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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

VOL. VII

JANUARY, 1950

No. III



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

DAVE LEAHY, *Director*

HARRY LUTZ, *Editor*

CHAS. HASSIG, *Secretary*

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Season's Greetings

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission takes this opportunity of sending season's greetings to all its friends and to renew our pledge to do all that is humanly possible to better hunting and fishing in Kansas.

The achievements of the Commission during the past year are due in a large measure to the wonderful assistance and coöperation rendered by friends of conservation in all walks of life.

Joining in this message of good will to the friends and those interested in conservation in all its phases are the members of the Commission, the Director, the Office Staff, the Game Protectors and each and every one connected in an official way with the Commission.

Again we say:

*A Happy New Year
To All!*

Leahy Elected Vice-President of Midwest Commissioners

At the annual meeting of the Association of Midwest Fish and Game Commissioners in Lincoln, Neb., October 3-4, Dave Leahy, Director of the Kansas Fish and Game Commission, was elected vice-president of that organization. Other officers chosen were president, Ernest Swift, Conservation Director, Wisconsin Conservation Department; and secretary-treasurer, Walter E. Scott, Wisconsin Conservation Department.

The association of conservation officials from fifteen states and provinces (Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, South Dakota and Wisconsin) was organized about fifteen years ago. One of their major purposes is the establishment of effective means for interstate coöperation in the establishment of regulations and general policies. The association also is effective in presenting a united front on questions relating to federal legislation, international treaties and wild-life administration in general.

The Nebraska meeting was attended by about 150 delegates and guests including a number of representatives from the Fish and Wildlife Service's regional staff. The program effectively brought out much valuable information on wild-life conditions, federal aid projects, bounty administration, and advancements in conservation education.

Earlier in the summer Director Leahy was elected chairman of the Central Flyways Council, at a meeting of that organization held last June in Denver, Colo. This Council is made up of game administrators of eleven states and two Canadian provinces.

Just recently Mr. Leahy received notification of his being appointed a member of the Resolutions Committee of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. The appointment was made by Harrison F. Lewis, Ottawa, Canada, president of the International Association.

The election of Director Leahy to these positions of merit are a signal honor for himself as well as the state of Kansas.

Cover Picture

One of the state's most valuable fur bearer is the mink, which is pictured on this month's cover. According to a tabulation of the fur dealer's reports, a total of 18,422 mink were trapped in Kansas during the 1948-'49 trapping season.

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 wild life.

Observe your Game and Fish Laws. They are provided in the best interests of the sportsmen.

Game laws are made to protect your property. Respect and obey them as every good citizen does.

The Lakes of Kansas and Their Management

By ROY SCHOONOVER, Biologist,
Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission

General Trends in Artificial Lake Cycles in Kansas

The typical lake in Kansas was created by the construction of a dam across some drainage channel leading through a low area such as a valley. This obstructs the water and causes it to back up and flood the lower areas above the dam. This reduces the current, forming a lentic environment.

Period of Rapid Increase in Productivity

Such an impoundment fills up gradually, depending, of course, upon the amount of precipitation received. As the inundated area increases in size, the flooded vegetation dies, undergoes bacterial and chemical decomposition and becomes a readily available source of organic matter.

The nutrient material released by the break-down of this organic matter, together with the minerals leached from the flooded soil, enriches the water and brings about conditions which gradually become more and more favorable for increasingly greater crops of microscopic plants. These minute plants, together with organic detritus provide abundant food for microscopic animals and microscopic invertebrates, mainly larval insects, which also multiply rapidly. Under these conditions, the water is generally clear and nonplankton algae and other forms of aquatic vegetation flourish in the more shallow areas.

This organic detritus from decomposing vegetation, together with the plant and animal plankton, and bottom fauna (larval insects, crustacea, etc.) make up the basic links in the food chain of the lake. Their combined effect upon the lake is often termed "fertility." This food chain reaches its climax within the lake with the incorporation of these lower links into fish. When the elements making up the fertility of a lake are utilized and consideration is given the weight, size and number of fish into which they are converted, the term "productivity" is applied.

The rate of growth of fish in a new lake follows closely this upward trend in productivity. When water first enters the lake its fertility is usually low, since decay of vegetation has not yet had time to proceed far; also, populations of phytoplankton and zoöplankton are at a minimum. Enormous populations of plankton may be built up within a few months, but it may be a year or longer before the bottom fauna become abundant, depending upon the depth of the

water and kind and amount of vegetation undergoing decay on the bottom.

Lakes are generally stocked with fingerling fish which are, more or less, uniform in size within each species. The weight of these fish is greatly below the actual carrying capacity of the lake, while the food reserve which the lake possesses is much above what it will normally be after several years of aging. This uniformity in size of the fish, under-population, and abundance of food means that competition and predation will be almost absent for the first year or two. During the next few years, food and space will be abundant but predatory species will have grown to a size where their dietary habits will have changed. Fish, either of the forage species or the weaker of their own kind, will dominate in the food of the game species.

By the third or fourth year of impoundment, the predator and forage species will have spawned at least once and, under the favorable conditions existing in a new lake, survival of the young should be high. Competition gradually increases as the population becomes larger. Ordinarily, a lake will reach its normal carrying capacity after one or two years of successful reproduction. Food, which nearly always becomes a limiting factor before space, is still abundant in a lake at this stage due to the presence of an accumulated reserve present at the time of impoundment. These conditions allow the carrying capacity of the lake at this evolutionary stage to exceed what the normal carrying capacity will be after this initial food reserve has been used up and environmental conditions become less favorable.

During this period of rapid growth and increase in population, good fishing is usually the rule. Angling success is on a gradual up-grade for several years and then begins to level off when the fish population increases to the point where it begins to utilize most of the available food material. Perhaps for a time, the fish population just equalizes the available food supply. Such a stability, if it actually exists, does not remain for long.

After this period, the fish population exceeds the food supply, so that each year there is a continual increase in competition for food, resulting in a gradual decline in the annual growth rate. During this early period, fishing success is high, but the trend is downward. The rate of decline in growth rate is probably accelerated as the lake ages, and the fish population and environmental factors become more and more unbalanced. Certain species of fish as crappie and often bluegill, bullheads, and other forage species have a tendency to predominate in an overpopulated lake.

It is within these species that stunting is generally first observed.

As a lake evolves through the stages from its youth to maturity, there seems to be a gradual decline in its carrying capacity, or productivity. Important factors responsible for this decline, other than those already mentioned in regard to unbalanced fish populations are: (1) Turbidity, and (2) siltation. These factors influence plant growth (food production), utilization of food (clear water favors feeding habits of bass, bluegill and crappie), also reproduction and survival.

Methods of Improvement and Prolonging the Useful Life of Kansas Lakes

To prolong the useful life of a lake would involve finding methods of equalizing the population and the food supply. It may be said that efforts to satisfactorily correct these problems for lakes of the type we have in Kansas have not been very successful. Attempts to solve such problems are generally based upon methods of (1) population control, and (2) supplying adequate food material. To meet these problems, it is necessary to take into consideration such conditions as siltation, turbidity, aquatic vegetation and watershed management in general. Some methods being tried:

(1) Partial Drainage

In this operation the water level would be lowered so as to expose substantial areas of the flat, shallow bottom of the lake. A growth of herbaceous vegetation is established, either artificially by sowing legumes, cane, oats, etc., or more generally by natural succession. Natural growth may be more slow in getting started but is usually adequate.

When these areas are reflooded, the plants die and decompose, providing a new accumulation of organic material. This is the basic step in the sequence which terminates in the production of adequate numbers of edible-sized game fish.

The greatest drawback to partial drainage seems to be that generally the lake is overpopulated and/or the population may be made up of an undesirable ratio among game fish, forage fish, and rough fish. In such a case, this temporary food addition is not of such magnitude as to be of much value in reducing competition and providing the total population with adequate food over a long enough period of time to influence the growth rate of the individuals.

(2) Fertilization

In most instances, applications of fertilizer, generally inorganic fertilizers, have been shown to be beneficial. The limiting factor in their use is expense, which is generally too great to make fertilization

practical. Fertilization might be practical on smaller lakes, especially private lakes, where the interested sportsmen's groups are willing to stand the expense.

Chemical fertilizers return such necessary elements as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash directly to the water in a form which can be readily used by phytoplankton.

In any case, fertilization would be justified only after a study was made of the fish population. The population should be in a reasonable balance between forage and game fish. Should the lake be found to possess an excessive number of forage and rough species, such a project would seem impractical, regardless of the size of the water area.

Fertilization in fishery work is relatively new and needs much more investigation, especially under typical lake and pond conditions. Most of the work carried on up until now has been in small ponds with controlled fish populations and have been carried on over a short period of time, generally one or two years. In many other instances where fertilization was carried on, no records have been kept as to the results and observations.

(3) Reduction of the Fish Population

Investigations show that during the maturing of a lake, changing interrelationships among physical, chemical and biological factors produce a series of varied environmental conditions. Each group of interrelations produce a certain habitat, which in turn govern the species and number of fish whose survival and perpetuation of kind are most highly favored.

For these reasons, some species of fish increase and



One of the reasons Kansas hunters found a plentiful supply of quail this past season was the grand job done last winter by sportsmen of the state of feeding the birds during the severe winter storms. Two such sportsmen are pictured above. They are O. A. Gordon and son, of Route 4, Olathe. Mr. Gordon and son plowed snow, ice and sleet for five days feeding quail. They fed over 500 loaves of bread, donated by the Continental Baking Co., of Kansas City, and 200 pounds of feed, which Mr. Gordon paid for himself.

become overabundant while others may gradually decline in number or even disappear altogether.

These species which are favored, reproduce rapidly and are responsible for the total fish population building up and increasing beyond the available food resources. Such a condition is followed by a gradual decline in yearly growth rate and, ultimately, by stunting.

There are several methods of population control which attempt to reduce these overabundant species and thus keep the total fish population down to a level where each individual fish can readily obtain adequate food to insure good yearly growth. These practices which are listed below are relatively new tools of fish management and their true values of population control have not yet been determined.

METHODS OF POPULATION CONTROL

(a) *Partial Poisoning*

This method has been used, mainly in population studies, by poisoning bays and shallow areas with rotenone. If such areas are the natural habitats of the undesirable or overabundant species which are wished removed, success is achieved, although it also destroys any desirable species which happen to be present.

(b) *Seining and netting*

Seines, gill nets, trammel nets, and hoop nets may be used for removal of fish. The success of this method, especially when seining, depends greatly upon the morphometry of the lake and the presence of obstacles such as rocks, stumps and vegetation on the lake floor.

If the lake possesses large, level shallow areas free of obstructions, seining will often remove large numbers of fish. The fish in the seine hauls can be sorted; the desirable fish being returned to the lake and the undesirable species removed. Many Kansas lakes are either too deep or if shoals areas do exist, vegetation, stumps, rocks, mud or other obstructions hinder seining operation.

It should be recognized that these methods of population reduction are only temporary remedies and do not constitute cures. In most instances, it is necessary to carry out such operations year after year, because the removal of a large number of a species often improve its success in reproduction and survival of young.

It has been found that a substantial percentage of an overabundant species must be removed in order for fish removal operations to be effective. Thirty percent of such species as crappie, sunfishes, etc., is probably the minimum percentage of removal which will

produce desirable results. Such success in fish removal would be difficult to attain in most of our lakes.

(4) **Watershed Management**

Siltation and turbidity are conditions of a physical nature which often hasten the evolutionary changes which result in the formation of a new environment in the lake—an environment which favors the rough and forage fish over the game and more desirable fish. They are factors which begin to affect the lake soon after its creation, although it may be necessary for the damage to accumulate several years before it becomes obvious, unless watched and studied closely.

The watershed area should be inspected closely at the time the lake is constructed. The immediate area surrounding the lake and sloping land at an even greater radius should be placed in grass or in a perennial cover crop which necessitates only infrequent cultivation.

In many instances, modern soil conservation practices, such as contour farming, terracing and strip and cover cropping, would greatly increase the life of a new lake and prolong the lives of most existing lakes by reducing the rapid run-off of water, and thus minimizing soil transportation.

A NEW WAY TO FRY FISH

Here is a new taste to accent the thrill of catching your fish and then frying them over a wood fire.

The chef at the Hotel Washington in the nation's capital decided that most fishermen get tired of always having to fry their fish in bacon, bacon drippings, or butter and getting the same taste. So, he decided to do something about it.

Next time you are starting out on that fishing trip just replace your usual supplies for your fish fry with one small jar of mayonnaise and sufficient flour for the number of fish you hope to put away.

Here is Chef Pierre Mendendou's simple recipe for the new taste for your pan fried fish:

(Prepare fish for frying: Roll in flour, spread with mayonnaise, reroll in flour, and pop into your greased skillet.)

And that's all there is to it. You will find the mayonnaise, because of all the seasoning that is in it, gives the fish a new tang. The mayonnaise also makes a "dry" fish much more appetizing because it provides a certain moisture to the meat.—*Texas Game and Fish Bulletin*.

The farmer needs the hunter and the hunter needs the farmer, don't forget that. Always ask permission to hunt.

Fur Harvest

Kansas fur-bearing animals were productive of considerable wealth to the farmers and trappers of the state during the 1948-'49 trapping season. A look at the records causes us to conclude that the fur industry is not only a profitable business, but much larger than commonly believed.

That you may have a better understanding of the extent of this industry, we are listing below the number of pelts purchased by the more than 160 resident fur dealers operating in Kansas during the 1948-'49 season.

Opossum	61,424
Badger	232
Wildcat	54
Fox	302
Civet Cat	2,965
Coyote	672
Wolf	85
Weasel	128
Muskrat	93,472
Mink	18,422
Raccoon	58,980
Skunk	16,973
Rabbit	23,429

The price paid the trappers for those furs totaled more than \$560,000.

These figures do not reflect an exact accounting of all the pelts trapped, as there were some duplications and many others sent to out-of-state buyers.

Game Conservationists Laud Kansas Hunting

Game officials from Colorado were high in their praise of the good quail hunting opportunities found in Kansas after a hunt in southeastern Kansas during the past season.

"The finest quail hunting I ever had," was the verdict of C. N. Feast, director of the Colorado Fish and Game Commission. His statement was echoed by Ed Eckles, a member of the Colorado Commission, who added, "I never hope to have any better quail hunting regardless of when and where." Also in the party from Colorado was Edwin Greene, Denver businessman, who lauded Kansas hunting and hospitality.

Feast commented that he had read somewhere that quail hunting was rapidly becoming passe in the agricultural states. "It is certainly gratifying to me that Kansas has done such a remarkable job in maintaining and propagating its quail," Feast declared. Colorado has no open season on quail.

Acting as guides and hosts for the Coloradans were Dave Leahy, Director, Kansas Fish and Game Commission; Garland Atkins, of Fort Scott, former member of the Kansas Fish and Game Commission; Harlan Lee, Fort Scott businessman; Art Kyser, district game protector; Elmer Morris and Vestal Bundy, of Hiattville.



Kansas Game Protectors, members of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, part of the Administrative staff and the Commission's Game Management Supervisors pose during a joint meeting of the staff's held recently at Salina.—Photo by Gunnerson, Salina.

Questions and Answers

Since this Department receives so many requests for a clearer and more concise interpretation of fish and game laws of Kansas, we are devoting some space in this bulletin to some of the more common questions that arise and the answers to those questions. If any readers of KANSAS FISH AND GAME have any questions they want answered, send them in, and we will attempt to give you the answers in subsequent issues of the bulletin.

Q. How many bullfrogs be taken legally?

A. The Kansas fish and game law says it shall be unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession any seine, trammel net, hoop net, fyke net, fish gig, fish spear, fish trap, or any device, contrivance, or material for the purpose of taking fish or frogs. So, the taking of bullfrogs in any manner or form that does not come under the above, is considered legal. The use of a flashlight is permitted and shooting is also permissible. A state fishing license is required to take or kill bullfrogs.

Q. What size boat is permitted on a state lake?

A. The Commission has no regulations as to size of boats permitted on state lakes. The use of houseboats and cabin boats is strictly prohibited. Inboard motor boats and outboard motors of a size not larger than 7.5 horsepower are permitted on state lakes for fishing purposes only, provided that the person desiring to use either type motor has secured a permit from the Director of the Fish and Game Commission at Pratt.

Q. What is required to secure a permit to use motors on boats?

A. Just give the make of motor, horsepower and serial number of the motor. There is no charge for the permits.

Q. Are motors of a size larger than 7.5 horsepower allowed on lakes in Kansas, other than state lakes?

A. The Fish and Game Department has no jurisdiction over boats and motors on lakes other than state lakes. However, other lakes usually have their own rules and regulations applicable to that particular body of water.

Q. At what ages must a person be to be exempt from being required to buy a fishing license and a hunting license in Kansas?

A. Resident citizens of the state under sixteen years of age and over seventy (70) years of age may fish by legal methods during the legal open seasons without licenses. Only resident citizens under sixteen (16) may hunt by lawful means during the legal open seasons without a hunting license.

Q. Are farmers or landowners exempt from having

to buy a hunting or fishing license to hunt and fish on their own land?

A. Landowners and/or tenants are exempt from the license requirements when hunting and fishing on property on which they are actually living. They cannot, however, trap, sell or ship the pelts of any of the fur-bearing animals without first having in their possession a trapping license.

Q. Is it illegal to sell live bait minnows in Kansas for use in this state?

A. No. It is not illegal to sell live bait minnows in Kansas for use in this state. The transportation of minnows from Kansas, however, is illegal. It is also unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or offer for sale, buy or offer to buy any bullfrog, any bass, crappie, perch or catfish taken from Kansas water. Any person privately propagating fish and bullfrogs may, upon securing permission in writing from the Director of the Fish and Game Commission, sell any fish or bullfrogs so privately propagated.

Q. What constitutes a bank line.

A. Under the fish and game laws of Kansas, G. S. 1947, 32-161, it says: "That it shall be lawful for any person having a valid state fishing license or person exempt by law from having such license, to use, operate or have set during legal open season, two rods and lines with not more than two hooks on any rod or pole line and to use and operate or have set one trotline containing not more than twenty-five (25) hooks; or in lieu of the trotline a person may use or have set eight bank lines containing not more than two hooks each. Casting plugs and flies may be legally used. A throw line is hereby declared to be a trotline within the meaning of the law."

A legal bank line is a line with not more than two



A group of Harvey County sportsmen who killed their limit of pheasants the opening day of the 1949 season. They are, standing left to right: Bill Scheffler, Joe Beyrle, Morris Scheffler, Gene Latta; front row: Bill Scheffler, Jr., and Art Scheffler. The party hunted in the vicinity of Belleview.

hooks attached and tied to a root, a peg driven in bank, a tree or overhanging limb, and the line permitted to hang perpendicularly into the water. If it is weighted and thrown out into the stream and hangs more horizontally than perpendicularly it is a throw line and considered a trotline under above statute.

Q. Does Kansas have any regulations concerning the use of cyanide guns for killing coyotes?

A. There are no fish and game laws in Kansas governing the use of cyanide gas guns in coyote killing campaigns.

Q. Does every person who hunts quail have to have a quail stamp?

A. Every person who is required by law to have a hunting license must have on his person attached to his hunting license an unexpired quail hunting stamp validated by his or her signature written in ink across the face of the stamp.

Q. Is a duck stamp required to shoot other migratory birds?

A. No. It is required only for migratory waterfowl and before the stamp is legal it must be attached to the owner's hunting license and validated by the hunter's signature written across the face of the stamp in ink.

Q. Do game protectors have authority to check licenses of a hunter or fisherman on private land?

A. Yes. A game protector in the performance of duty has authority to check hunting and fishing licenses on privately owned land and may egress and ingress on such land without permission, while in the performance of his duty.

Farm Pond Booklet Available

Farmers and landowners plagued by a superabundance of weeds in farm fish ponds will be interested in a 28-page booklet recently released by the Virginia Coöperative Wildlife Research Unit and the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

The booklet, entitled "Weed Control in Small Ponds" by W. H. Jackson, evaluates all known methods of control of aquatic vegetation in terms of effectiveness, safety to stock and humans, and effects upon wild life and fish populations. Copies may be obtained without charge from the Virginia Coöperative Wildlife Research Unit, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

There are over eight hundred species of native North American birds, reports the National Wildlife Federation.

New Officers for Leavenworth County Fish and Game Group

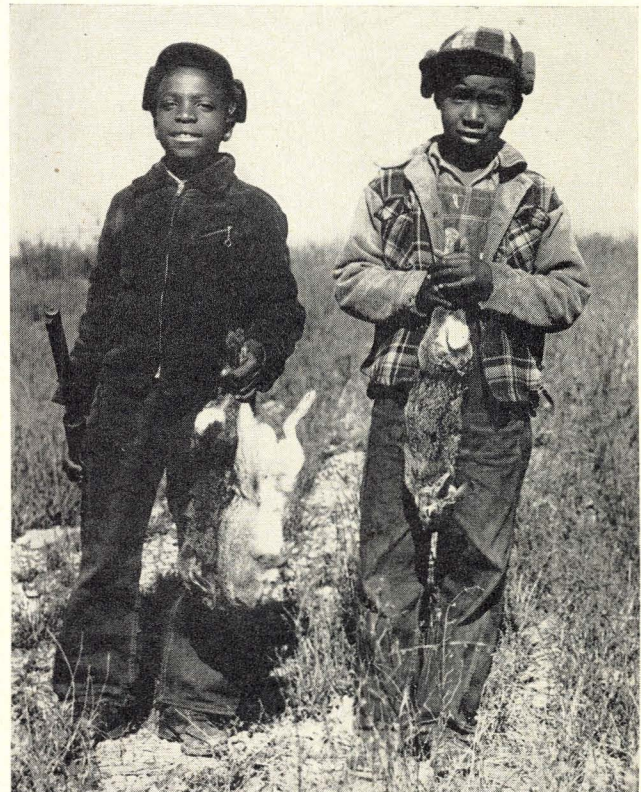
Undersheriff Herbert Nye is the new president of the Leavenworth County Fish and Game Protective Association. Everett Payne was elected vice-president; Jack Scanlon, secretary; Biring Miller, treasurer. Board of directors are: Don Doyle, Floyd Honneycutt, Frank Biring, Harley Rush and Walt Quiring.

The club has a membership of around 400.

Despite the fact that their eyes are made up of as many as 30,000 parts, insects cannot see objects clearly. Their eyes, however, are quick to see anything that moves.

Thieves stealing public property are reported to the authorities. Game is public property, game violators are truly thieves and reporting such violators is a moral law.

The horse is one of the oldest existing mammals on earth today while man is the youngest.



The Cottontail rabbit is the target for hunters—old, young, skilled and unskilled—the length and breadth of North America. He is second to no other game as a source of sport here in Kansas. Pictured above are two youthful hunters with three fat "bunnies" taken with an air rifle, while hunting west of the State Hospital, Osawatimie, Kan.—Photo by Fred Coon.

Movies Available to Clubs, Schools, Sportsmen's Groups

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has on file at Pratt several outstanding movies which are loaned to clubs, schools, sportsmen's groups, etc., free of charge.

Any group wanting these films should send their request to the department at Pratt. Since the demand for these films is such that they may not always be available at the time desired, it would be well to give at least two weeks' notice in advance of date wanted.

The department requests that only experienced operators handle film because replacement costs are very high. Sound film should not be used on silent projectors. All are 16 mm. movies, but not all are sound pictures.

Following is a list of movies which may be obtained from the department:

Kansas Wildlife, in color, silent; requires about 45 minutes to run.

A Man, a Dog and a Gun, 1 reel, sound, black and white.

Wonder Dogs, Fishing Thrills, Lion-Tiger Fight, Aquatic Sports. Four reels together, requiring about 45 minutes to run. Sound, black and white.

Fishermen's Paradise, Jungle Marauder, 2 reels together. Sound, black and white.

On the Wing, Fishing Thrills, Roadrunner Battles Rattlesnake, three reels. Sound, black and white.

Wildfowl in Slow Motion, 1 reel, sound, color.

Pheasant Fever, 1 reel, sound, color.

Three Little Bruins in Woods, 1 reel, silent, black and white.

Bird Dogs, 1 reel, sound, black and white.

Woody Woodpecker, 1 reel, sound, black and white.

News of Sportsmen's Clubs

Harvey County Sportsmen's Association Gains Recognition in Central Kansas

With a membership of more than 300 men and women, and growing rapidly, the Harvey County Sportsmen's Association of Newton, is gaining recognition as one of the more active clubs of the state. On May 1, 1949, a group of sportsmen of that county, wishing to build up and preserve wild life, met at Newton and formed the club. The following officers were elected: President, Philip McNulty; vice-president and chairman of the board of directors, Charles Blaylock; treasurer, Earl Henry; secretary, Gene Lettau. Chairmen of the various groups attendant to the program selected included J. L. Davison, winter feeding of quail and pheasant; Bill Cook, deputy game warden; Kenneth Cummings, game refuge and posting;

Pete Pierce, entertainment; Bill Lyons, publicity director.

The club meets the second Wednesday of each month and is at the present time concentrating on juvenile sportsmen, teaching proper gun handling and shooting. The club feels that the youth represent our coming generation of sportsmen.

The club would especially like to hear from other sportsmen's clubs regarding their activities, programs, etc.

The Harvey County Sportsmen's Association is located at 117 W. Fifth St., Newton, Kan.

McCune Sportsmen Organize Game Club

A chapter of the Southeast Kansas Fish and Game Association, known as the McCune Sportsmen's Club, was organized in October at McCune, Kan.

The following were elected officers: Karl Houseweart, president; Dave Davison, vice-president; Ed Geary, secretary; and Frantz Roese, treasurer. Chester Sartin, William McBride, Carl Strather, Edmund Circle and Dee Michael were named to the Board of Directors. Russell Morgan, Lyman Wilson and William Towery were appointed to the membership committee.

Parsons Sportsmen Organize

An organization to promote better fishing and hunting conditions was organized in Parsons in October. Harry Edwards was elected president of the body, which will be a chapter of the Southeast Kansas Fish and Game Association.

J. R. Bicknell was named vice-president; Jim Bush, secretary; Kirk Clary, treasurer; and Ted Scheibner, publicity chairman. Directors include John Journot, Charles Wesolak, Jr., Dr. E. C. Beaty, Dick Journot and Bill Journot.

Protection of wild life was listed as the primary objective of the club. Coöperation with farmers along that line will be offered and the club is offering \$25 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone caught pot-shooting quail, or shooting quail out of season.

Solomon Valley Coon Hunters and Sportsmen Organize

Coon hunters and sportsmen of the Solomon Valley met in September at Downs, and organized the Solomon Valley Coon Hunters' and Sportsmen's Club.

Bert Alcorn of Ionia was elected president of the

organization. Other officers named included George Stites, of Esbon, vice-president; Charles Lee, of Downs, secretary-treasurer.

The club is open to all sportsmen of that area who are interested in good, clean sport.

El Dorado Wild-life Group An Active Organization

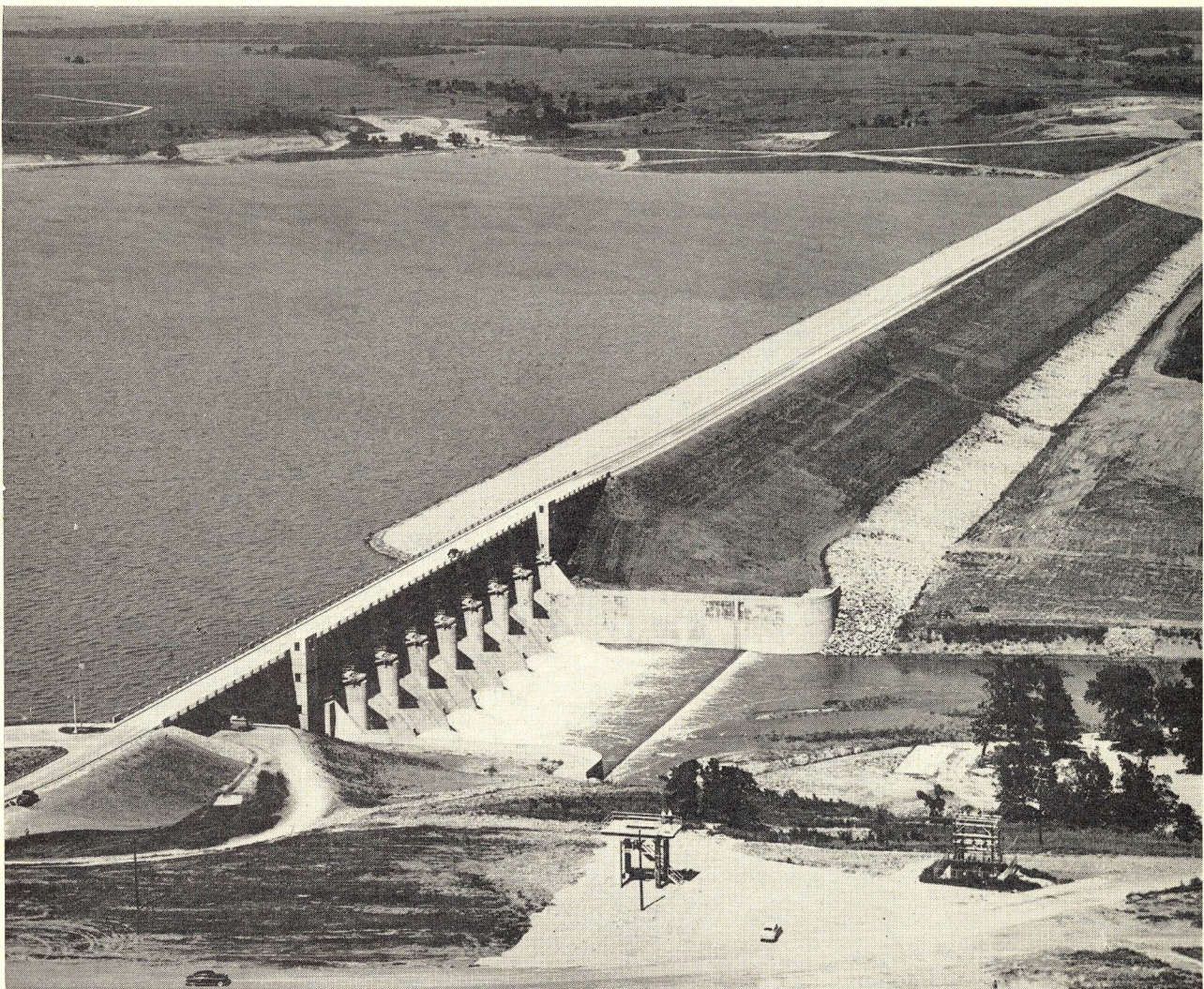
Recognition and compliments are due the Walnut Valley Wildlife Association of El Dorado, for what they are doing to provide better hunting and fishing and better sportsmen-farmer relations in Butler county.

The Association recently sponsored a coyote drive which covered an area of five square miles, near El

Dorado. Between 1,000 and 1,200 persons from Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri took part in the drive. Thirteen coyotes were killed and one captured in the hunt. The dead animals were auctioned off at the conclusion of the drive and brought \$72, which was turned over to the Butler county polio fund.

A live coyote pot race was held in connection with the hunt. Dogs owned by Ralph Lietzke, rural Leon, and C. G. Kemper, of Eureka, won the events.

Winter projects planned by the Association include the manufacture of cloth bags to hold half-a-ton of wheat for quail and pheasant feeding during the winter weather, should it get severe; the building and putting in use of a carp gate; distribution of lespedeza, wild celery and wild rice plants to quail and duck hunters, and other worth-while projects.



An aerial view of the Fall River Dam, located on the Fall river, in Greenwood county, about four miles northwest of the town of Fall River, and about 17 miles southeast of Eureka, Kan. The dam is a mile long with a 450-foot concrete spillway.

—Photo by Delmar L. Curtis, Tulsa, Okla.

ARRESTS--AUGUST, 1949

Name and Address	Offense	Officer	Fine
Chas. Green, Salina	Fishing without license	Carlson	Did not appear
Carrol Gould, Rexford	Fishing without license	Kiefer-Concannon	\$14.25
Willard Baird, Jetmore	Fishing without license	Randall	7.50
Virgil Smith, Jennings	Fishing without license	Kiefer-Concannon	12.50
Lifus Reed, Rexford	Fishing without license	Kiefer-Concannon	14.25
Harold Tuttle, Ottawa	Fishing without license	Hopkins-Carlson	8.50
Pearl Spence, Salina	Fishing without license	Carlson	8.50
Hardy Fife, Albert	Fishing without license	Randall	8.50
Martin J. Brau, Scott City	Fishing without license	Herd	13.65
Milford Jamison, Colby	Fishing without license	Kiefer	12.25
Everett Shaw, Colby	Fishing without license	Kiefer	12.25
Robt. Benson, Blue Mound	Fishing without license	McNally	7.50
Dale A. Orton, Iola	Fishing without license	McNally	7.50
Joe R. Calley, Newton	Fishing without license	Dean	7.50
Donald Wray, Scott City	Fishing without license	Herd	13.65
Edward Urban, Scott City	Fishing without license	Herd	13.65
Roy Lee Suttles, Larned	Fishing without license	Randall	8.50
J. L. Jones, Blackwell, Okla.	Fishing without license	Hopkins-Carlson	8.50
Geo. Jenkins, Salina	Fishing without license	Carlson	8.50
Kenneth O. Myers, Oakley	Fishing without license	Herd	13.65
Bill Hinkley, Salina	Fishing without license	Hopkins-Carlson	5.00
Linnie Reed, Kansas City	Fishing without license	Richardson	10.00
Art Seimantle, San Angelo, Texas	Fishing without license	Benander-McKinsey	11.75
Mrs. Dan White, Russell	Fishing without license	Jones	10.00
Eugene Butler, Hutchinson	Fishing without license	U. S. Agent Ramsey	11.90
Louis Murphy, Topeka	Fishing without license	McKinsey-Benander	19.75
Wm. P. Horan, Atchison	Fishing without license	Spence-LeGer	7.30
Richard McQuiston, Wichita	Fishing without license	Andrew-Hasselwander	19.55
Tom Winzer, Muscotah	Fishing without license	Spence-LeGer	7.50
J. M. Haigler, Augusta	Fishing without license	Hasselwander	9.98
Hollis Adams, Augusta	Fishing without license	Hasselwander	9.97
Earl Walker, Bonner Springs	Fishing without license	LeGer	11.95
Sherman Mosteller, Valley Center	Fishing without license	Andrew-Gillespie	12.50
R. G. Bentrup, Manhattan	Fishing without license	McKinsey	12.00
John Mattson, Kansas City	Fishing without license	McKinsey	12.00
Glen Pierson, Jewell	Fishing without license	Byrne	16.00
Lester Behnke, Kinsley	Fishing without license	Randall	8.50
M. J. Dosbaugh, Fall River	Fishing without license	McNally	12.50
W. A. Harmon, Great Bend	Fishing without license	Randall	8.50
John Stark, Osawatomie	Fishing without license	Minckley-Curtis	9.00
Tom Jetto, Osawatomie	Fishing without license	Minckley-Curtis	9.00
Ed Greer, Osawatomie	Fishing without license	Minckley-Curtis	9.00
Jay Hicks, Edson	Seining and no fishing license	Concannon-Knitig	35.00
Richard, Edson	Seining	Concannon-Knitig	15.00
Harry Bennett, Edson	Seining and no fishing license	Concannon-Knitig	25.00
C. W. Roach, Topeka	Setting 15 bank lines	LeGer-Spence	13.00
Chas. Gibbs, Coffeyville	Taking frogs out of season	Gillespie-J. Bryan	36.30
Michael Thorpe, Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	Curtis	15.00
C. P. McCormick, Salina	Operating fish traps	Hopkins-Byrne-Jones	29.00
Gregory Leach, Salina	Operating fish traps	Hopkins-Byrne-Jones	19.00
M. E. Hokr, Topeka	Taking short fish	Benander	13.00
A. C. Hatfield, Leavenworth	Taking short fish	LeGer-Spence	16.95
Thomas Mainard, Russell	Taking short fish	Jones	15.75
George Hauptli, Russell	Taking short fish	Suenram-Carlson	13.50
Leroy Griffin, Bunkerhill	Taking short fish	Jones	10.00
Earl Bentley, Plevna	Taking short fish	Suenram	16.90
C. W. Nuttle, Wellington	Taking short fish	Andrew-Shay-Gillespie-Hasselwander,	15.00
Deon Gilbert, Goodland	Taking short fish	Concannon-Knitig	15.00
Dee Roy Markle, Scott City	Shooting pheasants, no license	Herd	83.65
Robt. Arthand, Gardendale	Hunting without license	Holmes	15.00
Herbert Shira, Garden City	Hunting without license	Holmes	15.00
Fred Brown, Pampa, Texas	Hunting without license	Glover	28.20
James Nash, Leavenworth	Out-season dove hunting	LeGer	26.95
Thos. Tabb, Leavenworth	Out-season dove hunting	LeGer	16.95
Tom Jackson, Gardendale	Out-season pheasant hunting	Holmes	30.00
Duane Rynell, Gardendale	Out-season pheasant hunting	Holmes	25.00
Leon Stone, Hugoton	Out-season pheasant hunting; no license	Glover	109.35
Willard Snow, Ulysses	Out-season pheasant hunting	Glover	103.20

SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Pat Stephens, Erie	Hunting in closed season	Kyser-Bryan-J. Piggott	\$13.50
Robert Kusel, Erie	Hunting in closed season	Kyser-Bryan-J. Piggott	13.50
Fred Hagerman, Ulysses	Hunting in closed season (pheasant)	Glover	103.20
Chas. Bishop, Bartlesville, Okla.	Hunting in closed season (pheasant)	Jones	60.00
Raymond Rogers, Galena	Hunting in closed season (pheasant)	Bryan, P.	82.50
William Tomanek, Collyer	Hunting in closed season (pheasant)	Bryan, P.	92.50
V. O. Ward, Burdett	Hunting in closed season (pheasant)	Gebhard	75.00
Jack Willis, Winfield	Hunting without license	Gillespie	19.55
Frank Phelps, Jr., Winfield	Hunting without license	Gillespie	19.55
I. P. Doty, Wichita	Hunting without license	Hasselwander	34.55
G. A. Peak, Wichita	Hunting without license	Hasselwander	19.55
Clay Lamberson, Monett, Mo.	Hunting without license; out-season pheasant	Glover	128.20
George Shaw, Larned	Hunting without license	Randall	18.50
Leonard Gaylor, Russell	Pheasant hunting in closed season	Jones	50.00
Barry L. Ward, Denver	Dove hunting without license	Jones	15.00
D. H. Swagger, Topeka	Dove hunting without license	Benander	13.00
Walter Harris, Topeka	Dove hunting; gun unplugged	Benander	25.00
Mac Andrews, Topeka	Dove hunting; gun unplugged	Benander	25.00
McKinley Andrews, Topeka	Dove hunting; gun unplugged	Benander	25.00
Dr. Fernando Canino, Topeka	Dove hunting; gun unplugged	Benander	25.00
Dr. James Jackson, Topeka	Dove hunting; gun unplugged	Benander	25.00
H. D. Steimmeyer, Topeka	Dove hunting; gun unplugged	Benander	25.00
R. W. Mitchell, Topeka	Dove hunting; gun unplugged	Benander	25.00
Jos. Miller, Hutchinson	Possess short fish	Suenram	15.00
Frank Finley, Hutchinson	Possess short fish	Suenram	15.00
Virgil Dickinson, Wellington	Possess short fish	Andrew	18.00
Robt. Trummel, Wichita	Possess short fish and too many fish	Andrew-Gillespie	27.50
Chas. L. Bankston, Augusta	Fishing without license	Jones	20.00
Mrs. Emil Olin, Peoria, Ill.	Fishing without license	Jones	15.00
H. J. Brown, Ellinwood	Fishing without license	Hopkins-Carlson	8.00
C. H. Mostrom, Garfield	Fishing without license	Suenram-Carlson	8.50
John Bailey, Stockton	Fishing without license	Jones	10.00
Herbert Ryburn, Fowler	Fishing without license	Gebhard	17.50
Leo Harrison, Clay Center	Fishing without license	Ferrell	19.90
Clarence A. Marker, Kansas City	Fishing without license	LeGer-Spence	16.95
Harry Echols, Topeka	Fishing without license	Benander	13.90
C. M. Menzer, Olmitz	Throw lines too close to dam	Hopkins	17.50
M. F. Nembowill, Hoisington	Throw lines too close to dam	Hopkins	17.50
Hugh McClure, Chase	Throw lines too close to dam	Hopkins	17.50
E. L. Woodrow, Topeka	Too many trot lines	Benander	6.50
D. R. Moomey, Gove	Lines too close to dam	Randall	13.50
Lee Rickett, Ellinwood	Too many bank lines	Hopkins-Byrne	29.50
Edgar Soffa, Great Bend	Too many bank lines	Hopkins-Byrne	29.50
Robert Yancey, Great Bend	Too many bank lines	Hopkins-Byrne	29.50
Ted Hoss, Royalty, Texas	Misrepresentation	Bryan-J. Piggott	20.00

OCTOBER, 1949

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Fred Landes, Lyons	Hunting without license	Suenram	\$10.00
P. H. Oberholser, Hope	Early shooting	Carlson	13.50
LaVerne H. Becker, Marquette	Possess undersized bass	Carlson	13.50
H. M. Salee, Ottawa	Ground shooting	McKinsey	105.00
Ed Norden, Kensington	Ground shooting	McKinsey	105.00
Everett Baker, Burrton	Out-season pheasant shooting	Suenram	30.60
A. N. Cook, Cawker City	No duck stamp	Byrne-Benander	9.60
Robert Powell, Havana	Over possession limit, pheasants	Kiefer-Concannon	27.50
Duane Rays, Norton	Out-season pheasant shooting	Kiefer	12.50
Charles Braden, Kansas City	Fishing without license	Dean	13.15
Kirby K. Jackson, Utica	Hunting without license	P. Bryan-Andrew	18.75
Lawrence Adams, Miltonvale	Out-season hunting	Byrne-Ferrell	18.90
Lyle A. Wronosky, Haddam	Hunting without license	Byrne-Ferrell	13.90
H. A. Warner, Arlington	Possess undersized fish	Suenram	17.80
M. S. Watson, Wellington	Possess hen pheasant	Spence	14.75
C. H. Hall, Manhattan	Early shooting (from highway)	Holmes	100.00
J. W. Schierman, Manhattan	Assisting Hall in preceding offense	Holmes	30.00
Allen Meskimen, Garden City	Out-season hunting	Holmes	105.00
Earl Bennet, Girard	Out-season hunting, no license	Kyser	24.00
Carl Mills, Girard	Hunting without license	Kyser	14.00
C. D. Golightly, Garden City	Out-season pheasant hunting	Holmes	105.00
Byron Reida, Harper	Out-season hunting (14 yr. old boy)	Andrew-Gillespie
Dick Downing, Anthony	Out-season hunting (15 yr. old boy)	Andrew-Gillespie

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Roy Hatfield, Pittsburg	(not given)	Kyser	7.50
Roy Sengergrass, Lyons	Out-season hunting, no license	Holmes	50.00
James Eaton, Lyons	Out-season hunting, no license	Holmes	50.00
Ugene Walker, Lyons	Out-season hunting, no license	Holmes	50.00
Earnest Stoppel, Garden City	Out-season hunting	Holmes	45.00
Arnold Needham, Garden City	Assisting preceding offender (Stoppel)	Holmes	40.00
John Kuhn, Victoria	Out-season possession pheasants	P. Bryan-Benander	105.00
Richard Kuhn, Victoria	Out-season possession pheasants	P. Bryan-Benander	105.00
Frank Sessin, Ellis	Out-season duck hunting	Benander-P. Bryan-McKinsey-Richardson	105.00
Bob Hall, Hays	Possession of illegal seine	P. Bryan	15.00
Forrest Barlow, Dighton	Possess out-season pheasants	P. Bryan-Benander-Richardson-McKinsey	33.00
C. R. Benham, Wichita	Shooting in park	Shay	12.00
Olinto F. Lodovici, Salina	Out-season hunting of pheasants	P. Bryan-Benander	100.00
Edwin F. Schmidberger, Victoria	Out-season, no license, hunting	P. Bryan-Benander	50.00
Lee Lucas, Lincoln	Ground shooting	Hopkins	27.50
Weslie D. Hamilton, Phillipsburg	Shooting from car	Toland	15.50
W. R. McCormick, Chanute	Trespassing	Herd	11.65
H. C. Jones, Walnut	Trespassing	Herd	11.65
Melvin Harp, Trousdale, Okla.	Misrepresentation	Glover	30.75
Gene Rawls, Wanette, Okla.	Misrepresentation	Glover	30.75
Marion Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.	Misrepresentation	LeGer	13.00
Jerome Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.	Misrepresentation	LeGer	13.00
Gene Salem, Cimarron	Out-season possession pheasant	Gebhard	12.50
Jerry Vinson, Hudson, Colo.	Out-season pheasant hunting	Gebhard	12.50
H. C. Hafer, Hydro, Okla.	Fishing without license	Jones	6.00
Wm. McGurk, Great Bend	Hunting without license	Gillespie-Jones	30.00
G. W. Garrett, St. Francis	Late duck hunting	Whitaker-Concannon	17.00
Don Renshaw, St. Francis	Late duck hunting	Whitaker-Concannon	17.00
Earl Riggs, Florence	Out-season pheasant hunting	Gillespie-Jones	106.00
Wilbur Brack, Great Bend	Hunting without license	Jones-Herd-Randall	31.00
Geo. Seuser, Jr., Bison	Out-season rabbit hunting	Randall	17.25
Bob Henning, Great Bend	Hunting without license	Jones-Herd-Randall	31.00
Robt. Spradlin, Kansas City	Taking wood ducks	LeGer	13.50
Chas. Champieux, Great Bend	Out-season duck hunting	Jones-Gillespie-Randall	30.00
Rev. W. G. Williams, Nicodemus	Out-season pheasant hunting	LeGer	25.75
Kenneth Hitchcock, Bird City	Out-season pheasant hunting	Whitaker-Ferrell	82.50
Clarence Matheny, Hays	Fishing without license	Dean	22.75
J. T. Flickenger, New York, N. Y.	Fishing without license	Dean	9.00
Rex Schroeder, Lavant	Out-season pheasant hunting	Whitaker-Ferrell	31.75
Emerson McMullen, McCracken	Out-season pheasant hunting; no license	Randall	63.00
Wilmer Haney, Satanta	No license, ground shooting	Gillespie-Hasselwander-Gebhard-Toland	105.00
Chas. Huffmaster, Jr.	No license, ground shooting	Gillespie-Hasselwander-Gebhard-Toland	128.50
Elmer F. Bock, Cawker City	Out-season pheasant hunting	Byrne-Jones	31.00
Chas. Mattox, Wichita	Out-season quail hunting, no license	Curtis	21.50
Lucian Clair, Norton	Possess pheasant closed season	Kiefer	27.50
Andrew Bliss, Salina	Fishing without license	Carlson	8.50
Leonard Maiseroulle, Frontenac	Out-season duck hunting	Kyser	13.50
Fred Jones, Salina	Fishing without license	Carlson	8.50
Laurance Touslee, Colby	Hunting without license	Whitaker-Ferrell	16.75
Lloyce Keck, Lavant	Hunting without license	Whitaker-Ferrell	16.75
Jerry Keck, Lavant	Out-season pheasant hunting	Whitaker-Ferrell	31.75
Ira Stichel, Lavant	Out-season pheasant hunting	Whitaker-Ferrell	31.75
Richard Gleichman, Harper	Out-season hunting (14 yr. old)	Andrew-Gillespie
L. E. Diche, Newton	Shooting in park	Shay	12.00
Geo. Johnson, Pittsburg	Fishing without license	Kyser	7.50
R. M. Spellman, Wichita	Shooting in park	Shay	12.00
Chas. Lavene, Tampa, Fla.	Hunting without license or duck stamp	LeGer	10.00
Vincent Reding, Norton	Out-season pheasant hunting	Kiefer	12.50
Russell Anderson, Hoxie	Illegal seine in possession	Kiefer-Bryan-Benander	18.75
Ray Sieg, Hoxie	Illegal seine in possession	Kiefer-Bryan-Benander	18.75
Ros Hafinger, Wakeeney	Hunting without license	Bryan-Andrew	32.50
Darrel Reddig, Wakeeney	Hunting without license	Bryan-Andrew	32.50

LET'S TAKE IT ALL IN STRIDE

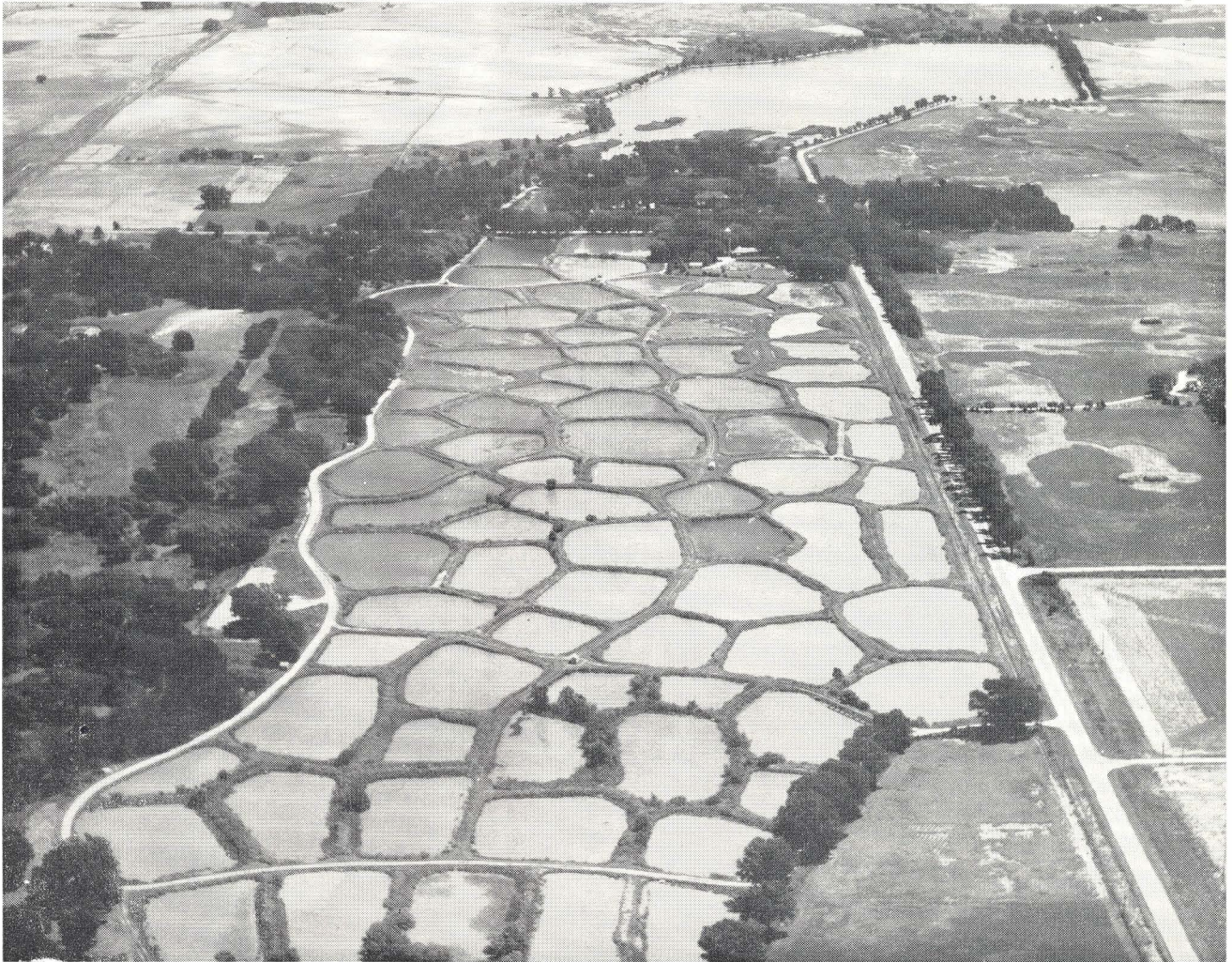
Now the landings are deserted and the boats are stowed away
And the chill of coming winter's in the air
And the fallen leaves are swirling in that same chill biting blast
The trees above, their branches gaunt and bare.
Where once the water lilies gleamed white as virgin snow
And smartweeds lent their color to the scene
Now all is sombre russet for the frost has passed their way
Thus blighting all that once was vivid green.
The wild duck and sturdy wings its flight to southern seas
The wild goose soars above all thoughts of fear
'Tis with thought akin to envy we note their passing o'er
Those travelers have no winter in their year.
But kind old mother nature who always knows what's best
Who doles the gifts whom none but she can give
She knows her time of wakening as she knows her time of rest
So vital to all earthly things that live.
Yes, she'll know her time of wakening as she has in other years
Nor failure ever marred it in the past.
For 'tis tuned in faultless rhythm to the music of the spheres
Nor space nor time obstructs, however vast.
So courage all ye creatures, that slow returning sun
Declares to all that's earthly that winter's tang is come.
Then hear the voice of nature as she speaks from year to year
Awake! Wait, my children, until another spring is here.

—Submitted by Charles Smyth, Dayton, Ohio
Ohio Conservation Bulletin

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23-2028



An aerial view of the Commission's fish hatchery located at Pratt, where the famed channel catfish are propagated.