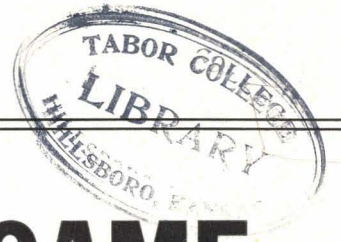


KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. VIII

APRIL, 1951

No. 4



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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Cover Picture

Kansas' state parks were designed to provide more recreational opportunities for Kansans and attracted tourists. Adequate recreation of this sort was not always available in Kansas. Since 1926 twenty-two state parks with a corresponding number of lakes have been built. There are more on the way. No Kansan now is without some facility within an easy drive. Yet no Kansan experienced a tax burden to achieve this. Today, Kansans enjoy lakeside picnics, rides and drives. The luxury of boating, the thrill of fishing, the zest of swimming, the friendship of nature are at their command in more than 13,000 acres of their own lakes and parks, which have been acquired, built and are being maintained by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission from money received solely from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses.

The cover picture shows the new stone shelter houses which were built at eight of the state parks during the past year as a part of an extensive improvement program in the state park system. Additional shelter houses are planned for other parks during the coming months.

For further information about the state park system turn to the inside of the back cover of this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME.

The smallest known insect is a tiny wasp about one ten thousandth the size of the common housefly. Yet it is equipped with six articulated legs, complete nervous, respiratory and blood systems, and compound eyes composed of hundreds of faceted lenses.

Fishing: A disease for which there is no cure; catching but not contagious. In extreme cases the fever can be reduced by placing the patient in the hot sun for several hours.—*Tennessee Conservationist*.

Oddities of the Hunting Season

One of the most unusual incidents of the 1950 quail season was this one, as reported by Charles Howes of Topeka.

While it may not seem possible for a man to smell a quail covey, Loui Ascough, Topeka attorney, thinks he saw it during the 1950 season and he tells a story of hunting sportsmanship and bird knowledge to help prove it. Ascough recounts it as one of the finest lessons he has ever experienced.

He was in a party of four hunting near Onaga and was driving along a country road when Glen Butler, also of Topeka, said, "I think I smell some quail." They had no dogs, so they set about to find the birds under Butler's direction.

There was no sight or sound of quail apparent to the hunters although Butler insisted that there were birds. Suddenly birds began to flush, the hunters bagged a few birds when Butler called them off.

"That's all we need here, gentlemen," he said. "Better leave a few for next year." And so the party moved on. Butler continued to sniff the coveys with amazing sense and the party took a bird or two or three from each covey flushed.

Butler also saw that each man had a chance at the birds. He saw that the rules were kept. And yet each man had his limit during the morning plus a distinct satisfaction with the whole procedure.

It was then that Ascough offered the observation of the beauty of hunting "right." The sharp contrast between this method and the method used by lusty hunters who bang away at the slightest movement and pursue a covey until it is obliterated is a practical lesson. Just a little knowledge of conservation and bird lore, he adds, can make hunting such a pleasure for Butler obviously had studied a little of bird habits, something of the cover they favor and his "nose" leads the hunters to those spots almost without error as a result.

One of the coolest known forms of light is that given off by the firefly.

Summary of Quail Kill Reports

A summary of the quail-kill report cards returned to the Commission during and after the close of the 1950 season provides some interesting facts and figures which would indicate it was a very successful season.

Fifty-six counties of the state were represented by the hunters reporting. The seasonal average results per hunter amounted to 26 birds taken and 3.7 crippled. It was noteworthy to observe that, almost without exception, both those hunters who were out every day of the season as well as the ones hunting but one or two days, reported nearly maximum daily takes.

It was shown, by the report cards, that a ratio of about one bird wounded but not retrieved for each seven birds bagged prevailed during the season. Also, each 3.6 hunters on a daily average enjoyed the assistance of a bird dog. Many of the comments indicated, however, that the usual canine efficiency and devotion to duty was greatly diminished by the severely dry conditions prevailing in all localities. Even so, the percentage of wounded birds left in the field was not abnormal.

The comments of hunters pertaining to hunting conditions, season regulations, and abundance of birds seemed to follow a definite pattern of agreement: Fields dry and dusty, rules of hunting acceptable for the most part, and quail to be seen in unprecedented numbers. Some individuals suggested that the season opening be on a Sunday or holiday to enable workingmen to take advantage of the first day's shooting.

While the survey revealed that the greatest number of quail were taken the opening day, the final day of the season ranked but fourth in the statistics. Thus, it is evident that the latter-day nimrods fared but little worse than their opening-day brethren. Such excellent late season bags amply confirm the reports of hunters and game protectors regarding the abundance of quail. Many coveys were said to consist of a goodly number of young, immature birds. This is indicative of a late hatch of quail in their natural state. Birds released by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission were of sufficient age to have reached maturity by the time of season opening.

Several suggestions that the daily closing hour of hunting be changed to 5 p. m., instead of 4 p. m., were received. The motive for this proposal arises from the fact that after 4 p. m., quail begin to regroup and form in coveys after being more or less scattered during the shooting day. Hence, it becomes easier to shoot them. This reflects a somewhat unsportsmanlike spirit and in view of the many full bags taken,

hardly merits much consideration by game officials.

Other comments touched upon alleged game-law violations by fellow hunters, need for more game protectors, commendation of the work of game protectors, and the need for improved farmer-sportsman relations.

One comment of interest concerned the use of various poisons in the eradication of harmful insects and noxious weeds and the possible effects upon game birds and other wildlife both directly through poisoning and indirectly through the reduction of cover. Inasmuch as such practices are becoming increasingly widespread, conservationists should give the matter more consideration and study.

Nearly all of the participants in the 1950 quail season that sent in kill-report cards, expressed the belief that in spite of the heavy take of birds, no perceptible change in the quail population was to be noted at the season's end. This augurs well for the future of quail in Kansas and with continued environmental conditions, hunters can look forward to an equally good quail season next fall.

Hunting expenses reported ranged from the price of a box of shotgun shells to a top of \$500 purportedly spent by a Greenwood county man. The average expenditure amounted to approximately \$66. Undoubtedly, the higher figures reported included the purchase of new guns or other equipment of a rather costly nature.

The tongue of the anteater is fastened to his breastbone.



A sight that gladdens any sportsman. Three fine dogs on perfect point during the 1950 quail season. The two dogs on the left are owned by L. K. Clary of Parsons. The dog on the right is owned by Jim Johnson, also of Parsons. Mr. Clary is Treasurer of the Sunflower Sportsman's Club of Parsons. Mr. Johnson is also a member of the Sunflower Club. The picture was taken December 3, 1950, the last day of the Kansas quail season, while the party was hunting in Neosho county. These three dogs raised seven coveys of quail in the immediate area that day.—Picture courtesy of Jim Bryan, state game protector.

Progress of Fisheries Investigations

By ROY SCHOONOVER, Fisheries Biologist

Studies are being conducted by the fisheries personnel of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for the purpose of obtaining factual data which will be of value in planning the fisheries management program for the waters of the state.

These studies involve the collection of information regarding the physical, chemical, and biological conditions existing in various lakes, ponds, and streams over the state. This material is analyzed to determine its effects upon the fish populations of the individual waters; this is the factor upon which angling success is more or less directly dependent.

Personnel assigned the duties of carrying on these investigations make periodic visits, usually covering from three to seven days, at each of the state lakes. Studies are also carried out on municipal lakes and on various other lakes of public interest. During the course of this work, physical and chemical tests providing information on water temperatures, depths, turbidity, oxygen and carbon dioxide content and alkalinity are made to determine the suitability of these particular waters for fish production.

It is necessary that fish receive adequate food material if they are to grow at a rapid rate. The food-producing capacity of the water is studied and samples of water are analysed to determine the quantity of tiny plant and animal food organisms which are available for conversion into fish food. Samples of lake and pond bottom materials are screened for immature aquatic organisms including insect larvae, worms, and other organisms which are valuable food items in the diets of most young fish and of the adults of such species as bluegills, crappies, drum, channel catfish, and bullheads.

Fish of the various species are obtained by test seining. Before being released, these fish are counted, measured and weighed carefully. Then a few scales are removed from the side for study in determining the age of the scale fishes. With this information on the weights, lengths, and ages of fish it is possible to determine whether they are making satisfactory growth.

Creel census data giving information on actual catches, are being recorded by the Game Protectors on lakes and streams within their districts. During interviews with coöperative fishermen in the field, the protectors tabulate such information as the number of fishermen in the party, the total hours fished, and the number and approximate weight of the fish taken. These census records provide us with accurate data regarding the actual fishing success in each stream or

lake. As this material is accumulated from year to year, it will be available to supplement material obtained in other fisheries surveys for use in planning a management program.

Creel census data collected last year indicate a wide variation in the degree of angler's success achieved during the 1950 fishing season. Fishing in most streams and lakes was reported as satisfactory during the spring and early summer. However, continuous heavy rains after that time, caused a general decline in catches over the entire state. The flooding of streams and large inflows of muddy water into lakes causing unfavorably high-water levels are largely responsible for catches being spotty. Fish are less likely to take the anglers' offerings under such conditions.

Lake studies carried on through the summer indicate the existence of several factors which contribute to poor fishing conditions. One of the most serious problems is that of soil erosion on the watershed. Sloping land, when under cultivation, is subject to sheet and gully erosion during periods of heavy rainfall. Rapid runoff of surface water carries soil from cropland into the drainage channels. This material ultimately reaches lakes and ponds, where it causes the water to be muddy. When silt settles out to the bottom, it covers much of the plant and animal life living there. Much of this plant life, and many immature insects and other bottom-dwelling organisms are destroyed. Since these materials make up a good proportion of the food of many fishes, it can be readily understood why silt entering a lake or pond may cause a marked reduction in the quantity of plant and animal organisms produced. Subsequently, the fish will be small, slow-growing individuals not getting sufficient food to grow to a desirable size. Silt par-



A party of hunters with their limit of prairie chickens while hunting in Woodson county during the one-day open season last fall.—Picture courtesy of Roy McKinsey, state game protector.

ticles settling from muddy water cover spawning beds of various species of fish and cause the eggs to deteriorate, and to be abandoned by the guarding parent. Reproduction in largemouth bass and bluegills seems to be affected most adversely. Test seining for young of these species, indicates that they are generally found in reduced numbers in lakes and ponds which remain muddy during the greater part of the growing season. This explains the reason for bass and bluegill fishing being poor in muddy water. Few young are produced, and the adults present do not take bait or lures readily in roily water. Under such conditions, outright stocking with fingerling fish has been found to be of little benefit because food production has been drastically reduced, and the water area cannot support the additional fish placed in it. Siltation, together with the undesirable effects upon the fish habitat resulting from it, are responsible for the unsatisfactory fishing conditions found in some lakes and ponds. All possible precautions should be made to prevent silt from entering fishing waters. Where siltation is already occurring, steps should be taken to reduce it in those instances where a practical solution seems attainable. Some modern soil conservation practices recommended by the Soil Conservation Service for reducing siltation are terracing, contour and strip farming, the diversion of surplus water away from the lake or pond, and the establishment of a grass cover on all areas likely to erode. These practices decrease the rate of surface runoff during rains, and hold the water for a greater length of time on the watershed where it falls, thus reducing the damage inflicted by erosion. These measures will help to insure that the water will be clean and free of silt when it enters the lake or pond.

Next to siltation, the condition responsible for unsatisfactory fishing in the greatest number of lakes was found to be the presence of excessive numbers of pan fishes of various kinds. Crappies were the overabundant species causing a problem in the greatest number of lakes. In other instances, bullheads, drum, or sunfishes were too numerous, and the lake could not produce enough food-material to keep this huge population growing satisfactorily. These fish continued to produce young, but the majority of the adults were not large enough to be of interest to anglers. Under such conditions when crappies, sunfishes, drum, bullheads or other species are known to be present in great numbers, and are represented by small, slow-growing fish, it would be beneficial if anglers were encouraged to fish for them. If these small fish are removed in sufficient numbers by angling or netting, those remaining will be better-fed and should make more rapid growth and provide better fishing. The presence of a large number of these spe-

cies also hinders the growth and reproduction of game fish associated with them. Under crowded conditions, the game fish fail to propagate successfully, and as they are caught out, individuals of less popular species replace them and utilize available food.

In a situation such as this, the bass and channel catfish populations are not increased significantly by the addition of fingerlings from the hatchery. These small fish when placed in such a lake are unable to withstand the competition for food caused by the huge numbers of pan fish. As a result, few survive to grow large enough to be taken by anglers. Those species of fish which are found to be much too numerous in a lake or pond must be controlled, if fishing for bass and channel catfish is to be materially improved.

Let us have the news of your clubs and meetings. We will try and get in as much as possible in the KANSAS FISH AND GAME. We believe in service, and we want your assistance and coöperation.

The neck of a bird has greater freedom of motion than that of a snake. In the tiny neck of a sparrow there are 14 vertebrae; in the swan's 23; while the neck of a giraffe has only 7.

The eagle never makes use of his beak in killing his prey. Larger birds are dispatched by the stroke of the eagle's dive, smaller ones are killed by the grip of its talons.

Beavers always cut their winter supply of wood in good season. An early cutting generally means an early winter.

Ornithologists have found that birds sing an average of eighteen and one-fourth hours daily most of the year.



In Kansas the deer and the cattle play. Above picture was taken on a farm near Abilene, by State Game Protector Leon Hopkins.

Why Ducks Prefer Cheyenne Bottoms

By
OTTO W. TIEMEIER, Dept. of Zoology, Kansas State College

Cheyenne Bottoms has the reputation of being the outstanding waterfowl hunting and resting area in the midwest. It was not just a coincidence that many hunters were able to bag the limit of ducks and geese this past hunting season. If conditions had not been ideal for the birds they would not have remained in the area long enough to be shot.

The Bottoms proper constitute approximately 22,000 acres of land and water in Barton county. About two-thirds of this is now the property of the Fish and Game Commission and is being developed primarily for a waterfowl hunting and refuge area.

While making observations at Kanopolis Reservoir this past summer an opportunity arose whereby the author was able to study the vegetation in the Bottoms. At the time the inspection was made in August, 1950, there were approximately 18,000 acres of water. Between August and the hunting season several thousand more acres of land were flooded.

Through the courtesy of Herb Cole, Jr., a local farmer, we were able to make a five-hour boat trip across the water. Possibly many of the sportsmen who read this article have been transported into and out of the Bottoms during the hunting season by Mr. Cole.

Richard Eggen, horticulturist for the Fish and Game Commission and Bob Chapin were also in the survey party. Later Eggen and biologist Gatie of the Commission made a thorough vegetation map in order to determine future changes in the duck food plants.

The most striking feature noted in August was the great amount of vegetation that was growing in the water and in the moist soil around its edge. We speculated at that time concerning the numbers of ducks that would be there in the fall.

It seems apparent that the primary reason why numerous waterfowl have utilized this area in the past and will continue to use it in the future is because of the abundant food supply which is normally available in and immediately around the Bottoms. Undoubtedly the species and the relative abundance of these species varies from year to year and with this change there is also some variation in the number of ducks frequenting the area. We were told by Mr. Cole that there were only a few small areas of water in the deeper places of the Bottoms from late January to June. This fact made conditions rather ideal for marsh plants which were able to germinate, grow and mature before being partially inundated later in

the summer. The seeds of these plants were then available this fall to be utilized by the ducks.

The most outstanding of these duck food plants was the wild millet (*Echinochloa crusgalli*) sometimes called barnyard grass. Large areas of this plant



Wild millet No. 1 duck food plant of
Cheyenne Bottoms

were found both in and around the Bottoms. Wild millet grows well on moist soil and is considered an excellent duck food. This species was undoubtedly the top seed producer in 1950 because there were dense growths and yield of seed was extremely heavy. When the mud flats were exposed early in the summer, plants will germinate and grow from seeds deposited the previous summer and fall and thus assure a perennial growth of this desirable plant. It is an annual, but the seeds remain viable and germinate readily. The rise in the water level this summer occurred after most of the seeds had matured and the continued high level made these seeds available to the ducks during the migratory period.

The second most valuable duck food plant was the nodding smartweed (*Polygonum lapathifolium*). Hundreds of acres of this pink blossomed marsh plant were found in, but primarily surrounding, the Bottoms. In certain places as far as we could see the vegetation appeared as a solid pink field. There was also an abundance of seeds in the long racemes of the plants. Smartweeds are not considered as being the best duck food because the seeds are small and the yield is not as good as wild millet; however, most authors consider it as being among the preferred foods because it is widely distributed and grows well in moist soil. Most of the smartweeds are annuals, but like the wild millet the seeds remain viable during

the winter and germinate in moist soil in several inches of water the following spring. Another desirable characteristic of the nodding smartweed is that it will grow and mature when the roots are covered. It is able to do this because the nodes of the stem will root as the water rises. Similar to wild millet, the smartweeds were available to the ducks this fall because most of the plants were partially submerged.

Another abundant duck food plant was the spike rush group (*Eleocharis*) consisting of several species.



Nodding smartweed No. 2 duck food plant

These plants were probably the dominant, but because of the rather low preference as a duck food were probably not too important. They are desirable to ducks, but most of the seeds are lost before the migratory period and are thus not available to any but the dabbling ducks. The spike rush grow well in shallow water and would be important if they were available for more species of ducks.

An important factor in maintaining Cheyenne Bottoms as a desirable waterfowl area is the control of the river bulrush (*Scirpus fluviatilis*). This is a coarse, triangular-stemmed, dominant marsh plant which, according to Mr. Cole, has been extremely prevalent before the summer of 1950. In fact, we encountered some difficulty in finding specimens of this plant during the survey.

River bulrush grows six or more feet high and at times has formed dense beds consisting of hundreds of acres. Only rarely does it form seeds and when it does the seeds are generally dropped before the migratory period. The river bulrush is considered as an undesirable weed as far as waterfowl are concerned and should be controlled. Because the wild millet and smartweed had replaced the river bulrush

this year it without a doubt a contributory factor in increasing the attractiveness to wildlife.

The problem for the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is to promote the growth of plant species preferred by waterfowl and to control those of little value by controlling the water level. They are well on the way in their program to control the water level by obtaining water from streams adjacent to the Bottoms and by a system of locks and ditches to drain the area.

World Record Fish

Just in case you hook a big fish and think you must have at least a world's record, here are some of the world record fresh water fish caught on rod and reel:

Largemouth Bass, 22 lb. 4 oz., caught in Georgia.

Bluegill Sunfish, 2 lb. 10oz., caught in Michigan.

Channel Catfish, 32 lbs., caught in Georgia.

Yellow Perch, 3 lb. 3½ oz., caught in New Jersey.

Northern Pike, 46 lb. 2 oz., caught in New York.

Walleye, 22 lb. 4 oz., caught in Ontario.

Rainbow Trout, 37 lbs., caught in Idaho.

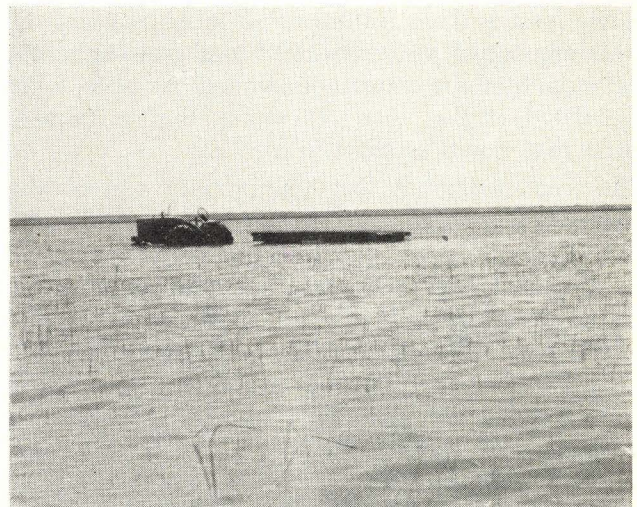
Brook Trout, 14 lb. 8 oz., caught in Ontario.

Brown Trout, 39 lb. 8 oz., caught in Scotland.

Courtesy "Field and Stream."

Catfish Bait

More and more fisherman are using prepared bait for catfish. The following is a favorite among many. Use a whole or half of a marshmallow to a hook. Put one drop of oil of anise on each bait and lower away. Oil of spearmint is good, too. You are bound to catch a cat if one is nosing about the vicinity.



Duck Hunters' Taxi. Many duck hunters who hunted in the Cheyenne Bottoms in Barton county last fall will recognize this picture of a tractor and wagon out in that famed migratory hunting and resting grounds. Mr. Herb Cole, farmer living near the Bottoms, used the conveyance to transport hunters into and out of the bottoms during the hunting season.

News of Sportsmen's Clubs

Altamont Sportsman Heads Coon Hunters Association

Joe Wilson, Altamont sportsman, was re-elected president of the Tri-State Coon Hunters Association, at a meeting of the group in February. Other officers elected were Henry Cabot, Oswego, vice-president, and George Mazingo, Altamont, secretary-treasurer.

A coon feed preceded the election of officers. One hundred thirteen coons, which had been caught by association members and put in cold storage, were barbecued and served. Many present had never tasted coon meat before, but all agreed after partaking of the feed that the meat was very edible and met with the approval of everyone. The meat was barbecued at Cherryvale and taken to Altamont for the feed.

Membership in the Tri-State Association now numbers about 125. Several successful coon dog trials have been held by the association and interest is growing by leaps and bounds. Coon hunters had a very good season this year.

"Every no trespassing sign was instigated by some thoughtless, selfish, trigger-happy lame brain gun-toter who poses as a sportsman."—*Chico, Cal., Enterprise.*

New Officers for Miami County Sportsmen's Association

Ray Cheever, superintendent of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company at Louisburg, was re-elected president of the Miami County Sportsmen's Association at their annual meeting. Other officers elected included: Arch Hook, Bucyrus, vice-president; Robert Mills, Paola, treasurer; and W. Harold Barker, Paola, secretary. The annual buffet dinner of game for members of the association and their families was held at Osawatomie.

Bob Britton Heads Emporia Hunt Club

Bob Britton is the new president of the Neosho Valley Hunting and Fishing Club at Emporia. He succeeds Jess Patton. Other officers elected include: Dr. John Patton, vice-president; S. L. Erickson, secretary, and Harold Reeble, treasurer. Officers elected to serve 3-year terms on the Board of Directors were Jim Poole, Dr. S. O. Somers and Leon Jackson. For two-year terms those elected were Al Grosz, Loren Bratton, and Floyd McVey, and for one-year terms, Jim Ethridge, Wallace Long and Elmer Buster.

Although the mole lives underground its soft fur is so constructed that no earthy stain defiles its glossy smoothness.



Fred Albrecht, of Natoma, says good fishing can be found in Ellis county and displays a big bass to prove it.



We don't know what Harley Stack, of Emporia, used to lure this 21½-pound catfish, but it must have been good. Mr. Stack landed the big cat while fishing in Mill Creek, near Alma.



Runnels "Cap" Cox of Emporia has a right to smile with a catch like this one. The big bass weighed 8 pounds and formerly inhabited the waters of Lake Kahola, near Emporia.

George Anderson Heads El Dorado Wildlife Group

George Anderson, El Dorado, was named to head the Walnut Valley Wildlife Association, Inc., for 1951, succeeding C. R. Jackard, also of El Dorado. Albert Burch, El Dorado, was elected vice-president and Fritz Nicodemus, El Dorado, secretary-treasurer. Hap Griffith, Vern Willett and Mac Brown, all of El Dorado, were elected to the board of directors. The Association voted to meet once a month instead of twice and that meeting will be held on the last Wednesday of each month.

The El Dorado association is one of the most active groups in the state. They have a paid up membership of 102, with 37 honorary members. The latter group is made up of farmers and landowners. The Association will concentrate in 1951 upon improving the fishing conditions in Butler county.

Attention Outdoorsmen!

If you don't mind smelling a bit musty, you can avoid the ravages of chiggers and ticks this season.

This feat can be accomplished by obtaining some of the new pest insecticide, benzene hexachloride, which, if sprayed on shoes, sock tops, and trouser legs, will work wonders in preventing attack from the minute but devastating chigger. It can be sprayed on all fabrics—the only drawback is the musty odor.

The insecticide should be obtained in the fifty percent wettable powder form and diluted with water to the proper strength, which is one-half of one percent. This is about three ounces of the fifty percent dust to two gallons of water.

The solution can be sprayed on lawns, livestock and animal pens. Dipping hunting dogs once a week will keep them free of ticks and fleas. The chemical is extremely toxic to all ticks, lice, hornflies, fleas and chiggers, but benzene hexachloride is a poison and should be handled as such. The use of stronger concentrations than recommended is dangerous and wasteful. Don't treat cats—the solution will kill them because they lick it off.—*Missouri Conservation News Bulletin.*

A bird's feet are so constructed that the foot is forcibly closed when the leg is bent. Hence birds maintain a steady grip on limbs or perches even when asleep.

One of the coolest known forms of light is that given off by the firefly.

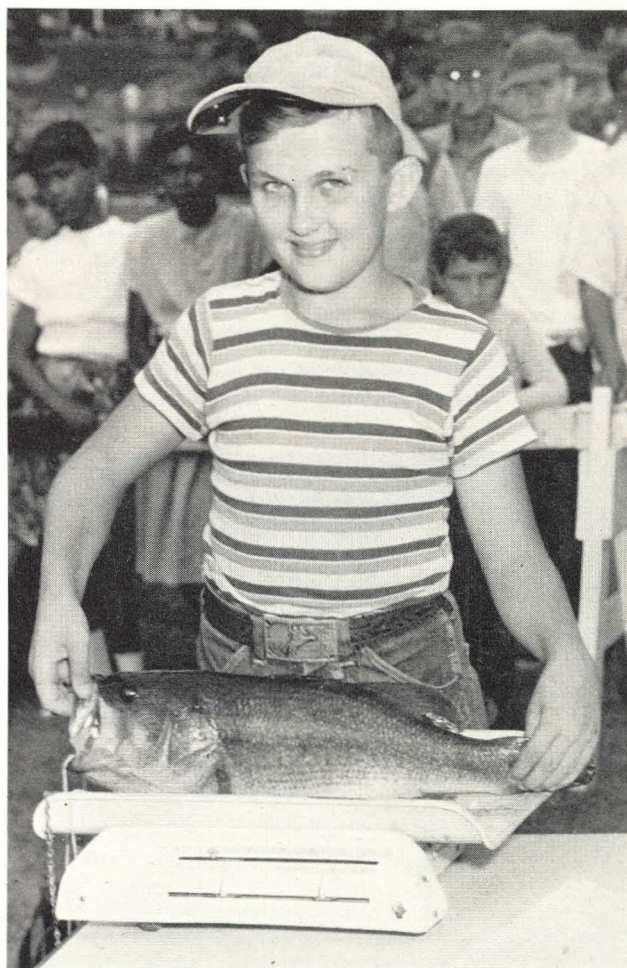
Approximately one million different species of animals have been discovered and fully described. About half of these are insects.

When the bat is at rest, its wings wrap around the body like a cloak.

The African ningered frog resembles man in that it gathers food with its hands and not with its mouth.

The young of the opossum weigh only about four grains two weeks after birth, yet are quite active.

Science is wonderful, but they have not yet succeeded in making a grain of soil.



Kansas City Boy a Champion Among Boy Fisherman in the United States. Terry Kraft, age 12, of 1719 Stewart Ave., Kansas City, Kansas, is a co-champion bass fisherman among the thousands of girls and boys who competed in the 1950 National Better Fishing Rodeo, as sponsored by the Better Fishing Inc., of Chicago. Terry made his catch, a 5-lb., 8-ounce big mouth bass, in Big Eleven Lake at Kansas City, the morning of last August 27, using a cane pole and minnow for bait. This was the third consecutive year that fish caught in Big Eleven Lake has received national recognition.—Photo courtesy of Kansas City, Kansas Police Dept.

ARRESTS--NOVEMBER, 1950

Name	Address	Offense	Fine
Ross H. Allen	Wichita	Late shooting	\$25.00
James A. Anderson	Topeka	No hunting license	5.00
Eugene Andres	Independence	No hunting license	5.00
Carl Banabargar	Chanute	Shoot and kill game birds from highway	10.00
M. T. Barnes	Wichita	No hunting license	5.00
Richard A. Berryhill	Russell	Exceed legal limit of ducks in one day	5.00
S. S. Bibbs	Sapulpa, Okla.	Shooting hen pheasant	20.00
E. J. Billingsley	Augusta	No hunting license	5.00
Ralph Boaz	Chanute	Hunt, kill and take quail out of season	50.00
Rolland Brockelman	Salina	Shooting pheasant out of season	10.00
Kenneth Brooks	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Walter Brown	Leavenworth	Hunt, kill and shoot rabbits out of season	10.00
Albert Brumley	Wellington	Exceed legal limit of quail in one day	10.00
L. H. Carter	Lakin	Take and possess hen pheasant	25.00
Carl Christansen	Ulysses	Hunt pheasant during closed season	25.00
Rollie Clark	Cherryvale	Trapping during closed season; no trapping license	30.00
R. J. Clower	Edson	No hunting license	5.00
Kenneth W. Colwell	Emporia	Hunting quail during closed season	16.00
Willard Colwell	Emporia	Hunting quail during closed season	16.00
Wm. R. Colwell	Emporia	Hunting quail during closed season	16.00
Charlie Cox	Lincoln	No hunting license	5.00
D. L. Cox	Wichita	No fishing license	25.00
Billie L. Critzer	Wellington	Hunting quail during closed season	10.00
Russell DeBerry	Hutchinson	Late shooting	25.00
R. M. Deets	Dexter	Late shooting	10.00
Frank Dillard	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Misrepresentation	5.00
William R. Dossett, Jr.	McPherson	Late shooting	25.00
Ralph Drake	Chanute	Shoot and kill game birds from highway	10.00
Edward Duy	Kansas City	No hunting license	5.00
Harvey Ellis	Moline	Shoot game animal from auto	10.00
Thomas Embray	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Don Emigh	Selden	Taking one hen pheasant	10.00
Norris Emigh	Selden	Taking one hen pheasant	10.00
Glen Erwin	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Benjamin Farmer	Kansas City, Mo.	Illegal possession of squirrel	7.50
L. C. Fitzjarrell	Overland Park	No hunting license	5.00
T. H. Foust	Moline	Hunting rabbits after 4:00 p.m.	10.00
W. Frankovich	Ottawa	Possession of too many pheasants	10.00
H. A. French	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Ivan Fry	Scott City	Hunting game birds from motorboat	10.00
Dewey Fultz	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Roy Giles	Sedan	Late shooting	10.00
Walter S. Glover	Kansas City, Mo.	Illegal possession of rabbits	25.00
David Goos	Wichita	Hunt, shoot and kill quail in closed season; no quail stamp	50.00
Dickey Griess	Kansas City	Illegal possession of quail	10.00
Jerry Griffin	Merriam	Late shooting	25.00
Robert E. Greiner	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Clarence E. Guilliams	Wamego	Taking pheasant during closed season	50.00
Dale Guy	McPherson	Late shooting	25.00
Richard Hadel	Lawrence	Disturbing peace, personal exposure, and resisting an officer in state park	10.00
Fremont Hammond	Leavenworth	Hunt, shoot and kill rabbits during closed season	10.00
Frank Harris	Parsons	No hunting license	15.00
Claude Harvey	Wichita	No hunting license	5.00
Joe Hathaway	Hutchinson	Late shooting	10.00
Harold H. Hawkins	Wichita	Possessing one hen pheasant	50.00
J. P. Hayes	Hutchinson	Hunting and possessing pheasant during closed season	50.00
Jennings Hazen	Kansas City	Hunting raccoon during closed season	10.00
Howard Hess	Fort Scott	Hunt, shoot and kill quail while not on wing	15.00
Billy Hewes	Lawton, Okla.	Hunting quail during closed season	25.00
Radford Hewes	Lawton, Okla.	Hunting quail during closed season	25.00
Winfred Holding	St. Paul	Taking rabbits during closed season	20.00
Don Hurley	Manhattan	Possession of fur bearing animal during closed season	10.00
Glen Huston	Overland Park	No hunting license	5.00
Charles Ingram	Salina	No hunting license and no duck stamp	5.00
Dale Jensen	Hutchinson	No hunting license; taking game bird in closed season	15.00
Carl Johnson	Wichita	Possess wood duck in closed season	25.00
Lloyd Johnson	Norton	Taking pheasants in closed season	22.50
Billy Jones	Kansas City, Mo.	No nonresident hunting license; killing rabbits in closed season	20.00
Noel Jones	Wichita	No hunting license	5.00
Richard L. Jones	_____, N. Mex.	Hunting on resident license	5.00
Emory I. Jonte	Parsons	No hunting license	15.00
Dale H. Kendall	Wichita	Killing game animals from an auto	10.00

Name	Address	Offense	Fine
Ervin Kimmi	Robinson	No hunting license	5.00
Elmo Koger	McPherson	Late shooting	25.00
Fay Lacquement	Canton	Late shooting	25.00
Fay Lacquement, Jr.	La Crosse	Late shooting	25.00
Lester Landis	Wichita	Possession of hen pheasant in closed season	46.25
Bill Lee	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Eldon Lipp	Portis	Illegal duck shooting	10.00
J. W. Logsdon	Grenola	Too many rods and lines; ice fishing	20.00
Ernest McClain	Portis	Illegal duck shooting	10.00
Floyd McCollim	Moline	Hunting rabbits after 4:00 p. m.	10.00
Raymond McQuillen	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
George K. Mack	Kansas City	Hunting raccoon during closed season; no hunting license	15.00
B. J. Mecum	Sedalia, Mo.	Misrepresentation	5.50
Lawrence Meek	Hutchinson	Possession of hen pheasant	25.00
Cecil Merklin	Woodrow, Colo.	Shot hen pheasant in closed season; no hunting license	50.00
Gerald B. Messenger	Topeka	No hunting license	5.00
Harold Metcalf	Ulysses	Over bag limit of pheasants	20.00
Frank Mildrexter	Hill City	Shooting pheasants during closed season	10.00
Lloyd Miller	Scott City	Hunt game animals in closed season	15.00
Walter P. Miller	Viola	Take and possess hen pheasant	25.00
John S. Mitchell	Atlanta	Killing game animals in closed season; killing game animals from an auto	20.00
Edward Moore	Tulsa, Okla.	Shooting hen pheasant	20.00
Robert Moore	Louisville	No hunting license	5.00
Wm. M. Morrow	McPherson	Late shooting	25.00
Gerald Olson	Junction City	No hunting license	5.00
Pat Olsen	Burdett	Hunt, shoot and have in possession pheasant in closed season	10.00
Joe Otte	Downs	Shoot pheasant in closed season	10.00
Chris Page	Hiattville	No hunting license; killing rabbits in closed season	5.00
Bobbie C. Papin	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Floyd Papin	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Charles Patterson	Parsons	No hunting license	5.00
Louis Pellitier	Junction City	No hunting license	5.00
W. E. Pelsue	Wentworth, Mo.	Misrepresentation	15.00
Thomas I. Prall	Caney	No valid state hunting license	5.00
R. D. Rankin	Lawton, Okla.	Quail during closed season	25.00
Norman Rickner	McPherson	Late shooting	25.00
Lloyd Rieff	Protection	Hunt and pursue pheasants before 9:00 a. m.; possessing one quail; resisting arrest	85.00
Harold Rogers	Liberal, Mo.	Hunting on resident license	20.00
Raymond Rogers	Galena	Gigging fish	10.00
Jack Rowe	Kansas City	Shooting quail out of season	25.00
Jack Rucker	Hutchinson	Late shooting	25.00
W. J. Sanford	Hill City	Shoot pheasants during closed season; shoot pheasants from an auto; no hunting license	25.00
Cylester D. Saville	Wamego	No hunting license	5.00
Rogers Sawyers	Speed	No hunting license	5.00
Raymond Scheuerman	Hutchinson	Hunt game animals in closed season	15.00
Donald E. Schultz	Wellington	Take more quail than day's bag limit	10.00
Joe Sharp	St. Paul	Taking game animals out of season	20.00
Harold A. Sipes	Lamar, Colo.	No hunting license	10.00
Millard Sisson	Liberal, Mo.	Hunting on resident license	20.00
C. V. Slaughter	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
C. R. Smith	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Misrepresentation	5.00
W. L. Spaur	Wichita	Kill quail during closed season; shoot game birds from motorcar; shoot game birds while not on wing	100.00
Bob R. Starr	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Virgil Stafford	Ulysses	Pheasant during closed season	25.00
George Sterling	Topeka	Shoot and kill two pheasants in Jackson county, same county being closed to pheasant shooting	35.00
William E. Taylor	Dodge City	No hunting license	5.00
Marvin Townsend	Kansas City, Mo.	No hunting license	10.00
C. A. Trissal	Wichita	No quail stamp	10.00
Arlis Troutman	Wellington	Hunting quail during closed season	10.00
Clyde Vining	Topeka	No hunting license	10.00
Ray E. Walsh	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
G. L. Walters	Fort Riley	No hunting license	5.00
Herman Walter	Osawatomie	Late shooting	25.00
H. G. Weinhart	Grinnell	Shooting ducks in closed season	10.00
Warren Welch	Chanute	Shoot, hunt and take quail out of season	50.00
Roger D. Wilkinson	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Virgil D. Wilkinson	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Clay Williams	Canyon City, Colo.	Misrepresentation	5.00
Joe Wingo	Oakley	Late shooting	10.00
Phillip T. Wyant	Wichita	Hunt quail during closed season	10.00
John Wyckoff	Dodge City	No hunting license	5.00
Allen York	Parsons	No hunting license	5.00

ARRESTS--DECEMBER, 1950

Name	Address	Offense	Fine
Archie Davis	Picher, Okla.	Late shooting; no duck stamp	\$15.00
Willard Keller	Picher, Okla.	Late shooting; no duck stamp	15.00
John W. Stewart, Jr.	Chase	Shoot from public highway	15.00
Harry J. White	Commerce, Okla.	Late shooting; no duck stamp	15.00
Werner Allison	Atchison	No hunting license	10.00
Tom Broomfield	Wakeeney	No permit for possession of raccoon	25.00
Charles Cox	Plainview	No hunting license	5.00
Cliff Johnston	Mission	Late shooting	10.00
Brother Joseph	Atchison	No hunting license	5.00
Robert H. McDonnell	Kansas City, Mo.	Late shooting	10.00
Garnett Potts	Horton	Fur during closed season	10.00
Wilson Wassasuck	Horton	Fur during closed season	10.00
Ray Watson	Mission	Late shooting	10.00
Joseph Bruce Cook	Wichita	No hunting license	10.00
Willard Crowley	Kansas City	No hunting license	5.00
Lester Edwards	Arkansas City	Shoot quail while not on wing	15.00
John P. Guldaman	Wichita	No hunting license	10.00
Paul Miller	Kansas City	No hunting license	5.00
M. J. O'Rourke, Jr.	Wichita	Late shooting	25.00
Merle Carter	Arkansas City	Take fur during closed season	50.00
Howard Bolin	St. Marys	Taking rabbits during closed season	10.00
Geo. L. Serene	St. Marys	Taking rabbits during closed season	10.00
Archer Edie	White Cloud	Hunting in closed season	10.00
Kenneth Edie	White Cloud	Hunting in closed season	10.00
Fred Newberry	Garden City	No fishing license	5.00
Emery Roach	Gaylord	Ice fishing	10.00
Frank W. Wittke	Gaylord	Ice fishing	10.00
Charley Bentley	Rulo, Neb.	No hunting license; rabbits during closed season	20.00
E. E. Hunt	Wichita	Taking squirrel in closed season	10.00
Joseph Roskoski	St. Joseph, Mo.	No hunting license	10.00
Robert Schooler	Atchison	No hunting license	5.00
Ed Degand	Topeka	No hunting license	5.00
Bill Hartpence	Topeka	No hunting license	5.00
John Allen Burns	Kansas City	No hunting license	5.00
A. G. Goughler	Wichita	No hunting license	10.00
Ray A. Hegarty	Bethel	No hunting license	5.00
Eugene Lowe	Olathe	No hunting license	5.00
Clarence Wendel	Topeka	Taking fish by snagging	25.00
Ansil Akers	Grandwin, Mo.	No hunting license	10.00
Dean H. Anderson	Overland Park	No hunting license	5.00
H. O. Bengston	Newton	Possess pheasant in closed season	20.00
Duane Mudd	Overland Park	No hunting license	5.00
Geo. Shuhan	Kansas City, Mo.	No hunting license	5.00
Edward Bardwell	Kansas City, Mo.	No hunting license	5.00
Merle Steel	Columbus	No hunting license	5.00
Max Taylor	Columbus	No hunting license	5.00
Bill Stogsill	Liberal	No hunting license	5.00
Mary Parker	Salina	No fishing license	3.00

ARRESTS--JANUARY, 1951

Name	Address	Offense	Fine
Warren Vine	Hays	Out of season pheasant	\$15.00
Monroe Stone	Leavenworth	No hunting license	5.00
James Patterson	Moline	No fur dealers license	5.00
John C. Holz	Kansas City, Mo.	No nonresident hunting license	5.00
Ernest Bailey	Osage City	No hunting license	10.00
James I. Hickie	Wakeeney	No hunting license	10.00
J. A. Kern	Overland Park	No hunting license	5.00
Arthur F. Kussman	Leavenworth	Possess quail during closed season	10.00
Laverne Meier	Bison	No fishing license and ice fishing	39.00
Lawrence Boatright	Bison	No fishing license and ice fishing	39.00
Geo. A. Meier	Bison	No fishing license and ice fishing	39.00
Bill Wallace	Otis	No fishing license and ice fishing	39.00
Dorothy McRacken	Gorham	No fishing license and ice fishing	39.00
Conrad McRacken	Gorham	Ice fishing	29.00
Kenneth Cox	Garden City	Possess pheasants during closed season	75.00
W. E. Varner	Bankbunnet, Tex.	No hunting license	25.00
Lois Stanley Burleson	Texhoma, Okla.	No hunting license	20.00
Burt Damron	Toronto	No fur dealers license	10.00
Edgar Oliver	Wichita	Possess quail during closed season	10.00
Carl A. Stoppel	Wilson	Ice fishing	35.00
E. K. Haflich	Hiawatha	No hunting license	5.00
Roy Hayes	Galena	No hunting license	5.00

Name	Address	Offense	Fine
Gene Jacobs	Pfeifer	Ice fishing and no fishing license	37.25
Ralph Roth	Pfeifer	Ice fishing and no fishing license	37.25
Irving J. Blackwell	Topeka	Hunting squirrel during closed season	10.00
Wm. H. Rhea	Sunflower	No hunting license	5.00
Jimmie Wiggins	Marysville	Possess squirrel during closed season	10.00
Wallace Sumpter, Jr.	Dodge City	No hunting license	5.00
Lorenzo E. Winsor	Dodge City	No hunting license	5.00
Johnny Bosch	Gorham	Ice fishing	35.00
Floyd F. Truan	Gorham	Ice fishing and no fishing license	45.00
Tom Buckle	Hamilton	No hunting license	10.00
Louis Reith	Palmer	Possess pheasant during closed season	20.00
U. C. Herbert	Larned	Unplugged gun	25.00
Elmer Erskin	Scott City	Unplugged gun	25.00
Claude Copple	Waverley	Unplugged gun	25.00
D. W. Stewart	Healy	Unplugged gun and no migratory bird stamp	50.00
Raymond C. Hall	Hays	No migratory bird hunting stamp	25.00
Claude W. Shoemaker	Bushton	No migratory bird hunting stamp	25.00
R. T. Reed	Wichita	Unplugged gun	25.00
Nelson Baker	Larned	Unplugged gun	25.00
Wm. F. Hirsch	Wichita	Unplugged gun	25.00
Edwin E. Bateman	Latham	No migratory bird hunting stamp	25.00
Clyde Blaylock	Emporia	Late shooting	25.00
Walter Mason	Seward, Neb.	Possess pheasant in closed season	20.00
Roy Gilliland	Iola	Hunting on public road at night	10.00
Lloyd Walters	Iola	Hunting on public road at night	10.00
Charles Smith	Iola	Hunting on public road at night	10.00
Floyd Clark	Eskridge	Possess prairie chicken in closed season	10.00
Glen Schwarting	Eskridge	Possess prairie chicken in closed season	10.00
Billy Willard	Eskridge	Possess prairie chicken in closed season	10.00
Ross Justus	Eskridge	Possess prairie chicken in closed season	10.00
Perry Flory	Great Bend	No fur dealers license	20.00
John Monroe Fisher	Parsons	No hunting license	5.00
C. W. Murphy	Russell	No hunting license	5.00
Lewis Shurtz	Wichita	No hunting license	25.00
Francis A. Rupp	Schoenchen	No hunting license	5.00
Ernest J. Werth	Schoenchen	Refusing to exhibit hunting license	5.00
David W. Carson	Kansas City	Unplugged gun	25.00
William R. Novak	Lost Springs	Unplugged gun	25.00
William Swortwood	Wichita	Unplugged gun	25.00

Cherokee County Sportsmen's Fish Fry a Huge Success

Over 400 sportsmen attended the annual Cherokee County Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association fish fry held at Columbus in January. It was a huge success judging from all reports.

It took just a little more than one hour for the sportsmen to consume the 235 pounds of dressed fish, fried in egg batter by Paul Fanoele and his cooking staff. In addition to the fish, some 50 loaves of French bread and a tub of salad disappeared in short order.

Following the fry and some musical entertainment, Warren Wilbur, noted Ottawa county, Oklahoma, sportsman showed some films on two of his big game hunting expeditions to Alaska. The fish fry put on by the Cherokee county group is an event that draws a lot of attention and interest down in the southeast corner of the state.

Newspapers stuffed in boots will absorb the water and moisture acquired from use.

Will West Heads Riley County Fish and Game Association

Officers for 1951 for the Riley County Fish and Game Association as announced recently are: President, Will West; vice-president, Ed Coffey, and secretary-treasurer, Harold Smith. West said that efforts would be made to increase the 1951 membership in the association to 1,000. The 1950, the Riley county association had the second highest membership for counties in the state with 475. Of that total, 90 were women. The membership fee is a dollar a year. The association meets the last Monday of each month at the Community House in Manhattan. Movies and lectures on wildlife are presented at the meetings.

In a normal year close to 69,000,000 pounds of wild rabbit are harvested in the United States.

The armadillo gets its name from the Spanish word meaning "clad in armor."

INFORMATION REGARDING KANSAS STATE PARKS

COUNTY STATE PARK	Distance, miles	City	Acre area, park	Acre area, lake	Date established	Boats for rent	Overnight camp grounds
Butler.....	3W-1N.....	Augusta.....	568	232	1931	Yes	Yes
Clark.....	10S-1W.....	Kingsdown.....	1,243	337	1934	No	Yes
Crawford No. 1.....	4N.....	Pittsburg.....	418	60	1926	No	Yes
Crawford No. 2.....	1N-1E.....	Farlington.....	460	150	1935	Yes	Yes
Decatur No. 1.....	1N.....	Oberlin.....	92	47	1932	No	No
Decatur No. 2.....	1E-1N.....	Oberlin.....	481	161	.....	No	Yes
Finney.....	8N-3W.....	Kalvesta.....	852	324	1933	No	.....
Kearny.....	2E.....	Lakin.....	.....	3,000	1947	No	.....
Kingman.....	8W.....	Kingman.....	1,562	80	1930	No	Yes
Leavenworth.....	3W-1N.....	Tonganoxie.....	506	175	1928	Yes	Yes
Lyon.....	5W-1N.....	Reading.....	582	135	1930	No	Yes
Meade.....	7S-5W.....	Meade.....	1,240	100	1926	Yes	Yes
Miami.....	12SE.....	Paola.....	277	90	1941	No	Yes
Nemaha.....	1E-4S.....	Seneca.....	705	356	1934	Yes	Yes
Neosho.....	5N-3E.....	Parsons.....	216	92	1926	No	Yes
Ottawa.....	5N-1E.....	Bennington.....	711	138	1926	Yes	Yes
Pottawatomie.....	5N.....	Westmoreland ..	100	24	1932	No	Yes
Republic.....	5N-2W.....	Jamestown.....	1,064	765	1930	No	Yes
Rooks.....	3S-2W.....	Stockton.....	222	67	1934	No	Yes
Scott.....	12N.....	Scott City.....	1,280	115	1926	Yes	Yes
Sheridan.....	4N-2E.....	Quinter.....	436	124	1934	No	Yes
Woodson.....	5E.....	Toronto.....	445	179	1933	.....	.....

All parks are equipped with day-use facilities. No cabins available at any state park.
 Beach facilities have been provided at many state parks.
 Migratory waterfowl shooting is permitted at some state parks.
 All lakes, except Woodson County (temporarily closed), are open to fishing year round.



Conservation Pledge

I GIVE MY
PLEDGE AS AN AMERICAN
TO SAVE AND FAITHFULLY TO
DEFEND FROM WASTE THE
NATURAL RESOURCES OF
MY COUNTRY - ITS SOIL
AND MINERALS, ITS
FORESTS, WATERS,
AND WILDLIFE

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