2. Most laws are within reason and have been made for a useful purpose.
3. When you hunt without a license, you are shirking your responsibility as well as taking a risk.

Suggestions

1. Your game protector is your friend and a gentleman. Get acquainted with him.
2. Remember that if you do not play safe today, you may have no opportunity to do so tomorrow.



View of Leavenworth County State Lake from the south shelter house.

THE STATE LAKES OF KANSAS . . . *first of a series*

Leavenworth County State Lake

By **GEORGE VALYER**

(EDITOR'S NOTE: From time to time in future issues of this magazine, articles will appear on various state lakes. With forty of these fishing impoundments already established, and more contemplated, there will be no lack of material for many issues to come. Kansas sportsmen can well be proud of these lakes which their license dollars have built and this series is designed to make them better acquainted with the outdoor recreational opportunities offered by these waters and parks.)

Driving through the Kaw river valley in the month of October is a pleasant experience for anyone. It was particularly nice on this crisp fall day because no frost had yet dulled the green of summer on the leaves and yet the air was pleasantly cool and invigorating. Apple trees along the highway were

loaded with the red and yellow fruit of the season and the long rows of corn, browning in the afternoon sun, were promise of a full granary.

I was very pleased at the moment because I was headed for a spot of which I had heard much. Many had told me that Leavenworth County State Lake was a good place to fish at this time of year besides being one of the beauty spots of Kansas. Even with the previous descriptions running through my mind, I was not prepared for the beautiful vista which spread out before me at every turn of the road.

After turning of U. S. 24-40 at Tonganoxie, you im-

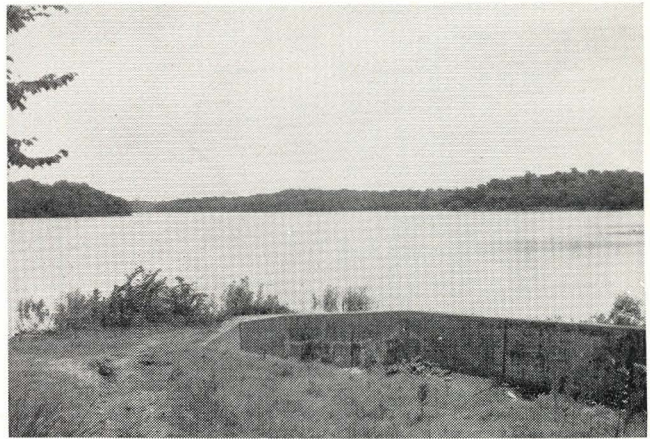
mediately find yourself in sharply rolling hills as you drive on state highway K-16. You are there almost before you know it because the entrance to the park is only four miles from this pleasant little town. For a few moments after you enter the park you do not see the lake at all but then, through a break in the trees, there it is—sparkling clear and beckoning.

If you are like me, you don't want to wait a moment longer than necessary to get a bait in the water when you reach a spot like this. But in this case, let's take in a little of the scenery before we start in to lure fish. The asphalt road on which we are driving takes us along the edge of the hills and affords many beautiful views overlooking the lake. A spring-fed stream gurgles down a rocky channel past a picturesque camping area. A little farther along we see the gravel road leading to the lake shore and concession area. We'll come back to this road to get to the boat dock.



Here is Superintendent John White.

As we wind our way around the hills we come across the park headquarters and stop a few moments to talk with John White, the superintendent. John tells us that "Yes, fishing is pretty good this time of year." "The bass are hitting surface lures and channels are taking chicken livers." He also informs us that if you can come up with some minnows, you might get a string of crappie. John also assures us that J. G. Simpson, the concessionaire can supply us with the minnows and any other bait we might want. Boat rental is also very reasonable—only \$1.50 for eight hours.



A view of the lake from the spillway at the west end of the dam.

As we travel on around the lake, we eventually come to the dam which creates this fine fishing spot. Incidentally, this dam was constructed in 1928 just two years after the original state lake building program was inaugurated. It backs up 175 surface acres of water. We park on the dam itself and get a good look at a great portion of the lake but we still can't see the boat dock which is off to our right in an arm.

On we go, up into the hills again and soon we come across a secluded picnic and camping area on the west side of the lake. Here also is a stone shelter house—one of two in the park. The other one is located on a hill overlooking the lake from the south.

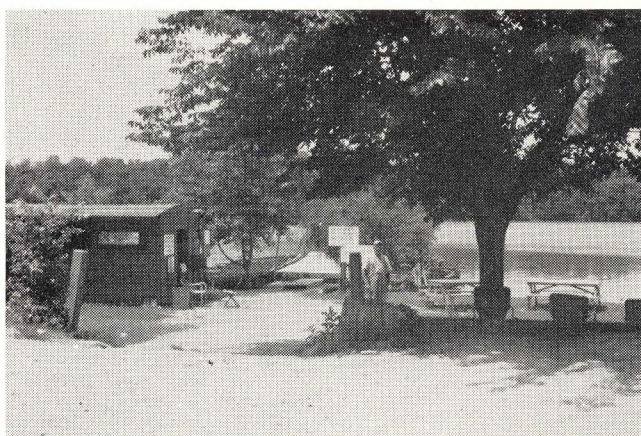
Now it's time to retrace our path back to the road which leads us to the waters edge and, in a few minutes we step out of our car at the boat dock. Just as promised, here was everything a fisherman could desire. A good boat, plenty of bait and even a snack of sandwiches and coffee. In a few moments we have loaded tackle into the boat and mounted our motor. Away we go to the west end of the lake where sharp rock bluffs rise abruptly from the water. This ought to be a good place for bass. Out come the casting rods and plugs and we are ready for an afternoon of good fishing.

If I told you that I caught lunker after lunker that afternoon, you'd think I was bragging. If I told you that the fish weren't hitting, you would think I wasn't very smart because, after all, you have to be smarter than the fish to catch them.

Nearly all species of fish commonly found in Kansas waters can be found in Leavenworth County State Lake. There are channel catfish, flatheads, large-mouth bass, crappie, drum, and bluegill. Large flatheads running from 40 to 50 pounds are occasionally taken. Channels run up to 13 pounds in size and bass falling into the lunker classification (five pounds or over) are not uncommon.

Leavenworth County State Lake is a favorite fishing spot for many northeast Kansas fishermen. Almost any day of the spring, summer and early fall you can find anglers from Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City, Leavenworth and many smaller towns fishing along the banks or from boats. Many campers find the park area of 506 acres inviting and, through the summer, nearly every state in the nation is represented by tourists who request camping permits. To give you an idea of the number of persons who use this lake and park, here are some figures. Last year, 43,406 fishermen used the lake and 1,397 campers set up their tents within the confines of the park.

Yes, it is a popular lake and park, but there is always room for one more. If you have never visited this jewell-like lake resting in these tree covered hills,—well, you've missed a mighty fine spot in the old Sunflower State.



Pictured here is the bait house and boat dock at Leavenworth County State Lake. Concessionaire J. G. Simpson stands to the right of entrance walk.

The Man with the Badge

By ERNEST F. SWIFT
Executive Director, National Wildlife Federation

On November 18, 1955, a West Virginia conservation officer, E. S. Anderson, shot and killed Clyde J. Tennant for resisting arrest when caught spotlighting for deer. Anderson was later charged with murder. The officer was an old-timer in the business, 67-years-old, and with a reputation for good judgment. Anderson claimed Tennant threatened to shoot him and he did not fire until Tennant raised his gun and took aim.

Anderson was in the locality looking for Tennant at the request of the owner of the land upon which the shooting occurred.

Anderson had to stand the costs of his own defense,

but conservationists rallied to raise part of the expense money. Naturally stories were circulated to prejudice public opinion, common in cases of this kind. Just a little illegal game for a life. Supposing the officer had lost his life for just a little illegal game?

The basic difference to be considered is that the officer represented all the concepts of law and order around which governments have developed, while the game violator represented lawlessness and a contempt for human life. His greed was paramount to public interest.

Anderson was recently found not guilty by a jury trial.

Pinning a badge on a man does something to him; his mental outlook has to adjust to the responsibility and authority vested in him. The authority to restrict the liberty of fellow citizens should not be taken lightly nor should it be abused. The adjustment will determine a man's ability, self-restraint, judgment and courage.

A successful game warden by nature is an individualist. He enjoys being his own boss, working out his own problems and the competition of matching wits with offenders of the law. He is not just a woods cop, although he must be a crafty manhunter, with the sleuthing ability of a city detective as well as a master craftsman in the woods. He must know the laws he enforces from A to Izzard and be something of a trial lawyer.

In this present day of automobiles and radio, he is beginning to lose affinity with nature; with the woods, fields and waters. He hikes less, rides more and does not put forth the physical effort of his predecessors; seldom carries a pack or sleeps in the brush.

Too few wardens ever reach their full potential in their own field of conservation. When a warden allows the job to become routine, he is either slipping or lacks imagination. There is no place for routine game law enforcement. In addition to knowing all the tricks of the trade in enforcement, the warden should be well grounded in the biological field of fish and game, and have a working knowledge of forestry and land management. All these specialties develop him into the overall field man that he should be. By virtue of these additional attributes he will be less a cop and more of a conservationist; better balanced in humor and humility.

Above all, he must have an intense fever for his work, be fanatically conscientious, indifferent to hour, physical discomforts, poor pay and public abuse. Many are called, some are chosen, but too few succeed. There is no better job in the entire field of conservation upon which to build decision and judgment for all specialties than some basic training in law enforcement.



Channel Catfish weighing more than ten or eleven pounds are not common at all. Therefore, you can readily understand why Albin Dabalak of Wichita considered this catch such a prize. On July 21 Dabalak was fishing in a strip pit near West Mineral, Kansas when he tied into a whopper which gave battle for 35 minutes. His worthy opponent weighed in at 22 pounds and 2 ounces. Is this a record for Kansas or can anyone top it?

The Old Excuse Won't Work

Whenever a problem comes up anymore, particularly if it's a problem of such significance, the common reaction is something like this: "Well, I'm a pretty little guy and can't do much about it."

Maybe that excuse is valid sometimes. But lots of times it isn't. For instance, everyone who drives a car—and almost everybody does nowadays—can help reduce the number of highway accidents.

And there's another important problem that comes to mind, now that the hunting season is well underway: Sportsman-landowner relations.

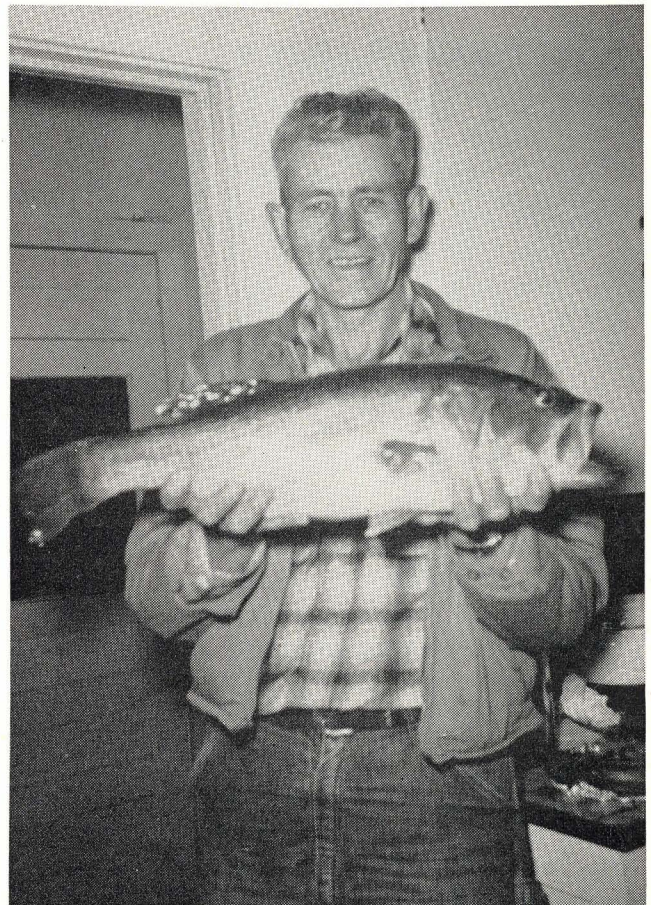
Every year the hunting season gets off to a pretty good start. This year, for example, a check of classified sections of state newspapers indicates that not so many landowners have closed their lands—yet. But the pattern, as the season goes on, is that more and more lands are closed. And often for good reasons.

Last year one man stopped hunting on his property because someone shot one of his horses and didn't even bother to tell him about it. Another man was justifiably angered by the trash hunters left on his land, so he closed it.

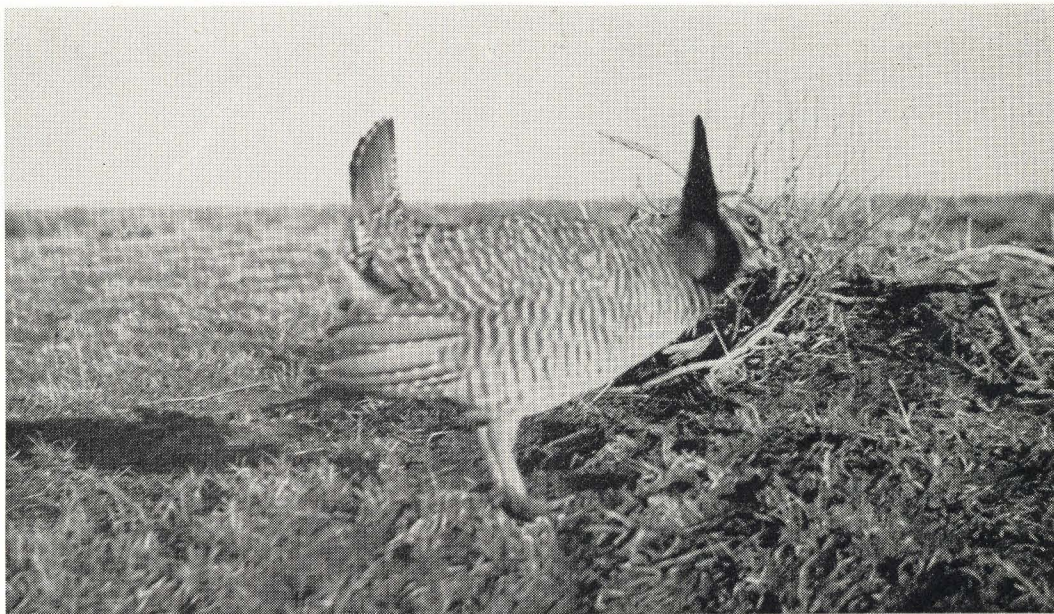
The solution to the sportsman-landowner problem is so simple that no problem should exist. But it does exist, and in increasingly significant proportions.

This much is certain: The old excuse, "I can't do anything about it," won't hold water. Everyone who hunts can do something about it. And the way to do it can be summed up in a few words: Respect the landowner's rights.—From *Wyoming Fish and Game*.

The winter diet of the sage grouse is made up almost entirely of sagebrush leaves.



Council Grove city lake has yielded another whopper largemouth black bass. On the morning of April 16, Fred Cassity of Cassoday, Kansas, flipped a Heddon sonic spin-size plug into the lake and had a terrific strike. When the battle was over, Cassity kept right on fishing. It wasn't till 6:30 in the evening that he got around to weighing the lunker at the caretaker's house. After being on a stringer for eight hours the bass still tipped the scales at an even 10 pounds and measured 24½ inches long. Last year a ten and one-half pound bass was taken at the same lake.



LESSER PRAIRIE CHICKEN . . . *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*

Kansas Bird Life

By MARVIN D. SCHWILLING

WHERE FOUND IN KANSAS—The lesser prairie chicken, properly named the pinnated grouse, probably occurred throughout at least the southwestern one-fourth of Kansas originally—or before the drought of the “dirty thirties.” Today their nesting range is restricted largely to the grassland—sagebrush and sandy areas along, or near, the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers. Extending east not quite half way across Kansas. They are seldom seen outside of this type habitat in summer. However, their seasonal fall and winter shift to feed in small grain fields may find the birds wandering up to thirty or forty miles outside of this area.

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS—A large pheasant sized bird weighing a little over a pound and a half. Overall build similar in shape to an overgrown bobwhite quail. Overall plumage is a transverse barred pattern of brown, black and gray. The males have a patch of long neck feathers, called pinnae, on either side of the neck that cover the air sacs. These feathers are erected straight up so as to almost, if not, touch above the head when the male struts and inflates the air sacs to produce the legendary booming sound.

SIMILAR SPECIES—The plumage coloration of the lesser and the greater prairie chicken are very similar. However they are not often confused in Kansas due to their difference in range and habitat requirements. The greater chicken is a bird of the tall grass areas

of eastern and northern Kansas. The lesser chicken is a bird of the grass-sagebrush sandhill areas of southwestern Kansas.

The arrangement of these transverse bars on the lesser chicken differ from those in the plumage on the back and neck of the greater chicken in that they have a broad brown bar enclosed by two narrow black bars. The greater has single broad and black bands. This barring continues on through the broad but short tail of the females but not in the males. Their tail is solid dark brown, almost black, with a white band around the outer end.

The air sacs of the lesser prairie chicken, when inflated, are a rather dull rubber red in color. They remind me very much of a child's small rubber ball. However the air sacs of the greater prairie chicken are considerably larger and a golden yellow in color. In fact the color of the greater chickens air sacs are the same golden yellow color as the eyebrows of both species.

VOICE—Both the males and the females cackle much like a domestic chicken. And the males are capable of producing a sound called “booming” while performing on the dancing grounds in the spring. It is difficult to describe the sound made by the lesser chicken while booming. It seems to me to consist of a slurring blu-r-r-r-p—blu-r-r-r-p—blu-r-r-r-p usually in a series of five or more such bursts. This blurr-

ing sound carries well and can be heard a considerable distance, up to at least two miles on quiet mornings.

HABITS—Prairie chickens are fascinating creatures in a variety of ways. They congregate into flocks in the fall and winter to leave the grassland-sagebrush area morning and evening, often flying several miles to feed in grain fields. They normally return to the grass and sage to loaf and roost. They have a fast rocking and rolling flight, similar to that of the bob-white quail. Their wings beat rapidly on the take off but as they gain the desired altitude they sail away rocking from side to side on their deeply cupped wings.

The flocks begin breaking up as spring approaches. The males begin their regular morning and evening visits to their old established booming grounds about the middle of February. These twice daily visits continue until about June 10 at which time the males go into a heavy molt and seek seclusion in the sagebrush. At the height of the booming season the males may stay and boom all night on the grounds if the moon is full and light is sufficient.

As the cocks break off from the spring flocks, the hens, too, quarrel among themselves and do not associate with each other until after the nest has been built and the young raised. The males do not help in nest building or brood raising. As insects, their principle summer food, become scarce in the fall they again group up to feed in the grain fields.

As a game bird the prairie chicken has excellent hunting qualities. There are many accounts in our history of the abundant hunting offered by this bird to the early day Kansas hunter. Unfortunately it was one of the many species that undoubtedly suffered great losses to the market hunters of that period. However they were so seriously reduced in numbers by the drought of the dirty thirties, which virtually destroyed most of their original habitat, that no hunting season has been permitted on this particular chicken since that time.

The ruffed grouse is known to have lived in the forested parts of the northern United States and Canada for at least 25,000 years.

The main purpose of the wild, tom turkey's gobbling seems to be to attract hens, which he gathers into harems, but it also serves as a sort of competitive call with other gobblers.

Young wild turkeys begin nesting in trees as soon as they're able to fly—usually at four or five weeks of age.



Melvin Beckman of Carbondale, Kansas went fishing one fine day along about the first of July. He dropped a worm baited hook into Leavenworth County State Lake and proceeded to catch this 47-pound flathead. This whopper measured 48 inches in length. In the background can be seen the concession house at this popular fishing lake in northeast Kansas.



Those big smiles on the faces of Ward Rennie and Jack Ullom of Montezuma are understandable. After all, strings of channel catfish like these are not an every-day catch for most fishermen. In three days of fishing, these two anglers took a total of 46 channels. The location isn't any secret—Clark County State Lake was the spot. The bait used was crawdad tails.

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

Know Your Friend the Game Protector



Floyd (Jim) Andrew, 55, can relate many experiences of his 16-year career as a game protector. Many exciting cases and unusual violations have occurred during "Big Jim" Andrew's office tenure. "I especially like the investigation and interrogation part of my job," he says.

Jim's district contains Sumner, Harper and Barber counties. He was born at Corwin, not far from Anthony where he and Mrs. Andrew now live.

"Big Jim" was Kansas state trapshooting champion in 1941 and in that same year placed high in the national trapshooting championship meet in Vandalia Ohio.

Hunting and fishing rate just as high as hobbies in his book, however.

The female goshawk is much stronger than the fast-flying male.

Walleye-pike usually feed in schools, so several can often be taken in one area of a lake.

Bill King, 40, a veteran of World War II, entered the Fish and Game Commission's Game Protector Service in 1955. Bill was born in Hays and has lived in that vicinity all his life except for his service with the U. S. Navy. While assigned to the armed guard and amphibious forces he participated in the Philippine liberation and the invasion of Okinawa.

Previous to his employment as state game protector he served as undersheriff of Ellis county. He has been assigned to the district comprising the counties of Ellis and Trego.

His family includes his wife, Thelma, and two daughters, Kay Louise and Billie Ann.

His hobbies are bird dogs and firearms.

The sharp-tailed grouse and prairie chicken are closely related and sometimes hybridize or cross.

When full grown, the ring-necked pheasant is about the size of a white leghorn hen. Cocks weigh two and a half to three pounds and hens about two pounds.

Get Permission

The surest way to enjoy a day of upland game hunting is to start out by asking permission of the farmer to hunt on his land.

If you approach the farmer properly, it's a safe bet that more than nine out of ten times, he'll grant you the privilege of hunting on his land. He knows that you recognize his property rights and will respect them, watching out for his livestock and seeing that his fences and gates are not damaged.

And you'll have the added satisfaction of knowing that you're not there as an unwanted guest; you'll rather feel that you are hunting on your own shooting preserve. In all probability the farmer will tell you where he has contacted game and point out the likely spots to you. If invited, he may even go with you and if he does, you can practically be assured of shooting chances for he is not likely to waste his time in fruitless hunting.

In Kansas, hunting on a farmer's land without first gaining his permission is in violation of the law, regardless of whether that land is posted or not. In any event, asking permission is the only fair thing to do. You will find, too, that asking hunting permission of the farmer who posts his land will often cause him to change his mind, in regard to you at least, for farmers are generally hospitable people and there is usually a sound reason for posted signs.

Good farmer-sportsmen relations make up the most important phase in the hunting picture. Without a place to hunt, the gunner is simply starving in what may be a land of plenty. If a gunner goes on posted land in the hope that he won't get caught, he cannot possibly get the fullest enjoyment out of hunting for, within himself, he knows he is in the wrong. By hunting on posted land, the gunner is simply making it harder for other gunners.

The best thing to do is to contact the farmer in advance, letting him know when to expect you. And then, if you have fair luck, offer to share your bag with him. Giving him a few shells from your leftover supply will be the best investment.

Canned Fish Biting

While fishing in the Pacific, near Ventura, Cal., Jess Monahan felt a sluggish contact. He struck solidly. His catch wasn't putting up a running fight, but he had difficulty reeling it in. It consisted of a gunny sack in which were 144 cans of sardines.

"I've done a lot worse!" was Monahan's only comment.

Things You May Not Know

Of the 150 different kinds of sharks, only five are usually regarded as man-eaters.

The black widow spider gets her name from a nervous habit of sometimes eating her spouse.

The snapping turtle can feed only under water and unlike most other turtles, cannot draw its head or tail into its shell.

Geckos are the only lizards known to have voices. They can emit a faint squeak when excited.

The savage soldier ant is so tenacious it will allow itself to be pulled apart rather than to relax the grip of its jaws. Even elephants are afraid of them.

Bats are the only mammals possessing the power of true flight. Others parachute.

A lady bug is not a bug but a beetle.

Smart Fellow

Naturalists report the wolverine as successfully attacking reindeer. During a severe winter in southern Canada, a wolverine used a unique method of outwitting that species of deer. With his powerful claws, the animal dug down through a heavy ice crust for moss which he carried to a spot directly under an overhanging limb. Climbing the tree and stretching out comfortably, the crafty hunter waited for a hungry reindeer to stop for its last meal and carcajou's first of the day.

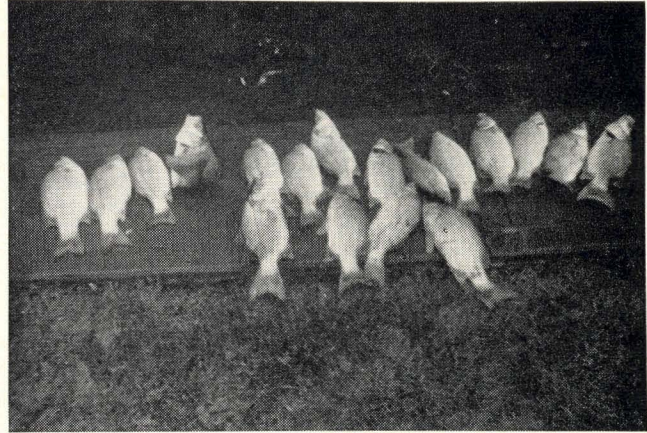
Quail Guzzler

This is a story of drinking quail—or, quail that wouldn't drink, rather, if it weren't for the "Guzzlers."

In the semiarid canyons of California, water is the principal limiting factor in wildlife management. One thousand quail-watering devices have been installed in this area. Designed by Ben Gladding, of the Bureau of Game Conservation, the "gallinaceous guzzlers" consist of a concrete or fiberglas apron which catches the scant rainfall and diverts it into a 700-gallon storage tank from which it feeds gradually into a watering tray. Each of these watering devices, with the fenced food and cover around it, is capable of supporting several hundred quail in areas where none were able to survive before.



A 33-pound flathead is worthy of note any time. But when that big catfish is taken on an eight-pound test spinning line, it is big news. The fish pictured here was taken from Spring river near Riverton by Sargent James Knook on light spinning tackle with the line described above.



White Bass are the only true bass found in the waters of Kansas. Black bass are members of the sunfish family. These white bass pictured above were taken one fine day in May by Archie Lockamy of Wichita. Kingman County State Lake yielded these fine specimens.



The month of June was a good month for flatheads at Fall River Reservoir this year. The proud anglers with this 30-pounder are Ed Runyon and Emma Smith of Newton.



A live minnow combined with a flyrod in the hands of Mrs. Irene Marsh proved the downfall of this two pound crappie. The large panfish was taken from Crawford County State Lake No. 2 near Farlington on July 20. This scenic lake is noted for its crappie and bass fishing.

ARRESTS—JUNE, 1957

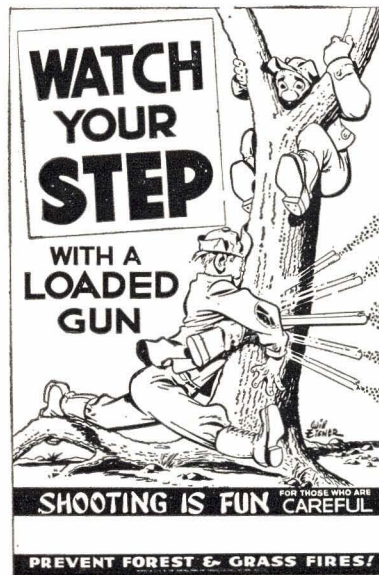
Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
E. J. Guerrant; Manhattan	No fishing license	5-12-57	\$5.00
Virgie Burns; Kansas City	No fishing license	5-30-57	5.00
James A. Edwards; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	5-30-57	10.00
Paul D. Kasper; Kansas City	No fishing license	6- 2-57	5.00
James C. Mathews; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6- 2-57	10.00
Kenneth Arnold; Great Bend	No fishing license	6- 3-57	10.00
H. A. Brown; Leavenworth	No fishing license	6- 3-57	10.00
Robert R. Torgrinson; Salina	No fishing license	5-19-57	5.00
Duane Rouser; Mount Hope	No fishing license	5-30-57	5.00
L. E. Sulgrove; Wichita	No fishing license	6- 2-57	10.00
Warren Fultz; Iola	No fishing license	6- 4-57	5.00
Albert Waters; Manhattan	No fishing license	6- 4-57	5.00
John Shipley; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	6- 6-57	5.00
Dale Clifford Jayne; Wichita	No fishing license	6- 7-57	10.00
Melvin Jayne; Wichita	No fishing license	6- 7-57	10.00
C. C. Kaulse; Borger, Texas	No fishing license	6- 7-57	5.00
Larry Raskopf; Ness City	No fishing license	6- 2-57	5.00
Norbert Leiker; Ness City	No fishing license	6- 2-57	5.00
Earl F. Allen; Hoisington	No fishing license	6- 9-57	10.00
Ross Rhodes; Mulvane	No fishing license	6- 8-57	6.00
Marvin Dwain Hilliard; San Angelo, Texas	No fishing license	6-12-57	5.00
Bill Van Buskirk; Severy	No fishing license	6-14-57	10.00
E. Duckett; Wichita	No fishing license	6-15-57	10.00
Leslie Lyle Davis; Grenola	No fishing license	6- 8-57	5.00
William Robert Heilman; Hays	No fishing license	6-15-57	5.00
Alex Grenz; Garden City	No fishing license	6-16-57	10.00
Lucille Megli; Garden City	No fishing license	6-16-57	10.00
Gleason L. Knight; Garden City	No fishing license	6-16-57	10.00
Marie Finney; Beloit	No fishing license	6-22-57	5.00
Teddy Werner; Kensington	No fishing license	6-23-57	5.00
Delbert Underwood; Burr Oak	No fishing license	6-23-57	5.00
Carl A. Jobb; Emporia	No fishing license	6-25-57	10.00
Gary Breeden; Wilmington, Del.	No fishing license	6-29-57	10.00
James Mayberry; Girard	No fishing license	6-27-57	5.00
Carolyn Clark; Greensburg	No fishing license	6-29-57	5.00
J. R. Kirschbaum; Wichita	No fishing license	6-29-57	5.00
Floyd L. Olmstead; Wichita	No fishing license	6-29-57	5.00
Harold Burke; Wichita	No fishing license	6-16-57	5.00
William Most; Liberal	Disorderly conduct within a state park	6- 4-57	10.00
Donnie Fields; Liberal	Disorderly conduct within a state park	6- 4-57	10.00
Jackie Kitch; Liberal	Disorderly conduct within a state park	6- 4-57	10.00
William M. Miller, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	5-30-57	5.00
Terry Boswell; Coffeyville	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	6- 9-57	5.00
Emerald Dale Payden; Coffeyville	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	6- 9-57	5.00
George P. Bennett, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	6-16-57	5.00
Glenn Harrison, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	6-16-57	5.00
Edward Schneider; Liberal	Taking walleye of length less than 15 inches	5-19-57	10.00
Jack Mattocks; Hoisington	Taking walleye of length less than 15 inches	6-11-57	10.00
R. E. Thayer; Great Bend	Taking walleye of length less than 15 inches	6-10-57	10.00
R. H. Bash; Wichita	Fishing with multiple hook larger than number one size	6- 1-57	10.00
Glen McCaslin; Galena	Fishing with multiple hook larger than number one size	6- 7-57	10.00
Gay Ash; Wichita	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	5-30-57	10.00
Waldo Bradstreet; Dighton	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	5-30-57	10.00
John D. Glynn; Kansas City, Mo.	Have set and operate trotline in state lake	6-16-57	20.00
Milton Royer; Topeka	Have set and operate trotline in state lake	6-16-57	10.00
Charles H. Drew; Kansas City, Mo.	Operate more than two rods and reels	6-29-57	10.00
Leon Wyatt; Kansas City, Mo.	Operate more than two rods and reels	6-29-57	10.00
Roger Landgraf; Garden City	Operate more than two rods and reels	5-12-57	10.00
Charles L. Hancock; Garden City	Operate more than two rods and reels	6-29-57	10.00
Ed Lovin; Hoxie	Operate and set poles and rods in state lake, leaving poles and rods unattended, set in manner so as could be taken by fish	6- 8-57	5.00
John Brown; Hoxie	Operate and set poles and rods in state lake, leaving poles and rods unattended, set in manner so as could be taken by fish	6- 8-57	5.00
Walter Brown; Hoxie	Operate and set poles and rods in state lake, leaving poles and rods unattended, set in manner so as could be taken by fish	6- 8-57	5.00
Samuel McAdams; El Dorado	Have lines set within 200 yards of the mouth of a stream or river	6-26-57	10.00
Jack Sutter; El Dorado	Have lines set within 200 yards of the mouth of a stream or river	6-26-57	10.00
Edward Mailhot, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Swimming in area not designated for swimming; drinking beer of more than 3.2% in state park	6-14-57	10.00
David E. Letourneau, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Swimming in area not designated for swimming; drinking beer of more than 3.2% in state park	6-14-57	10.00
Carl Meyers; Wamego	Possess illegal sized seine; take fish by means other than by baited hooks	6-16-57	10.00
Dean Ebel; Wamego	Possess illegal sized seine; take fish by means other than by baited hooks	6-16-57	10.00
Ottis Ayers; Mulvane	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-21-57	10.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
George Coy; Coffeyville	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-30-57	10.00
Nick Meier; Liberal	Disorderly conduct, indecent exposure; swim or bathe in area other than that designated as bathing area; throw tin cans into state lake; disturb the peace and quiet of other persons within state park	6-11-57	20.00
Donnie Fields; Liberal	Disorderly conduct, indecent exposure; swim or bathe in area other than that designated as bathing area; throw tin cans into state lake; disturb the peace and quiet of other persons within state park	6-11-57	200.00
David A. Brown, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Drinking beer of more than 3.2% in state park	6-14-57	5.00
Melvin C. Maine, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Drinking beer of more than 3.2%; swimming in area not designated for swimming; disorderly conduct by personal exposure in state park	6-14-57	20.00
Donald Glenn, S. A. F. B.; Salina	Drinking beer of more than 3.2%; disorderly conduct (drunkenness) in state park	6-14-57	15.00
M. N. Boethis; Stockton	Operate and set bank lines in state lake	6-15-57	10.00
Milton Downing; Bonner Springs	Take fish by means other than baited hook (gigging)	6- 9-57	10.00
J. H. Reimer; Hays	Possess walleye less than 15 inches in length; use and operate more than two poles or rods	6-11-57	20.00
Arthur Lewis Day; Hoisington	Exceed speed limit in state park	6- 6-57	15.00
Louis Normandin; Damar	No fishing license; use, operate and have set more than two poles and lines	6- 3-57	15.00
Charles L. Witt; Kansas City	Take bullfrogs during closed season with .22 caliber rifle	6- 1-57	20.00
Ernest Roe; Kansas City, Mo.	Operate excessive number of trotlines	5-30-57	10.00

ARRESTS—JULY, 1957

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Melvin Keim; Longford	No fishing license	6-14-57	\$5.00
Willie Branstetter; Salina	No fishing license	7-14-57	5.00
Theodore R. Branstetter; Salina	No fishing license	7-14-57	5.00
Paul R. Flanigan; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	7- 7-57	10.00
Celestino M. Ponce; Junction City	No fishing license	7- 9-57	5.00
Robert E. Lipp; Kansas City	No fishing license	7-12-57	10.00
M. C. Cleveland; Hastings, Neb.	No fishing license	7-14-57	10.00
William Drake; Hastings, Neb.	No fishing license	7-14-57	10.00
Doyle Lee Fletcher; Great Bend	No fishing license	6- 2-57	10.00
Allen E. Quiring; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-22-57	5.00
Roland W. Doty, Jr.; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-22-57	5.00
Richard K. Aldesperger; El Dorado	No fishing license	7- 4-57	10.00
Oney X. Jeffrey; Harrin, Ind.	No fishing license	7-20-57	20.00
Ernest Doane; Coffeyville	No fishing license	7-14-57	5.00
Helen Lane; Bucklin	No fishing license	7-21-57	5.00
Sylvan Lane; Bucklin	No fishing license	7-21-57	5.00
Ronney West; Bloom	No fishing license	7-21-57	10.00
Gery Winkleman; Bloom	No fishing license	7-21-57	10.00
Bob Craig; Leedy, Okla.	No fishing license	7-21-57	5.00
Marion Grossman; Sublette	No fishing license	7-22-57	5.00
Gilbert Yount; Sublette	No fishing license	7-22-57	5.00
Dorothy Clavins; Liberal	No fishing license	7-20-57	5.00
Bill Goodson; Meade	No fishing license	7-20-57	10.00
W. R. Garrison; El Dorado	No fishing license	7-21-57	5.00
Paul A. Schmidt; Beloit	No fishing license	7-25-57	5.00
Warren G. VanBuent; Houston, Texas	No fishing license	7-29-57	10.00
Curtis Surprise; Hays	No fishing license	7-27-57	5.00
Darrel Crow; Winfield	No fishing license	7-27-57	5.00
Clarence Forkell; Lawrence	No fishing license	7-29-57	5.00
Albert Miller; St. Francis	No fishing license	7-29-57	5.00
Ester Hock; Hoisington	No fishing license	7-30-57	5.00
E. E. Payne; Dodge City	No fishing license	7-31-57	5.00
Phil Leonard; Hays	No fishing license	7-31-57	5.00
Margie LaGree; La Crosse	No fishing license	7-31-57	5.00
Byron Smith; Parsons	No fishing license	7-29-57	5.00
Ella Mae Fry; Kansas City	No fishing license	7-27-57	5.00
Charles E. Campbell; Salina	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	7- 7-57	5.00
Marvin E. Titis; Salina	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	7- 7-57	5.00
John E. Boholmeyer; Salina	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	7-14-57	5.00
Ernest Basiline; Salina	Swimming in area in state lake not designated for swimming	7-14-57	5.00
Bob Harrell; Radley	Seining and handfishing; possession of illegal seine	7- 4-57	50.00
Glenn Harrell; Radley	Seining and handfishing; possession of illegal seine	7- 4-57	50.00
George Duns; Wichita	Had trotlines set in state lake	7- 4-57	10.00
Farrell R. Rife; Kansas City	Had trotlines set in state lake	7-30-57	25.00
Richard H. Hogg; Ellinwood	Had trotlines set in state lake	7-12-57	12.00
Bob Wagner; Bison	No hunting license	7- 2-57	5.00
Claude Bard; Great Bend	Use boat on state lake without identification number attached threoto,	6-30-57	5.00
Palmer Dent; Russell	Use boat on state lake without identification number attached threoto,	6-30-57	5.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Jack Gillispie; Grainfield	Use boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto,	6-30-57	5.00
C. K. Bishop; Russell	Use boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto,	6-30-57	15.00
Mike Peschka; Great Bend	Use boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto,	7-29-57	5.00
Bobby Coon; Topeka	Possess illegal trammel net; take fish by means other than baited hook	7- 4-57	50.00
Arkie Davis; Osage City	Possess illegal trammel net; take fish by means other than baited hook	7- 4-57	50.00
Alvin Feldhausen; Marysville	Take fish by means other than baited hook and line	7-19-57	10.00
Ronald J. Lavangie; Salina	Reckless driving in state park	7- 4-57	5.00
Patrick Gerald Loob; Axtell	Destruction of park property, tearing down signs and stealing some; wading in area not designated for swimming or wading	7-16-57	55.00
Donald M. Bockins; Salina	Destruction of park property; tearing down signs	7- 4-57	15.00
Elvis Berger; Lawrence	Operate more than 8 bank lines; did operate 21 bank lines	7-28-57	10.00
Haskell Lawrence; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	7-28-57	10.00
James Swogger; Potwin	Possess and operate set lines in excess of lawful limit	7-16-57	5.00
Don Foosse; Potwin	Possess and operate set lines in excess of lawful limit	7-16-57	5.00
Floyd A. James; Salina	Drinking beer of more than 3.2% in state park	7-18-57	5.00
Jack DeWaye Smith; Salina	Drinking beer of more than 3.2% in state park	7-18-57	5.00
Sherman C. Stone; Salina	Drinking beer of more than 3.2% in state park	7-18-57	5.00
Charles Turley; Iola	Taking bullfrogs by killing with .22 rifle	7-19-57	10.00
S. B. Nordyke; Wichita	Possess and operate set lines within 200 yards of mouth of stream	7- 7-57	10.00
Robert E. Peare; Wichita	Possess and operate set lines within 200 yards of mouth of stream	7- 7-57	10.00
Steve Cowan; El Dorado	Possess and operate set lines within 200 yards of mouth of stream	7-21-57	15.00
Milford E. Piper; Towanda	Possess and operate set lines within 200 yards of mouth of stream	7-21-57	15.00
Max Mains; El Dorado	Possess and operate set lines within 200 yards of mouth of stream	7-21-57	15.00

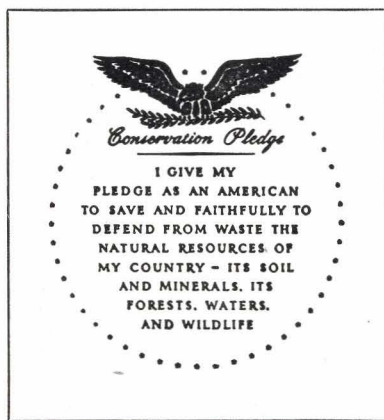


The **10** Commandments of Safety



- 1** Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the first rule of gun safety.
- 2** Guns carried into camp or home, or when otherwise not in use, must always be unloaded, and taken down or have actions open; guns always should be carried in cases to the shooting area.
- 3** Always be sure barrel and action are clear of obstructions, and that you have only ammunition of the proper size for the gun you are carrying. Remove oil and grease from chamber before firing.
- 4** Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle, even if you stumble; keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot.
- 5** Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger; know the identifying features of the game you intend to hunt.
- 6** Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot; avoid all horseplay while handling a gun.
- 7** Unattended guns should be unloaded; guns and ammunition should be stored separately beyond reach of children and careless adults.
- 8** Never climb a tree or fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun; never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.
- 9** Never shoot a bullet at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water; when at target practice, be sure your backstop is adequate.
- 10** Avoid alcoholic drinks before or during shooting.

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