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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

BULLETIN No. 7

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COPY 1951



ISSUED BY  
**KANSAS FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT**  
ALVA CLAPP, Warden  
PRATT, KANSAS.

*We can retrieve a business failure  
in a thousand ways, but God himself  
cannot bring our wild life back, once  
it is all gone.*

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

BULLETIN No. 7

2372

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“Save Wild Life by Education”



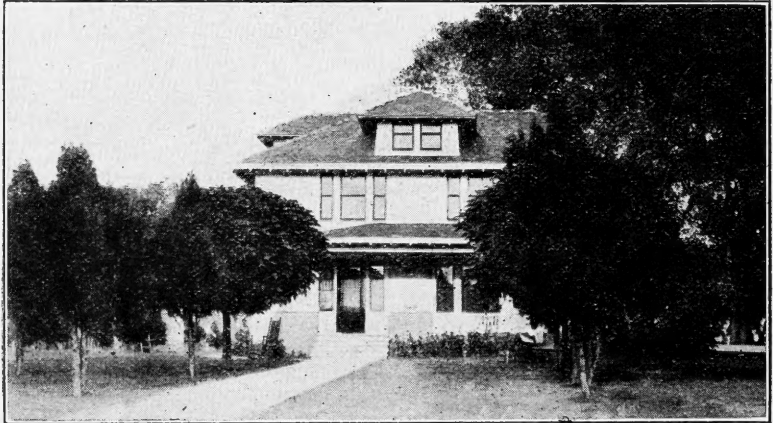
ISSUED BY  
KANSAS FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT  
ALVA CLAPP, Warden  
GUY E. VINING, Chief Deputy

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PRATT, KAN., DEC. 30, 1921

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THE WARDEN'S HOME, KANSAS STATE FISH HATCHERY.

H B P 15 N 61

## FOREWORD.

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Interest in and appreciation of the great outdoors was never so widespread and general among Kansas people as now. The wealth of our people has greatly increased. The automobile has made travel easy and pleasant. More and more we are seeking and enjoying the outdoors. Country clubs with fine golf courses are springing up all over the state. The desire to get out, to get away, is evinced in country homes, summer cottages on lakes and streams, tent dwellers and roadside campers. It is a normal, healthy tendency and must be encouraged. Nature is a great solvent, and the best medicine. Much outdoors means health; health means strong bodies and clear minds. Work is important; recreation is necessary. It is one thing to grow old, but quite another thing to grow old gracefully, preserving our proper mental poise and balance. To grow old is inevitable. To remain young in spirit, normal in mind and body, responsive to all the beauties of our natural surroundings, be it song of bird, beauty of cloud or sunrise, stream, lake or landscape—in short, *to live*—this is only accomplished by spending a reasonable amount of time, at frequent intervals, in the open. Annual vacations are well enough, but they can never repair the waste of daily grind. Change is necessary, as much for the farmer as the shop girl.

It is the business of the Kansas Fish and Game Department to encourage this outdoor tendency in our people by making the outdoors more enjoyable, by making better shooting for the hunter, more and better fishing for the fisher—man or woman. It hopes to establish and maintain public shooting grounds, refuges, resting and nesting places for birds; to foster and establish state parks; to plant and encourage the planting of trees; to keep our streams and waters pure and to assist and encourage the impounding of more water; to prevent unwise drainage of lakes and swamps, that our subterranean water levels may be preserved, and floods prevented. These things and many others this department can and should do. It is to acquaint you with the activities of the department for the past year, to enlist your help and inspire you

with new zeal for the cause of wild-life conservation in Kansas, that this volume is issued.

Appreciation of the kindness of the Game Conservation Society, Inc., of New York, publishers of *The Game Breeder*, is hereby acknowledged for the use of the cut of the prairie chicken on the front cover of this bulletin. This is a reproduction from photograph of our native grouse. It could have been had of no one else, and the privilege of using it is much appreciated.

ALVA CLAPP,  
*State Fish and Game Warden.*



# KANSAS FISH AND GAME.

## BIRDS.

No one knows and very few appreciate the great value of birds. Everybody likes to see birds flitting about. We enjoy their songs and admire their grace and brilliant plumage. We love them. But have you ever attempted to figure out in plain dollars and cents just the actual money value of a bird?

Take the reports of our agricultural department and note the tremendous estimated value of crops destroyed by insect pests, of which birds are the natural enemies, and in many cases the only means of combating them.

The loss to this country through the destructive work of insects has been estimated at from 400 to 800 million dollars a year. The codling moth is believed to damage the apple crop to the extent of twelve million dollars annually. The boll weevil cuts down the value of the cotton crop by fully twenty million dollars.

Birds are nature's insect regulators. Having the power of flight, they can move easily and quickly—here to-day, fifty or a hundred miles away to-morrow. When for any reason certain insects become excessively numerous, and hence destructive, in any section, birds, attracted by the abundance of food, move quickly to the infested district and nature's balance is soon restored.

"By far the most efficient aids to man in controlling the codling moth are the birds." (Year Book, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Thirty-six species of birds are known to attack the codling moth. More than fifty species of birds feed upon caterpillars, and thirty-six species live largely upon destructive plant lice.

Prof. Edward Forbush, state ornithologist of Massachusetts, states that a single yellow-throated warbler will consume 10,000 tree lice in a day. A scarlet tanager has been seen to devour gypsy moths at the rate of 35 a minute for 18 minutes.

A pair of birds have been seen to visit their nest 450 times in 11 hours, carrying one or more insects to their young at each visit. The Biological Survey reports finding 60 grasshoppers in the crop of one nighthawk and 500 mosquitoes in another, 30 cutworms in the crop of a blackbird, and 70 cankerworms in the crop of a cedar bird. Two thousand mosquitoes and a large number of house flies were found in the stomach of a martin, thoughtlessly killed by a boy. Consider these facts, and then, even laying aside all sentiment in the matter, can you ever again harm or molest so useful and necessary an agent as a bird, or permit anyone else to do so?

The hills and valleys of Kansas literally swarm with countless thousands of song and insectivorous birds. Mr. Jean Linsdale, from our State University, and the writer identified sixty-four species of birds here near the hatchery in a few rambles over the country. Mr. Linsdale found ninety-one species in

Atchison county. These were nesting birds—summer dwellers and resident birds. One could find many more in the migrating season.

Kansas people are alive to the great value of our birds and unitedly demand their protection—and they are protected. Some communities still have one or two boys who think it smart to shoot birds with a sling shot or to rob a nest occasionally, but their numbers are growing smaller each year. On the whole, our birds are well protected and looked after. Many of our schools have bird days. All give some attention to the study of birds. This department would like to extend this work in the schools, and would do so if it had means. It is doing something and plans to do more. Kansas teachers are alive to the importance of bird study. They are injecting a lot of it into our schools, and it is having a most beneficial effect. This department has cause to be most grateful to Kansas school teachers.

### THE OLD BLACK CROW.

The greatest menace to our birds to-day is none other than the crow. He is a canny bird. His numbers are increasing very fast. Farmers, stockmen and everybody are interested in exterminating the crow. Hawks take only the finished product, so to speak. Crows prey on other birds, from the nest up. They are smart about it and are not easily killed. Not only do they destroy birds' nests and kill young birds, but they raid the hens' nests and kill young poultry. Though the Biological Survey thinks otherwise, I still believe they carry hog-cholera germs. Crows will destroy the nests and eggs of every bird they can find. One swallow does not make a spring, but here is an occurrence I witnessed: Five crows located a setting pheasant. They lighted on the ground near by and walked round and round the nest, kawing and getting closer all the while. At last the enraged pheasant made a rush for one of the crows. Instantly the other four dived into the nest and got an egg. This process would have been continued until all the eggs had been taken, had they not been driven off. They doubtless returned, as a few days later when I visited the nest it was empty. Mr. Wm. Petrie tells me that last year crows destroyed practically all the nests of wild ducks on the salt marshes in Stafford county.

I think it would be good economy for the state to pay a bounty on crows. From information received and from letters coming to this office, I believe our farmers would gladly pay their share if a bounty were placed on crows.

Here is one method said to be very successful in killing crows, and it is good sport. Place a stuffed hawk on a tall pole set in the open near some trees, or on a prominent dead limb of a tree where it may easily be seen. Secrete yourself within shooting distance and begin calling with a "datto" crow call. The crows will attack the hawk as soon as they spy it. If one is killed or wounded they seem to get confused and will not leave, though many are shot. It is worth trying.

### MAKING TWO COVEYS OF QUAIL WHERE THERE WAS BUT ONE.

The man who sits down and wishes he were in New York will never get there if he does nothing but wish, and yet it is comparatively an easy thing to go to New York. If he was in dead earnest and wanted to go bad enough to make the necessary effort, without doubt he could accomplish it. Now about

what is the first thing a man wishing to go to New York would probably and reasonably do? He would set about earning enough money to pay railroad fare, would he not? And after he had the money he would purchase a ticket on some road that went to New York, don't you think? But suppose he purchased a ticket to San Francisco? He would be as bad off as though he had never started.

Now we all want more quail—farmers, sportsmen, everybody. What are we doing to get them? Wishing, principally. Suppose we actually come to life, get in dead earnest and say, "By the great horn spoon, we are going to have more quail." Now, then, we have the stage set. Something is going to be actually "did" beside wishing. But what is it? Just what are we going to do?

I have in mind a half section of Kansas land. Just close your eyes a moment and you can see one exactly like it—rolling, some brush, some weeds, a creek, part in cultivation, some timber, some grass. A friend and myself had the exclusive privilege to hunt on this land for several years. When we first hunted it it contained just three coveys of quail; year after year, just three. No matter how many birds we left one year, there were just three coveys the next year. One fall was very dry. Frost came late; the vegetation was rank; no snow. The dogs could not work. We got disgusted and killed very few birds. Later the weather turned bad; big snows came. We thought of our birds and took feed to them. We could find but one large covey. We counted thirty-two birds in it. Doubtless the three had drawn together where most food could be found. We got the feed to them and they were there late in February and we had rosy dreams of lots of birds next year because we had left so many. Very good; what happened? Next year there was just one covey of birds on that land. Hunt as we would, there was one covey and no more.

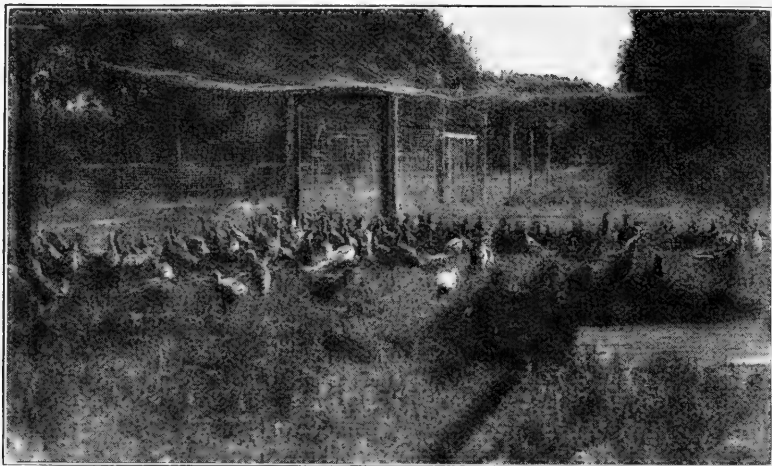
Well, what is the lesson? What happened? Several things could have and doubtless did happen. Cold weather and scarcity of food probably drove the three coveys into one, centered on the best feeding ground. We fed them in this place. As food was abundant, they probably moved about very little and flew none. They grew fat and lazy. They have no means of protection but flight. They disliked to fly; they preferred to run a little. They fell easy prey to vermin of all sorts—cats, owls, hawks, foxes, coyotes—all manner of "varmints" that love quail.

But this is not the whole story, nor the point I wish to make. Harking back to the fact that we found just three coveys of quail on this land every year—never any more, no matter how many birds we left for seed. Now think a minute. Haven't you had the same experience—same number of coveys every year on the same land; maybe one less, but never any more? *Why no more?* When we left thirty-two birds there did we not have a right to expect sixteen coveys the next year, or twelve, or eight? We certainly did expect some increase, but did not get it—and why? *Because there was cover and feed on that land for only three coveys.* That is the reason, and that alone. Now, then, things begin to get elemental and simple. If we want more birds on a given piece of land, what are we to do? Johnny down there in the second grade may answer—*plant more cover and feed.*

**PHEASANTS.**

Our pheasants are mostly young birds—the kind we put out for stocking. They are sent out in the fall, about the first of October. At that season there is abundance of insects, seeds and berries of all kinds. These young birds have never known a home. If they are released in suitable cover with abundance of food and water near by they will at once settle down and make a home. I have little faith in old birds as a stocking proposition. They are restless and will not stay where they are put.

We also send out pheasant eggs to those who will rear and liberate the birds. Eggs are sent out in the spring and early summer.



Pheasants reared on the grounds of the State Fish Hatchery.

It must be understood we have no game farm. These birds are hand reared in inclosed pens. We have but very little space available for such work. Had we a half section of land we could easily rear thousands of these birds each year. We are simply doing all we can with the means available.

We never have enough eggs or birds to supply all applicants. This should not deter you from applying for them, if you are interested. We fill applications in order of receipt, all things being equal. Have your application on file; we will get to you some time.

## HOW CAN KANSAS BEST PRESERVE WHAT GAME IT HAS AND INCREASE ITS PRESENT SUPPLY?

By WILLIAM B. BOULTON, Morristown, N. J.

[NOTE.—By rare good fortune I have made the acquaintance and established myself in the good opinion of Mr. William B. Boulton. That Mr. Boulton is a recognized authority on conservation matters is indicated by the fact that he is not only chief conservation commissioner of New Jersey, but is also chairman of the National Game Conference. I hope every Kansan will read and ponder this article by Mr. Boulton. He has said more in these few sentences than I can convey in a whole book. If we would just get a clear conception of what is herein stated and then proceed to put it into operation, Kansas fish and game problems would be solved.—A. C.]

You have asked me to write a short article giving you my opinion as to how Kansas should proceed to conserve what game you have and also how you may increase your present supply. The tersest statement I could make would be: Plant cover! Kill vermin! Feed in winter! But I am afraid this would lead to so many further questions that I will have to elaborate somewhat.

To start with, let me say that the people must be educated to realize the value of game to a community, for game is one of the greatest assets any state may possess.

It would be hard to estimate the number of men who earn their living by manufacturing articles used by the sportsmen, as almost every line of business is benefited by the sportsmen's trade. Ammunition and guns are but a small part of the gunners' needs, compared with special footgear, clothing, boats, tents, camping outfits and other necessities. Sportsmen in quest of game also help support the railroads and the automobile industry, and their hotel and restaurant expenditures taken collectively run into large figures.

The breeding of game to provide sport is already an industry in many states, and it should be in every state. Where game is plentiful you will find many men earn their living directly from the game by catering to the needs of the sportsmen, and the food value of game killed each year is sufficiently great to demand that it be properly protected for the sportsmen. Under these circumstances it is easy to convince your population of the money value of game, as all the facts and figures are on your side of the argument.

Kansas is an agricultural state; therefore the farmer must be convinced of the value of the game to him; he must be shown that he can either be the game's best friend or its worst enemy. For example, I have heard farmers say that the bobwhite quail was of so great a value to them that they would refuse to have one shot upon their farms and that they believed the quail should be put on the song-bird list and protected for all time by law.

This same farmer cultivated his land right up to the fences, clearing every bit of brush and cover from his fields and burning his grassy swales and his pasture land. Now, this man was making his farm a place where no quail could survive. Instead of being a friend he was the birds' worst enemy. If there was not a gun manufactured, quail would soon be only a memory if the same conditions existed everywhere.

If this farmer desires really to help the birds he should leave cover to pro-

tect bobwhite from hawks and severe winter weather. He should leave uncut grain for food during the winter and he should allow his birds to be hunted only by men known to be respectors of the law and who could be depended upon not to shoot the coveys down too close.

It may sound paradoxical to say that shooting quail will make more quail, but nevertheless this is true. Ask any farmer if it is not necessary in raising live stock to secure new blood in his herds from time to time. Ask if his poultry business would be successful if he had more cocks than hens, or if he did not every year or so secure birds from a different strain.

These very matters are taken care of when quail are hunted. The male of all birds is the brighter colored, and instinctively the gunner will pick him when a covey rises. Also, the coveys are scattered, and single birds fly too far to get back to their original companions, in which case they join up with the first covey they hear calling. Many instances are on record to prove that where there are two cocks for one hen they are so pugnacious that they will not allow her to set, breaking up the nest in their quarrels.

If Kansas would pass a law allowing the State Game Department to establish a system of small refuges and to plant food thereon, your quail problem would be solved. There are very few farmers who would not be willing to lease gratis to the state two or three acres on his farm that he does not cultivate for one reason or another. This area could be sown in kafir corn, millet, cane or some other suitable food and not harvested. No shooting should be allowed on such places. In this way they would serve both as winter feeding stations for the birds and also as refuges to which they would fly when pressed too hard.

I have been told that quail are very plentiful in the south and southwestern parts of Kansas, but scarce in other sections. I think the state could trap birds in localities where they are abundant and use them for stocking less fortunate sections of the state. I am of the opinion that if this were done properly it would produce wonderful results. When quail are trapped the whole covey is usually caught, and in such cases a sufficient number of birds should be liberated immediately so that no harm would result to the section from which the birds were being taken.

Kansas should also have a game farm where ring-necked pheasants could be raised and liberated to increase the shooting. While these birds, to my mind, do not compare with the bobwhite quail as a game bird, they furnish splendid sport and are excellent as food.

Above all, you must have an adequate force of wardens to enforce your laws and care for the game. The breeding stock of all game must be protected adequately or you cannot expect to be able to collect the yearly dividend. The majority of men, when once they understand the purposes of a game law, will respect it, but you will always find individuals who must be haled before the court and made to realize that law, which is the voice of the majority, must be respected.

Finally, help the little birds by killing down the vermin which prey upon them, such as hawks, owls, foxes, weasels, etc. All of these take a large toll during the year, and there is no doubt in my mind that quail would increase very largely if their enemies were kept in check, besides which the farmer is really benefiting himself by destroying the enemies which prey upon his poultry.

**TREES.**

[*When your hands are idle, plant a tree.*]

Kansas will never be all it can be until every quarter section of land in the western half of the state is bordered and crossed with a row of trees. They may never make timber that can be sawed into boards, yet trees can be planted that will be profitable for fence posts, for fuel and for many purposes on the farm.

I know of one old Pennsylvania Dutchman who brought a bag of walnuts with him to Kansas. He plowed a furrow and dropped these walnuts into it around the outside of his quarter section of homestead. He did not have enough to go all the way round either. When the war came on he sold the government nearly \$7,000 worth of fine walnut timber and had a lot of trees left. Those trees never cost him a cent. Besides he gathered up enough walnuts to supply him for years with what his wife said was the finest cook-stove fuel on earth. Such nuts are too valuable to be used for fuel these days. I recently paid a dollar for a rather small bag of them.

But the actual money value of trees so planted is the smallest part of it. Think of the value to our climate, to the fertility of our soil. The breaking up of our surface winds, thus preventing "blowing" of the soil. The increase of rainfall and its absorption into the ground, thus preventing floods and washing of the soil. Consider the added thousands of insect-eating birds such trees will harbor and their great benefit in destroying insect pests of every kind. It is a matter that Kansans cannot longer afford to overlook.

I am not a tree expert, but we have men at our State Agricultural College who are. They can and will gladly tell you what kinds of trees to plant in different sections of the state. I am certain this information is available; but if not, this department will make thorough investigations and accumulate such information and give it gladly.

One thing I do know about, and that is the sort of trees to plant to attract birds. Every farm should have two or more patches of blackberry briers, common old black currants, sand plums, elder thickets, wild gooseberries, bittersweet, or some other such tangling and bushy shrubs. These should be left year after year and never burned.

As trees you should plant the Russian mulberry, the hackberry, wild cherry, choke cherry, the Norway or sweet cherry, and the Japanese flowering crab. As a nesting place nothing equals our common hedge tree, or Osage orange, and it makes the very best fence posts when cut.

Birds do not crowd around your house and garden eating your fruit because they want to be near you, but because that is the only place on your farm where they can find food and shelter.

Plant some seed-bearing trees and fruit-bearing vines and shrubs on the back side of your farm and the birds will stay there and leave your cherries and strawberries alone. Do something for the birds besides curse them and write us for permission to kill them because they eat a cherry or two. They are our best friends; let's give them a square deal.

[*"Only God can make a tree," but any man may plant one.*]

## KINDS OF TREES TO PLANT.

By ALBERT DICKENS, State Forester.

"Consider the birds." It is not entirely new, this notion of yours, but too little thought is given to their welfare in selecting species of forest trees when planting for shade, shelter or satisfaction. So in recommending to you a list of trees for Kansas planters I promise to keep the welfare of the birds more nearly in the front of my mind than ever before.

I have needed some sort of inspiration for this letter I have been delaying, and this noon as I walked home the sun came out after a day's hiding and I saw perched in the tip top of the tallest one of a block of red cedar the prime favorite of all bird lovers—the cardinal—swelling his little throat with "good cheer," and the thought came to me that if Uncle Remus could conduct an election for the favorite tree among our Kansas feathered tribes that "Reddie" would certainly nominate red cedar. And in listing trees that are to be planted for Kansas landscapes, considering birds, I feel inclined to second the nomination. The plant pathologist and horticulturist would hardly recommend red cedar as a species for an orchard windbreak, for the apple rust has its origin upon the red cedar; but in our climate we are not starting any crusade against it, and the long chance is that it will be planted in Kansas so long as we appreciate landscapes and the songs of birds. The spray schedule takes care of the Kansas apple.

The redbird loves the cedar for a nesting tree, as it gives the privacy that nesting birds seek, and the pursuer of small birds is always baffled by the prickly branches in which the pursued takes refuge.

No species excels the cedar in hardiness and adaptability. It is native of every corner of Kansas and throughout the state wherever the surface is sufficiently broken to protect it from fire. It withstands almost any hardship except fire, but the resinous tissues kindle quickly and burn almost instantly. The fruit is eaten by many birds when food is scarce; and as the berries, so called, are retained throughout the winter, the cedar is both bedroom and storeroom for the bird that knows no other home than Kansas. Red cedar grows slowly, but is valuable wood when grown.

All evergreens seem slow in growth, but they are distinctly worth while. They are economical in growth. A large proportion of their tissue is in the central stem or sawlog, and they do not trespass on the territory of the neighboring plants as do most of the rapid-growing species.

As landscape trees they are in high favor and for windbreaks they are unexcelled, as they offer maximum resistance every day in the year. Austrian pine is our favorite, with Scotch pine second. Many birds nest in pine trees, and the seeds in the cones are a source of food in time of scarcity.

As a source of both shelter and food in times of scarcity the elms are to be rated highly. For shade and beauty they are also rated well. Perhaps no species is more generally satisfactory than the white elm for a lawn or street tree. It is a real Kansan, adapting itself to circumstances and protecting itself and the soil it grows in from sunburning. Many people want to head it too high, and the trunk sunburns and the soil scorches and the borers finish it shortly; but given a chance to branch out, it is one of the hardiest of the list.



Of course a bird prefers many other kinds of food to elm buds and elm seeds, but the seeds come early, and many birds expand a wrinkled crop with the buds and seeds. The red elm is preferred by the food-hunting bird, but white elm is more commonly found and is a more handsome tree, while for fuel, posts or lumber—the red is superior.

Another member of the same family as the elm—the hackberry—is desirable in every way. Thick foliage and edible seeds, edible for birds and boys at least, the hackberry is worthy a place in any Kansas grove. The questioning child wonders if the “false bird’s nest,” an excrescent growth on small branches, may not be a protection for the little homes hidden among the hackberry leaves. The growth detracts from its appearance, but rarely if ever injures the vigor of the tree.

The cherry grower finds it cheaper to plant some mulberry trees than to let the robins and thrushes collect all their wages from the cherry crop, and the thieving catbird will often leave the strawberry bed when the mulberries ripen. For the same reason the grape grower may well leave the elderberry bushes along the fence row, for the birds that eat worms will claim their dessert later in the season, and elderberries seem to satisfy at least some of the birds. The mulberry furnishes good fuel and fair posts and makes good windbreaks and deserves a place in the grove, but not on the street or near the house. The staminate-flowered (male) mulberry makes a good street tree and fine shade without the messy nuisance of the berries.

For nesting places many birds choose the thorny trees. A little selection of a nook among the young shoots and the nest is guarded by bayonets that repel the lawless invader. The Osage orange is one of the hardiest of Kansas trees. With frequent and systematic pruning it forms a most excellent hedge. Given space and some thoughtful pruning, it forms a really fine tree, hardy in every way, and one of the most durable and valuable for all sorts of uses, from the plebeian fence post to finish for high-class buildings.

The honey locust is a good tree in many ways—hardy, fairly rapid in growth, and handsome when well grown. It must not be pruned overhigh or the sunscald and borers will shorten its life.

The winter stock of last year’s birds’ nests show that the black locust furnishes apartments for several birds. The raids of the borer make the locust less valuable, but its glory in flower time makes it worth an effort to grow it.

The wild cherry is a good tree, usually bearing large crops of fruit, which ripen in time to help save much better fruit from fruit-loving birds.

The hawthorns are hardy and well suited for any location where a small tree is needed. There are several species and all are good.

Persimmons that have hung on the trees until they are partly dry are eaten by the birds that winter in Kansas. It is a fruit that is increasing in popularity, and the tree is hardy, good-looking and well worth planting.

All the above-mentioned trees are well suited to Kansas conditions and will be found successful in practically all parts of the state in soil at all suited to trees.

For the highest, driest and windiest prairie places of Kansas red cedar, hackberry and Russian olive are probably the hardiest. They can endure hardships, adapt themselves to conditions and dwarf themselves to suit the limitations of food and moisture. In these places the meadow lark and other

grass-nesting birds are about the only feathered neighbors found there the year round.

There are many other trees that are well suited to bottom-land planting in western Kansas. The cottonwood, sycamore, ash, soft maple, and several species of oaks, among them the burr, yellow, pin and shingle oak, succeed probably in the order mentioned.

For the eastern third of Kansas there are a number of species that in altitudes above 1,000 feet are not successful to such a degree as to warrant their unreserved recommendation. For eastern Kansas the oaks, hard maples, linden and sycamores are all worth while and deserve planting in proportion as they excel the cheaper and more common trees. These trees give a distinction to property that is not easily estimated. It takes time to grow them, but they are all very much worth while.

The cottonwood is the one tree that grows in almost every locality. Its longevity and size attained varies directly with the soil moisture and plant food. In high, dry places it is ready for the woodpile in ten or twelve years. In moist, loamy soils it increases in size and value for a couple of centuries at least. It is the only species that makes a marketable sawlog in a quarter of a century, or even less. Kansas is one of the few states that is increasing in lumber resources, but with the present increase in wood-using industries more interest must be given to the planting and fostering of trees if the needs for the wood and lumber products continues to be supplied.

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## WILD FLOWERS.

Kansas is not so fortunate as many states in its wealth of showy and beautiful wild flowers; yet we do have a goodly number. Many of our flowers cannot be of the showy kind, because they must nestle close to the earth to escape the wind. In spring and early summer many people do great harm to our wild flowers and flowering trees. Masses of flowers are gathered, only to be cast aside. Many of our flowers have very delicate reproductive processes. Taking the bloom means no flower another year in many cases. Some flowers are so lightly rooted that if grasped by the stem and pulled upward the whole plant is lifted out by the roots. Good people thoughtlessly twist and tear whole branches from redbud, haw, alder and such flowering trees, thus leaving a great, ugly scar, destroying the beauty and symmetry of the tree, if not actually killing it.

"Well," you say, "don't you want us to gather any flowers at all?" Of course we do; but as our population increases, waste and uncultivated land decreases in amount, while the automobile carries more and more people into the remotest districts. It means that we must all be more thoughtful and considerate if we are to retain our wild flowers. Take only as many blooms as you can use. Cut them with a knife, or grasp the stem with one hand and pull them with a downward movement and not lift the whole plant out by the roots.

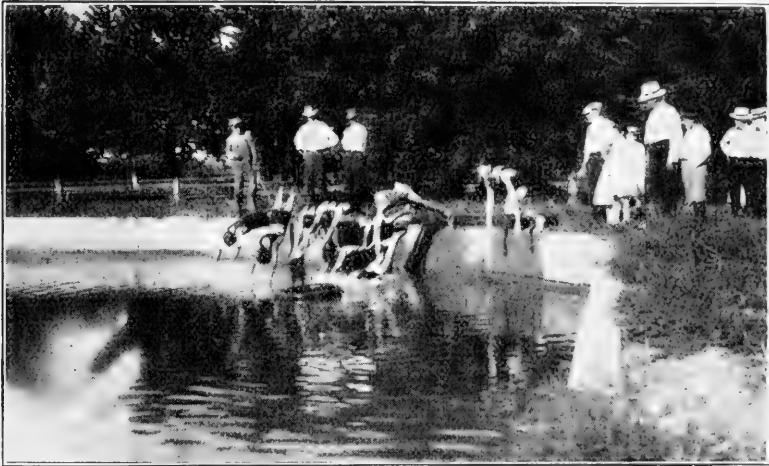
One of the momentous questions before our generations is this: Are the people of one hundred or one thousand years hence to enjoy the flowers, the birds, the trees and animals that we now enjoy? Are we to conserve wild

life or are we to exterminate it and deprive future generations of what should be one of its richest heritages? Let us so act that we shall not be reproached by those who follow us.

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### OUR PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL.

When the spawning season is over, one deep, clean pond on the hatchery is opened to the public as a swimming pool. It is very popular with the people, as many as a hundred bathers being in the pool at one time on warm evenings. It seems to disturb the fish in no way, as this pond produced a



Public swimming pool, Kansas State Fish Hatchery.

wonderful lot of fish, though it was used all summer as a swimming pool. We expect to erect dressing rooms, sand the beach and otherwise make it more attractive. Our idea is that this institution belongs to the people of Kansas and we want them to use it.

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### USE THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

If this department is worth while the people should use it. It can be made distinctly helpful. If it is not so, the governor should look for a capable man to lead it.

When the writer took charge two and a half years ago we received from three to a dozen letters a day. We now receive from 45 to 175. Telephone and telegraph bills run from \$15 to \$22 a month.

If you have a pond of never-failing water we want to supply you with fish to stock it. It will be one of the best things you ever did. Write for blank application, fill and return it. The first time we come your way we will bring you fish. It costs you nothing in money; only a little effort.

We also supply game birds and eggs to the limit of our ability. We have no game farm, but we rear some birds—all we can. We buy some—all we have money to buy. If you need birds to get a start, write us. We will do what we can for you.

If you have ideas let us have them. Do not think you must always agree with us and be complimentary. Your honest criticism might be worth more to us than praise. We want to be used and useful; otherwise we have no excuse for being. First obey the game laws and insist on others doing so; then use the game department and tell others about us.

Ask us questions. We don't know it all, but we do know a good deal, and we have exceptional ways of finding out. Maybe we can help you.

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### **TOURIST AND AUTOMOBILE HUNTERS.**

We asked the last legislature to pass a law prohibiting the carrying of a loaded shotgun or rifle in a wheeled vehicle on any public road in Kansas by anyone except an officer in the discharge of his duties. The majority of our legislators did not think the law a good one. We are of the opinion that it is sound and should have been enacted. I wish to give just one case in point. A most reliable man, an officeholder, told me this circumstance, and I have witnessed several very similar occurrences. My friend was driving along a country road in Pratt county. A couple of hundred yards ahead of him was an automobile tourist with tents and bedding tied to the sides of his car; evidently a camping tourist. Suddenly a gun was thrust from the side of the tourist car and a shot fired. The car came to a stop and a man jumped from it. By this time my friend's car was almost upon him. When he saw the approaching car he sprang back into his own car and "beat it," as my friend said. My friend then stopped to see what had been done. At the side of the road lay a dying pheasant hen and in the weeds about her were eight or ten very young pheasants. This man was looking for a supper and he did not care how he got it. Quite possibly he lived in Illinois or Ohio. A farmer's chicken would have looked good to him. Much of our cover is along the roads. Grain is hauled along them and spilled from the wagons. Our birds congregate along roads and tourists take a heavy toll of them.

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### **HELP YOUR GAME WARDEN.**

Hunters should not lose sight of the fact that their future sport depends upon the proper protection of game. We cannot kill all the geese and still have eggs. The game warden has a difficult job and is entitled to and needs the cooperation of all true sportsmen. The man who breaks the game laws is robbing the fellow who obeys them. The violator does not deserve sympathy. Some men must be educated with a club. If you have this kind operating in your community, lend the game warden your assistance in his efforts to bring them to justice. If the average sheriff received no more cooperation from the law-abiding citizens in his community than is generally extended to the game warden, crime would run riot.

## THE GAME HOG.

The game hog is a hunter who knows no such thing as conscience in the shooting of game. He respects not its mating and nesting seasons and is regardless of its scarcity or its struggle for existence. He will kill the full legal bag limit every day he hunts if he can do so, and then probably sneak a few for the dog. He will use any kind of pump or automatic gun, continue shooting as long as the birds are in sight, and he knows no such thing as giving the birds a square deal. He always shoots into the center of a flock or covey in the hope of getting three or four birds at one shot, and is wholly oblivious as to how many birds he cripples. He delights to be photographed with a wagonload of game, and he dearly loves dead birds as a background. He believes in spring shooting, longer open seasons, more game, and can see no reason why all the game in the world should not be killed and marketed.

But the real sportsman who has had a fine day's outing can fill his day and his soul's desire with a half dozen birds just as well as twenty-five or fifty. To slaughter a wheelbarrow load of game is a mistaken idea. One live quail on a fence to-day is worth more to humanity than twenty dead ones in a bloody sack.

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### WANTED—A MAN TO LEAD.

There isn't a lad but wants to grow  
 Manly and true at heart,  
 And every lad would like to know  
 The secret we impart.

He doesn't desire to slack or shirk—  
 Oh, haven't you heard him plead?  
 He'll follow a man at play or work,  
 If only the man will lead.

Where are the men to lead to-day.  
 Sparing an hour or two,  
 Teaching the lad the game to play  
 Just as a man should do?  
 Village and slums are calling—come,  
 Here are the boys, indeed,  
 Who can tell what they might become  
 If only the men will lead?

Motor and golf and winter sport  
 Fill up the time a lot,  
 But wouldn't you like to feel you'd taught  
 Even a boy a knot?  
 Country and home depend on you,  
 Character most we need;  
 How can a lad know what to do  
 If there isn't a man to lead?

Where are the men to lend a hand?  
 Echo it far and wide—  
 Men who will rise in every land,  
 Bridging the "Great Divide."  
 Nation and flag and tongue unite  
 Joining each class and creed,  
 Here are the boys who *would* do right—  
 But where are the *men* to lead?

—Selected.

**HOW LONG ANIMALS LIVE.**

How long animals live is a question that can be answered only approximately, because of varying conditions. The data here given reflect the ideas of practical men verified by scientific observation:

Day fly, 24 hours; May bug, 6 weeks; May bug (larvæ), 3 years; butterfly, 2 months; flea, 2 months; fly, 3 to 4 months; mosquito, 6 months; ant, 1 year; grasshopper, 1 year; bee, 1 year; hare, 6 to 10 years; rabbit, 8 years; sheep, 8 to 10 years; dog, 10 to 12 years; viper, 10 years; nightingale, 12 years; wolf, 12 to 15 years; cat, 12 to 15 years; frog, 15 years; bison, 15 years; canary, 15 to 20 years; toad, 20 years; goldfinch, 18 years; ox, 25 years; horse, 25 to 30 years; eagle, 30 years; stag, 30 to 40 years; swan, 35 to 40 years; camel, 35 to 40 years; orangoutang, 40 years; salamander, 40 years; heron, 50 years; lion, 50 years; bear, 50 years; raven, 80 years; pike, 100 years; carp, 100 years; elephant, 100 years; sturgeon, 100 years; parrot, 100 years; turtle, 100 years.

**STATE GAME REFUGES.**

The last legislature provided for the establishment of state game refuges by voluntary agreement between the owners of lands and the State Fish and Game Department. Such refuges must contain not less than 120 acres or over 640 acres. They may not be nearer than two miles of each other at their nearest limits. The procedure is very simple. The landowner simply places his land in the hands of the State Fish and Game Department for game purposes only. He agrees that neither he nor any member of his family shall hunt birds on the land, nor will he permit others to do so, for a period of five years; which agreement may be renewed by consent of both parties. The state posts the land against trespass and assists in policing the same. It supplies birds for brood purposes to the limit of its ability, and of such kinds as it deems best suited. The owner agrees to look after and protect the birds, kill hawks and predatory animals, plant food and cover and attend to the welfare of the birds generally. It is hoped by this plan to create game sanctuaries on which the birds are never molested and from which they will eventually move to the surrounding country, thus gradually restocking the state.

It is obvious that this is a slow and quite expensive proposition for the department. The markers alone for 160 acres of land cost about \$14. Birds, whether we rear them or buy them, are very expensive. Thus far we have established fourteen of these refuges, for twelve of which game birds have been supplied. Letters just received in answer to inquiries sent out indicate the plan is working well thus far. All are enthusiastic about the matter and practically all the birds liberated are staying right on the land where released. This is phenomenal and is accounted for by the great care and interest taken by the owners. It also confirms the belief of the department that only young birds are suitable for stocking purposes. Only two of the birds sent out last fall have been reported killed, and they by that animal we always preach against—the cat.

I cannot say too much in commendation of the fine spirit of coöperation

given by the landowners who have declared their land state refuges. They have cheerfully complied with every demand of the department, and I can see no reason why this shall not become one of the greatest benefits to the game birds of Kansas.

We shall continue to establish these refuges just as fast as we have means to do so. If you have made application to have your land declared a refuge and it has not been done, do not be discouraged; we simply haven't money to



buy more posters at this time. If your place has been declared a refuge and you have received no birds, do not get impatient; we haven't got the birds. We will get to you just as soon as we can.

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### THE FUR TRADE AND OUR WILD ANIMALS.

We recommended to our last legislature further protection to fur-bearing animals and a license fee for trapping. The legislature thought well of the matter, and accordingly shortened our trapping season fifteen days and provided a dollar per year trapper's license fee. Events have proven the wisdom of these acts.

Fur is never prime in Kansas before December 1, and seldom at that time. It is well known that there is an annual loss of 25 per cent of our fur catch the country over on account of unprime hides. In 1919 one of the employees

here on the hatchery sold 84 rat skins caught in November for \$72, and 56 caught the last of January, 1920, brought him over \$160.

A St. Louis fur buyer ran a full-page advertisement in some of our largest daily papers advising trappers not to trap before the fur was prime. Advertisements of this kind are not unusual; scarcely a fur dealer's price list that does not contain admonition against trapping too early, and likewise against taking fur too late in the spring.

Below is a sample clipped from a price list that came to hand only the other day:

PROTECT FUR BEARERS DURING BREEDING SEASON.

As soon as the breeding season commences in your section, we advise you, in the interest of the future welfare of the trapping industry, to pull up your traps and use your influence to get every other trapper you know to do likewise.

Every time you destroy a female animal during the breeding season you also destroy the young she would bring forth if she were allowed to live. One female destroyed during the breeding period may destroy a whole family of animals that would give you good returns next season.

Figure it out on a profit basis and you will never allow yourself to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." Trap all you wish *now*, but pull up your traps as soon as the breeding season commences in your section.

Yet we have no end of trouble keeping boys from trapping before the season opens and getting justices of the peace to fine them for destroying their own property. Lots of good people can see no reason why the boys should not be allowed to do as they please. Trap early, when fur is worthless, and the animal is only killed in vain; trap late, when the animal is soon to become a mother, and thus exterminate the "goose that lays the golden egg."

The fur of our state is of considerable value. Ask the dealer in your town. He probably pays out \$20,000 to \$30,000 each year for fur. A farmer in one of the central counties of the state wrote me that he had trapped and sold off his farm enough fur to pay the original purchase price. Even at the prevailing moderate prices, there will be over \$500 worth of fur sold off the hatchery grounds this year. This is a crop that does not have to be planted or cultivated. Like the rains, it descends from heaven. It is all profit. Is it conceivable that we are so blind to our best interest that we will not observe reasonable and proper regulations to perpetuate this important and profitable asset? And it will become more and more valuable as the years go by. A few years ago rat skins sold for six to ten cents each. In 1919 they sold as high as \$5.50. They now sell at from \$1 to \$1.50. If our people would only understand that regulations regarding the taking of fur is not to repress or interfere with anyone in the exercise of any rights, but solely in the interest of preserving and continuing this great natural asset for the more profitable use of all our people, they certainly would assume a different attitude toward this department and its efforts in this matter.

In a recent bulletin of the New York Zoölogical Society, Doctor Hornaday has again rendered the cause of wild life signal service by drawing attention to the fast-approaching extinction of many fur-bearing animals, unless drastic steps are taken to stem the ruinous process of slaughter.



After the opening sentences of the bulletin the writer expresses himself as follows:

"While there is life there is hope. We are making the present effort in the hope that some remnants at least of the glorious Age of Mammals may be allowed to survive. But unless immediate steps are taken we believe that the fur-bearing animals of the world at large are doomed. The craze for "fur," for legitimate and illegitimate purposes; the insatiable demands of the trappers and fur dealers, and the mad rush at the counter for fur and pseudo-fur, constitute three irresistible forces with which no outside reform can cope and no outside conservation campaign can arrest. Even the present much-reduced prices are highly destructive, and if they continue—as they surely will—then must we bid a long farewell to all the wild mammals whose skins can, by any stretch of the human imagination, be regarded as furnishing wearable fur."



### ENFORCING GAME LAWS BY CONFISCATION.

The accompanying picture is taken from the *Minnesota Conservationist*. It is reproduced here to impress you with the fact that in Minnesota and many other states people are not only arrested and fined for violating the game and fish laws, but their guns, nets, togs, boats and other devices used in violating the law are confiscated and sold for the benefit of the fish and game department.

If our hunters stood not only to be fined five dollars, but to lose a fifty-dollar gun as well, if caught violating the game laws, they would probably think twice before violating them.

It may well be mentioned in passing that Minnesota is an older state than Kansas, yet every year thousands of deer, elk, moose, bear and ruffed grouse are legally killed in Minnesota. There is not a wild deer in the state of Kansas to-day. Of our native game we are stripped down to rabbits, quail and prairie chicken. Does this not prove that we have been too lax in the matter of protective game laws or of enforcing what laws we have, or both?

## SPORTSMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

It must be admitted that in two years I have accomplished nothing worth while in getting our sportsmen to organize. Either I have not gone about it in the right way or our people are not ready for it. It is the one big thing needful to better game conditions in Kansas. I have repeatedly used all the arguments in its favor that I can think of, but have accomplished almost nothing. Results are so meager that they are not worth stating. However, a few counties have organized and are much pleased with results. I know how the matter can be effected, and intend to put it over. So far I have had neither the time nor the means to devote to it, but did expect vastly better results from the efforts put forth than has been attained. Better shooting, proper laws and rigid enforcement of the same are matters the shooters will have to attend to for themselves. There is no letting "George" do it. Either we shall do it for ourselves or it will not be done. Conditions are vastly better in Kansas than ever before, but there is still great room for improvement. I intend to make a determined effort to organize the shooters of this state, and from an entirely different angle, but must get ready for the campaign before it can be launched. In the meantime this department stands ready to assist and further all efforts to organize.

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## BE ALIVE.

What would we not give to be real men and real women? At best the most of us are only half awake. Scientists tell us that there are millions of singing, chirping insects whose notes our ears are not attuned to catch; grand choruses of harmony are going on all about us of which we know nothing. Without the aid of the microscope and the telescope we should miss much of the beauty of many flowers and animal organisms and would have never known of the existence of solar systems much vaster than our own. These distant and illusive things we shall for the most part miss and must forego. But how many of us are really and truly alive to all the easily grasped beauty and harmony all about us? We are partially asleep. We are not awake to all the things that are easily within our range of common and ordinary comprehension.

What would we not give to be so keenly alive as was Theodore Roosevelt. I do not bring Mr. Roosevelt into this chapter to start an argument nor yet with apology. I wish for a moment to consider Roosevelt the man. Great political and economic questions surged his mind and occupied his attention. War, statesmanship, oratory, literature, finance and religion—he challenged all these. His coolness in the face of a charging African lion was the wonder and admiration of his companions, and yet the song of that most shy and illusive of birds, the hermit thrush, was well known to him. He most minutely describes the bird and its song. He had no more of time than you or I. He labored no harder and was not more wearied than the ordinary man at the day's end. He was just alive, that is all. John Burroughs says of him, "He usually saw the bird or heard its note as quickly as I did, and I had been

teaching my eye and ear the trick of it for over fifty years." It is said that upon his arrival in England on returning from his African hunt he was asked what could be done for him, and he asked that some naturalist be found to accompany him on a ramble through England to identify the native English birds for him.

The most expert bird observer in all England was assigned as his companion, but it was soon found that Mr. Roosevelt knew the birds much better by sight than his English companion. He did not know their notes and calls, for he had never heard them, but all that anyone could get from books, he had gotten. He could and did turn from the stress, the heat, the calumny and vituperation of a great political convention, in which his idols and ideas were shattered, to spend half a night listening to the song of a mocking bird. And here is what he says about it:

"The moonlight was shining in through the open window and the mocking bird was already in the magnolia. The great tree was bathed in a flood of shining silver. I could see each twig and mark every action of the singer, who was pouring forth such a rapture of ringing melody as I have never listened to before or since. Sometimes he would perch motionless for many minutes, his body quivering and thrilling with the outpour of music. Then he would drop softly from twig to twig until the lowest limb was reached, when he would rise, fluttering and leaping through the branches, his song never ceasing for an instant, until he reached the summit of the tree and launched into the warm, scent-laden air, floating in spirals, with outspread wings, until, as if spent, he sank gently back into the tree and down through the branches, while his song rose into an ecstasy of ardor and passion.

"His voice rang like a clarinet, in rich, full tones, and his executions covered the widest possible compass; theme followed theme, a torrent of music, a swelling tide of harmony, in which scarcely any two bars were alike. I stayed till midnight listening to him; he was singing when I went to sleep. He was still singing when I woke a couple of hours later; he sang through the livelong night."

The ordinary run of us go forth into the fields with dog and gun, or to the streams and lakes with rod and line, with scant time for any but the business immediately in hand. We have no ear for the songs of birds or eye for the natural beauties all about us. Yet more grace may be learned from a flitting bird and more melody realized from the song of a lark than from all the schools of colorful dancing and all the man-made instruments of all the orchestras on earth.

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## VACATIONS AND EFFICIENCY.

The best of indoor conditions are not sufficient to keep a man in physical and mental trim year in and year out. The chief reason is that a change of environment, a departure from the routine of labor, is essential to the well-being of every man who works. I am a business man, not a physiologist or a pathologist, and I am not going to undertake a scientific explanation of the manner in which a change of scene, of interest and activity affects the bodies and minds of men. I simply know it to be a fact that outdoor recreation renews that mysterious something which we call vitality, and I know the difference between an office or a shop snappy with vital force and one with an atmosphere of stale and bilious incompetence. Here is a point for every em-

ployer to remember: Impetus is lent to any business by minds animated by a purpose to attain results in which they are interested, and the more such minds you have concentrated on the work in your plant the better results. If there is only one such mind, and that in the office of the head of the concern, you have a one-man business, and a one-man business has no more place in the twentieth century than a flintlock musket. Therefore plan to have a working force equipped not only with capable arms and legs, but with clear heads.

Scientists tell us that when the human body is worked beyond the limits of normal endurance there are formed what are called the toxins of fatigue—literally poisons generated by broken-down tissues. A medical man tells me that there is a sound scientific basis for the rough-and-ready form of speech which describes a resolute man as having “guts.” An overworked, run-down, dispirited man hasn’t any that are in proper shape, for the doctor says that when one is in that condition the large intestine goes on a strike and diffuses poison all through the system. A vacation—that is, a change of activities, not merely loafing—restores bodily and mental snap in such cases quicker than anything else. . . . Just why this is, in scientific detail, we can leave to the doctors, but that it is true is common knowledge. Just as all who have done manual labor know what a relief it is to use a different set of muscles when one set has grown tired, so all the faculties of an active man are renewed and refreshed by change.—*John Ballard in Outers-Recreation.*

### THREE WISE MEN AND A GUIDE.

(Adapted from *Field and Stream.*)

#### “THE TRUE SPORTSMAN.”

FIRST WISE MAN: “No man is a true lover of nature and the chase unless every fiber of his being protests against the wanton destruction of game. They are God’s creatures and He loves them. They are our prey and we hunt them. That is only natural, because we are but human. Yet we should have progressed so far that our souls and our common sense cry out against needless slaughter and waste. It is but a sign of our civilization that we should conserve our game so that we have good shooting always. A man who does not protest vigorously against every outrage on our wild life, who does not protest at unjust laws, who does not fight against merciless destruction of cover and cynical disregard of closed seasons, who does not put his entire strength into the fight for conservation, is not a sportsman. *That is what he must be judged by.*”

SECOND WISE MAN: “I can’t agree with you entirely. I think conservation of our game should be entirely automatic. The great thing in hunting or fishing is enjoyment, isn’t it? It is—and to make true sportsmen we should educate them to true enjoyment. I do not know whether I am a good sportsman or not. I cannot be the judge. I try to be. I have gone out to the woods or the brookside and I have found that mere hunting or fishing is not everything. I look at the hills and the trees and the clear water. I am at peace with the world. It is the contentment of nature, freedom from all cares, the solitude that calms a mind which has been grappling for a year with

the anxious cares of life. I do not think I am needlessly wasteful. In fact, my wife accuses me of never having furnished her with a game dinner. I think if we could educate our people to a true enjoyment of nature that we would never need to worry about our game covers and the wild life that is in them.

THIRD WISE MAN: "My father taught me just one thing, but there are many angles to it. And that thing is, 'pit your skill and experience and strength alone against your quarry.' In a word, 'take no unfair advantage.' Isn't it true? If you have a colt you want to break—how I hate that word—if you have a colt you want to train to your wishes, is it fair to use a heavy saddle and a cruel curbed bit to accomplish it? Isn't it far better to pit your own wit against his instincts, to teach him that you are his friend, that you and he can have wonderful times together if only he will consent to be friendly? I tell you, if you use that method and train that colt to love you and consent to serve you through something else besides fear, you have won for yourself the greatest pleasure in life.

"When you go afield it is the same. There are those who go equipped for murder, who return loaded down with a great, selfish burden of game. It is kill, kill, kill, while God's great sun looks down. Compare such work as that with a kindly, decent sportsman in the field. He does not return to be photographed with a grape arbor full of dead birds, but he has pleasant recollections, incidents to cherish in memory's brain cells. It is the same way with old Izaak Walton's disciples. Compare the angler who uses a four-ounce fly rod with his cousin who uses a *pole* and a triple hook. Why, there is no comparison. The one is murder, the other is true sportsmanship."

THE GUIDE: "If ye'll pardon me, I think ye're all a bit wrong about it, though ye are partways right, too. The man who cannot shoot too many birds or animals, the man who cannot use cruel guns and cruel hooks, the man who cannot take a wrong advantage of a dumb animal, be it horse or deer or hare or dog or partridge, is the true sportsman. Ye can find many such, gentlemen. Yes, it is the thing within that *cannot* that makes a true sportsman."

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## LIFE.

Let me but live my life from year to year  
 With forward face and unreluctant soul,  
 Not hurrying to nor turning from the goal,  
 Not mourning for the things that disappear  
 In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
 From what the future veils; but with a whole  
 And happy heart that pays its toll  
 To youth and age and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,  
 O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy,  
 Still seeking what I sought when but a boy—  
 New friendship, high adventure and a crown.  
 My heart will keep the courage of the quest,  
 And hope the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

**IF A SPORTSMAN TRUE YOU'D BE,  
LISTEN CAREFULLY TO ME.**

Never, never let your gun  
Pointed be at any one;  
That it may unloaded be  
Matters not the least to me.

When a hedge or fence you cross,  
Though of time it cause a loss,  
From your gun the cartridge take  
For the greater safety sake.

If 'twixt you and neighboring gun  
Bird may fly, or beast may run,  
Let this maxim e'er be thine,  
Follow not across the line.

You may kill, or you may miss,  
But at all times think of this:  
All the pheasants ever bred  
Won't repay for one man dead.

J. E. GLADSTONE,

*Bowden Park, Chippenham, England.*

**OUT FISHIN'.**

A feller isn't thinkin' mean,  
Out fishin';

His thoughts are mostly good and clean,  
Out fishin';

He doesn't knock his fellow-men,  
Or harbor any grudges then,

A feller's at his finest when  
Out fishin';

The rich are comrades to the poor,  
Out fishin';

All brothers of a common lure,  
Out fishin';

The urchin with the pin and string,  
Can chum with millionaire and king,  
Vain pride is a forgotten thing—  
Out fishin';

A feller gits a chance to dream,  
Out fishin';

He learns the beauties of a stream,  
Out fishin';

An' he can wash his soul in air  
That isn't foul with selfish care,  
An' relish plain and simple fare  
Out fishin';

A feller has no time fer hate,  
Out fishin';

He isn't eager to be great,  
Out fishin';

He isn't thinkin' thoughts of pelf,  
Or goods stacked high upon the shelf—

But he is always just himself  
Out fishin';

A feller's glad to be a friend,  
Out fishin';

A helpin' hand he'll always lend,  
Out fishin';

The brotherhood of rod and line,  
An' sky an' stream is always fine;  
Men come real close to God's design,  
Out fishin';

A feller isn't plottin' schemes,  
Out fishin';

He's only busy with his dreams,  
Out fishin';

His liver is a coat of tan,  
His creed to do the best he can;  
A feller's always mostly man,  
Out fishin';

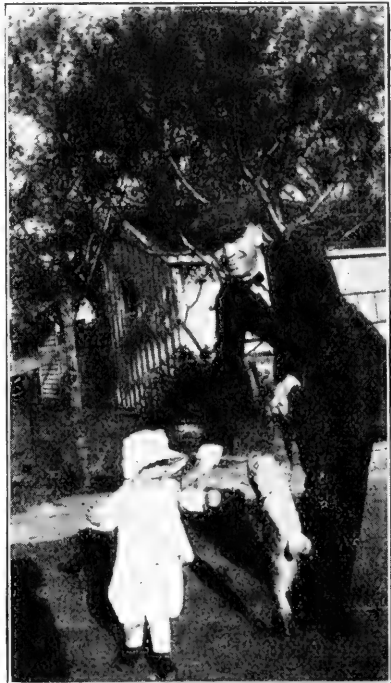
—Copied from *Cannery News*.

### FISH FROM A HOME-MADE LAKE.

Herewith are pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Watkins, of Cherryvale, Kan., together with baby Watkins; also a 4½-pound bass caught by Mrs. Watkins and an 8½-pound catfish caught by Ray. The fish were caught from a made lake, which at one time was the city water supply of Cherryvale. The lake has been regularly stocked by this department. Young Watkins says in his



Mrs. Ray Watkins.



Ray Watkins and Baby Watkins.

letter that himself and wife had taken an expensive fishing trip to Colorado, where they caught nothing. After returning home they decided to waste a little time at the home lake, with the result shown. He says that many fine fish are caught from the lake. Ray is a son of Senator F. M. Watkins, of Montgomery county, so he has real sporting blood, and from the interest in that fish shown by baby Watkins, Ray and his wife will soon have to move over and make room for a third angler in that boat.

It simply shows what can be accomplished by intelligent use of the means at hand. There could be thousands of such lakes in Kansas, all yielding abundance of sport and good food. This department gladly supplies ample fish for stocking without cost to anyone.

The Cherryvale lake is also one of the best ducking grounds in the state.

## REARING CHANNEL CATFISH.

The Kansas State Hatchery seems to be the first to produce channel catfish by cultural methods. Little is known of the reproductive habits of this most desirable fish. What was thought to have been known seems to have been all wrong. By close observation and a fortunate circumstance we hit upon a plan that seems to be successful with this fish. We have not gone far enough with the matter to be able to give authoritative, detailed information, and do not wish to promulgate premature conclusions. To anyone interested we shall be glad to give all the information at hand. It is most probable that within a few years we shall be able to produce this fine fish as easily and in as good numbers as bass.

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## FISH LADDERS.

Kansas laws, like those of most other states, provide that all dams across running streams shall be provided with fish ladders or fishways. This department has blueprints and specifications for building such ladders and will gladly supply them when asked.

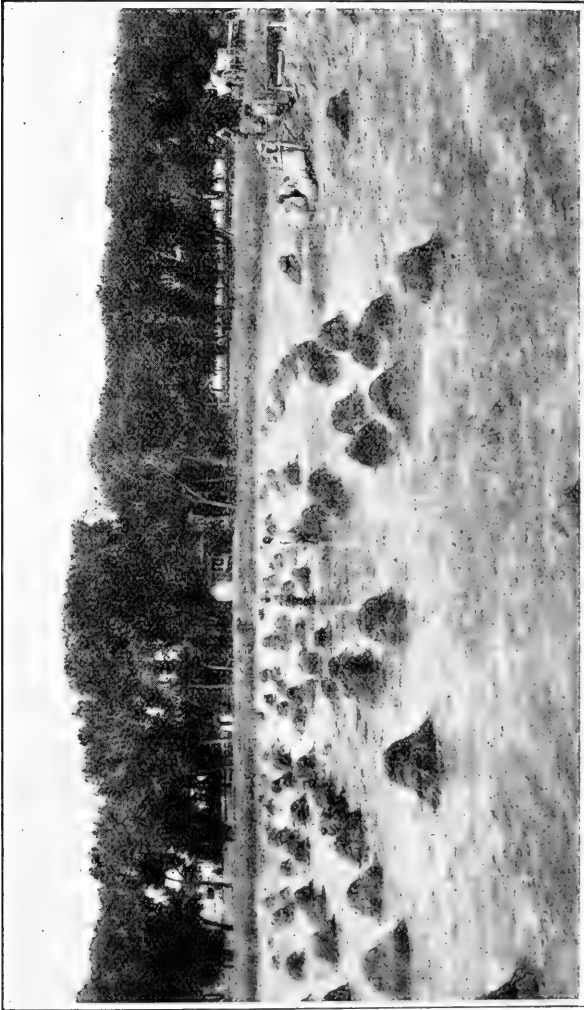
We receive many complaints of dams without fishways and petitions asking that persons and companies be compelled to comply with our law. We advise all parties building new dams to incorporate fish ladders therein. We have not compelled their installation in dams already constructed, for the reason that we are not at all certain that fish will use the ways when installed, and we dislike to place a needless expense or burden on anyone. I am unable to get authentic information that fish do use to any extent any of the fishways constructed.

In an actual test covering a thirty-day period, night and day, at the Keokuk dam across the Mississippi river last spring, at the time when fish are supposed to run upstream, not one single game fish went up the ladder, and only one or two of any kind. Yet this fishway is the last word in construction and cost thousands of dollars.

Mr. Buller, for thirty-two years a fish culturist in Pennsylvania, made thorough tests of fishways installed to facilitate the shad run in some of the streams of that state during the time when the run was at its height, and though the shad were literally piled up below the dam, and the test was extended over the whole spawning period, only one or two shad came up the ladder. Such instances can be continued almost without number; but all point to the same conclusion, namely, that fish will not use such devices.

Kansas streams all have periods of great flood water, during which the dams are entirely overflowed and covered. Fish can then run at will. Also, our streams are mostly shallow. Dams impound the water, making deep, quiet pools for fish to live in and shallow margins to spawn. I am of the opinion that most dams in Kansas are a decided benefit to the streams as concerns the fish; that there are many more fish in the waters impounded by the dam, and in the stream far above the dam, than there would be if the dam were not there; that such waters serve as a breeding and feeding place





### HARVESTING THE CROP.

This picture gives an idea of the vegetation necessary for a good brood pond. From this half-acre pond, with abundance of moss, as shown, 35,000 bass were taken. Had it been a "clean" pond, with no moss or bottom vegetation, it would produce from none to a couple of thousand at best.

After you have made a pond get some moss and other aquatic plants growing in it. These can be found in almost any old slough.

for the fish, and that many more ascend the stream from such waters than would ever come up from below were there no dam there.

It is a question how many fish run up a stream anyway. That they do seek shallow water to deposit their eggs we know, but most observant men now are inclining to the belief that, generally speaking, the pronounced movement of fish is downstream.

### GAME-BIRD EGGS DISTRIBUTED, SPRING OF 1921.

#### PHEASANT—ONE SETTING EACH.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>County.</i>
S. A. Eytchison .....	Onaga .....	Pottawatomie.
Wylie W. Cook .....	Winfield .....	Cowley.
Geo. P. Herzen .....	Ford .....	Ford.
Jas. L. Newhouse .....	Lawrence .....	Doug. Co.
C. W. Snodgrass .....	Wakarusa .....	Shawnee.
Oscar C. Helbert .....	Wilmore .....	Comanche.
Geo. M. McAdam .....	Holton .....	Jackson.
Walter Taylor .....	Manhattan .....	Riley.
A. E. Mayhew .....	Effingham .....	Atchison.
J. Josefiak .....	Rush Center .....	Rush.
Miss Elva Hinds .....	Culver .....	Ottawa.
Miss Laverna Billings .....	Topeka .....	Shawnee.
Carl K. Fengel .....	Abilene .....	Dickinson.
Robert J. Curran .....	Pratt .....	Pratt.
H. A. Tedrow .....	Medicine Lodge .....	Barber.
R. A. Bower .....	Eureka .....	Greenwood.
Floyd W. Rogers .....	McLouth .....	Jefferson.
P. H. Roe .....	Norcatour .....	Decatur.
S. G. Smith .....	Garfield .....	Pawnee.
R. R. Kridler .....	Pratt .....	Pratt.
S. P. Squires .....	Attica .....	Harper.
E. A. Detrick .....	Caldwell .....	Sumner.
A. M. Woodmansee .....	Kanopolis .....	Ellsworth.
Roy S. Zehner .....	Onaga .....	Pottawatomie.
W. J. Clements .....	Winfield .....	Cowley.
J. W. Bibb .....	Sun City .....	Barber
Dr. G. B. Kierulff .....	Melvorn .....	Osage.
H. E. Sheldon .....	Arkansas City .....	Cowley.
Paul Warner .....	Ellsworth .....	Ellsworth.
Chas. E. Caswell .....	Kanopolis .....	Ellsworth.
H. W. McAfee .....	Topeka .....	Shawnee.
Ralph Anderson .....	Eskridge .....	Wabaunsee.
Geo. A. Lock .....	Belvue .....	Pottawatomie.
J. Baxter .....	Dodge City .....	Ford.

#### MALLARD DUCK—ONE SETTING EACH.

Glen Coopridner .....	McPherson .....	McPherson.
Mrs. A. E. Johnson .....	Herington .....	Dickinson.
Mrs. Ed. H. Lynch .....	Topeka .....	Shawnee.
Mrs. Jas. Templeton .....	Lincolnville .....	Marion.

Total applicants 38; total counties receiving eggs, 25; total eggs, 38 settings.

**GAME BIRDS DISTRIBUTED, FALL OF 1921.**

**PHEASANTS—FOUR BIRDS EACH.**

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>County.</i>
M. V. B. Van De Mark	Concordia	Cloud.
John W. Hayden	Concordia	Cloud.
J. B. Findley	Atchison	Atchison.
J. Baxter	Dodge City	Ford.
J. O. Nyman	Savonburg	Allen.
Jas. Sharpe	Council Grove	Morris.
A. Madsen	Atwood	Rawlins.
Howard T. Stiles	Irving	Marshall.
Sen. B. C. Culp	Scottsville	Mitchell.
Fred Cowley	Hallowell	Cherokee.
Chas. S. Huffman	Hallowell	Cherokee.
Austin H. Bitner	Cedar Point	Chase.
F. A. and G. Roniger	Bazaar	Chase.
J. L. Ramsey	Hymers	Chase.
Ralph Anderson	Eskridge	Wabunsee.
James A. McCoy	Atchison	Atchison.
E. L. Beck	Garnett	Anderson.
G. B. Kierluff	Melvorn	Osage.
Dr. D. S. Fisher	Reading	Lyon.
Paul Warner	Ellsworth	Ellsworth.
Father Gabriel, Maur Hill.	Atchison	Atchison.
Lee Larrabee	Liberal	Seward.
S. G. Smith	Garfield	Pawnee.
Roy S. Zehner	Onaga	Pottawatomie.
E. J. Hecker	Wamego	Pottawatomie.
John Kruse	Rush Center	Rush.
Frank A. Burger	Walnut	Crawford.
A. M. Woodmansee	Kanopolis	Ellsworth.
L. C. Feigley	Enterprise	Dickinson.
A. Buchmann, jr.	Clay Center	Clay.
Charles Wingrove	Clay Center	Clay.
J. R. Stapleton	Fulton	Bourbon.
Joe Josefiak	Rush Center	Rush.
W. J. Overholser	Codell	Rooks.
Walter Wilson	La Harpe	Allen.
S. A. Eytchison	Onaga	Pottawatomie.
J. R. Veatch	Piper	Wyandotte.
Frank P. Root	La Harpe	Allen.
C. A. Grutzmacher	Onaga	Pottawatomie.
Henry J. Wecker	Marysville	Marshall.
Chester C. Sellens	Bunkerhill	Russell.
Wm. Beggs	Kansas City	Wyandotte.

**PHEASANTS—EIGHT BIRDS.**

Stryker Brothers ..... Fredonia ..... Wilson.  
 Total applicants, 43; total counties receiving birds, 28; total birds, 178.

**STATE GAME REFUGES ESTABLISHED, 1921.**

**UNDER SECTION 1, CHAPTER 197, LAWS OF 1921.**

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
A. L. Fisher	Wallace	Wallace	640
Creighton Tabb	Paola	Miami	320
Fred Cowley	Hallowell	Cherokee	600
Chas. S. Huffman			
Stafford Gun Club	Stafford	Stafford	140
Senator B. C. Culp	Scottsville	Mitchell	240
Howard T. Stiles	Irving	Marshall	240
A. Madsen	Atwood	Rawlins	378
Jas. Sharpe	Council Grove	Morris	640
J. O. Nyman	Savonburg	Allen	320
J. Baxter	Dodge City	Ford	333
J. B. Findley	Atchison	Atchison	160
M. V. B. Van De Mark	Concordia	Cloud	266
John W. Hayden			

## DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

Size and kinds considered, few state hatcheries supply more fish than the Kansas State Fish Hatchery. Certain it is that we do produce a wonderful lot of fine fish—enough to abundantly stock all the waters of the state. We should have more water, and can easily have it. More good dams should be placed across worthless draws and sloughs. Practically every farmer could have abundance of fine food fish the year round by constructing a good dam and covering otherwise worthless land with water.

It should be a *good dam*, however. A flimsy dam is time and money wasted. We gladly send literature and instructions for building dams.

Use the Fish and Game Department. Its output is free. It belongs to you; why not make use of it? Those who know the department best think the most of it. Men who use it once continue to use it. Perhaps you are overlooking a good thing. We made one trip with the state fish car into the eastern part of the state and delivered 105 cans of fish to 51 applicants, when every single applicant met the car and got his fish. And this, too, when roads were very muddy. These men had used the department before. They had got fish before and knew their value. If you have a pond of an acre of two, clean it out, fix it up, make it five feet deep, and build a *good spillway*. The spillway is the weak place in most ponds. It should be wide enough to care for a cloudburst. It is the unusual thing that always happens; unexpected things cause most of our troubles. No use to put fish in a mudhole, but you can make a real lake of most mudholes.

When you want something or want to know something, write to us; maybe we can help you.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FISH DURING 1921.

<i>Applicant.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Fred C. Clarks	Winfield	Cowley	1,400
C. C. Cranston	Burden	Cowley	200
S. B. Nicholson	Dexter	Cowley	200
E. W. Ward	Dexter	Cowley	100
Robert Elliot	Dexter	Cowley	200
George R. Willson	Cedar Vale	Chautauqua	200
J. B. Whartenby	Cedar Vale	Chautauqua	300
J. B. Miller	Cedar Vale	Chautauqua	300
A. N. Shaver	Cedar Vale	Chautauqua	400
John Dasbaugh	Cedar Vale	Chautauqua	700
Havana Country Club	Caney	Montgomery	4,000
H. F. Hicks	Cambridge	Cowley	200
Frank Barnes	Elk City	Montgomery	300
Wm. J. Mibeck	Independence	Montgomery	500
J. H. Rosser	Independence	Montgomery	100
B. W. McFarlane	Chanute	Neosho	300
Leonard Shoff	Chanute	Neosho	1,800
Silliam Wintjen	Walnut	Crawford	100
Donald McFarland	Girard	Crawford	300
Clay H. Burnett	Girard	Crawford	600
P. C. Tiffany	Girard	Crawford	2,000
John Simion	Pittsburg	Crawford	700
Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce	Pittsburg	Crawford	600
A. E. Maxwell	Pittsburg	Crawford	200
Pittsburg Country Club	Pittsburg	Crawford	2,400
Charles H. Swartz	Dwight	Morris	100
Walter Franklin	Huron	Atchison	200
D. R. Anthony, jr.	Huron	Atchison	300
O. A. Eickson	Leona	Doniphan	100
George Dittmore	Severance	Doniphan	100
Henry Andrus	Severance	Doniphan	100
F. J. Moser	Sabetha.	Nemaha	300
C. J. Reetz	Morrill	Brown	100
B. W. Roberts	Morrill	Brown	100

<i>Applicant.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Otto A. Kelm	Seneca	Nemaha	100
August Korber	Berm	Nemaha	100
Charles Hamel	Narca	Republic	100
C. M. Hammer	Haddam	Washington	200
Mrs. O. F. Dewy	Belleville	Republic	100
Joe E. Wenda	Belleville	Republic	150
J. B. Kirkpatrick	Montrose	Jewell	100
Dr. Julius Wesselowski	Jewell	Jewell	800
W. T. Chilcott	Mankato	Jewell	200
John E. Hestor	Burr Oak	Jewell	100
John Charvat	Phillipsburg	Phillips	200
A. B. Brobst	Speed	Phillips	100
D. P. Duvall	Phillipsburg	Phillips	100
Earl Schessar	Prairie View	Phillips	100
Lee Schessar	Prairie View	Phillips	100
Carl Schiller	Logan	Phillips	100
D. J. Rundell	Almena	Norton	100
W. W. Eakin	Clayton	Norton	100
Clifford Milner	Clayton	Norton	100
Charles Brooks	Clayton	Norton	100
Bush Rowh	Clayton	Norton	100
Jake R. Brooks	Clayton	Norton	100
Charles W. Hagan	Clayton	Norton	100
Harry Norris	Clayton	Norton	100
Charles Thiesen	Clayton	Norton	100
D. Buttler	Clayton	Norton	100
A. A. Castle	Clayton	Norton	100
Al. Mindrup	Dresden	Decatur	100
Melvin Young	Dresden	Decatur	100
R. D. Wilson	Oberlin	Decatur	100
Arthur Senior	Oberlin	Decatur	100
Charles Votapaka, jr.	Oberlin	Decatur	100
I. E. Larrick	Oberlin	Decatur	100
Charles A. Hawks	Oberlin	Decatur	100
H. A. Simpson	Oberlin	Decatur	100
W. G. Colbert	Oberlin	Decatur	100
W. H. Andrews	Oberlin	Decatur	100
Joe McAdams	Brewster	Sherman	100
O. H. Abercrombie	Edson	Sherman	100
Eugene Kuhart	Edson	Sherman	100
C. M. Millisack	Goodland	Sherman	100
J. B. Dyatt	Goodland	Sherman	100
R. P. Moon	Goodland	Sherman	100
H. E. Heboom	Goodland	Sherman	100
R. L. Peters	Goodland	Sherman	100
C. J. Shimeall	Goodland	Sherman	100
L. H. Arensburg	Goodland	Sherman	100
R. A. Kent	Goodland	Sherman	100
D. C. Derby	Goodland	Sherman	100
John Keeran	Goodland	Sherman	100
G. H. Garrett	Goodland	Sherman	100
Charles L. McGuire	Goodland	Sherman	100
Fred Gattshall	Goodland	Sherman	100
P. H. Dourfer	Goodland	Sherman	100
Verne Dyatt	Goodland	Sherman	100
Jote Parker	Goodland	Sherman	100
John Eagan	Goodland	Sherman	100
June A. Parker	Goodland	Sherman	100
Percy Murray	Goodland	Sherman	100
Fred Stewart	Goodland	Sherman	100
W. D. Eastman	Greensburg	Kiowa	1,000
John W. Sims	Fowler	Meade	300
Frank Marrs	Fowler	Meade	400
John Munz	Fowler	Meade	500
Mauritz Shogrin	Fowler	Meade	100
Joseph C. Hall	Fowler	Meade	100
G. W. Foster	Fowler	Meade	100
J. A. Williams	Fowler	Meade	200
Meade Country Club	Meade	Meade	2,000
Linn Leach	Meade	Meade	100
Ed Green	Meade	Meade	100
G. B. Allen	Meade	Meade	100
L. C. Carlson	Meade	Meade	200
R. A. Harker	Meade	Meade	200
John Austin	Meade	Meade	200
Henry Heinson	Meade	Meade	200
Vol. Barppee	Meade	Meade	400
Frank Davis	Meade	Meade	200
John Keefe	Plains	Meade	200

<i>Applicant.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Kasper Jacobs	Plains	Meade	100
X. I. Ranch	Plains	Meade	500
Frank Summers	Liberal	Seward	200
H. F. Malone	Liberal	Seward	200
Lee Larrabee	Liberal	Seward	500
C. E. Woods	Liberal	Seward	200
John E. George	Liberal	Seward	200
George P. Herzen	Ford	Ford	200
John Haney	Dodge City	Ford	100
H. Dickerson	Cimarron	Gray	200
Forest Luther	Cimarron	Gray	100
C. C. Jones	Garden City	Finney	100
E. B. Springer	Garden City	Finney	100
W. T. Gann	Garden City	Finney	500
H. C. Strackeljohn	Garden City	Finney	100
S. Schulman	Garden City	Finney	100
Garden City Experiment Station	Garden City	Finney	100
D. W. Keleher	Deerfield	Kearny	100
C. E. Van Meter	Johnson	Stanton	100
Walter Meyers	Syracuse	Hamilton	100
A. J. Hermes	Syracuse	Hamilton	100
I. W. Baker	Syracuse	Hamilton	100
J. H. Murphey	Shallow Water	Scott	100
Dr. W. R. Wycoff	Scott City	Scott	100
W. L. Gamble	Scott City	Scott	1,400
R. E. Smith	Beeler	Ness	100
C. H. Brassfield	Beeler	Ness	200
Albert Seltmann	Nekoma	Rush	200
Dr. E. E. Colglazier	Rush Center	Rush	100
W. C. Holmes	Rush Center	Rush	200
Ernil F. Serpan	Rush Center	Rush	200
S. F. Mead	Kingman	Kingman	300
Riverside Gardens Company	Emporia	Lyon	100
Andrew Nelson	Osage City	Osage	100
Earl J. Anstaett	Osage City	Osage	200
A. M. Harney	Topoka	Shawnee	600
Charles S. Keith	Lenexa	Johnson	400
Shriners Lake	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	600
Lake of Forest Club	Edwardsville	Wyandotte	2,800
J. E. McGadden	Kansas City	Wyandotte	2,300
S. B. Livingston	Kingman	Kingman	200
Calahan Brothers	Kingman	Kingman	700
Cherryvale Country Club	Cherryvale	Montgomery	1,000
E. A. Fuller	Thayer	Neosho	500
Welda Club	Welda	Anderson	4,400
L. A. Pennington	Hutchinson	Reno	100
Mrs. J. W. Reese	Hutchinson	Reno	100
E. V. Vansickle	Hutchinson	Reno	100
F. W. Koone	Niekerson	Reno	100
Mrs. Nineveh Hickle	Niekerson	Reno	100
W. J. Tobias	Lyons	Rice	100
Jno. M. Rose	Hutchinson	Reno	400
J. Parke Smith	Raymond	Rice	600
W. G. Haxton	Chase	Rice	100
Chester Hedges	Chase	Rice	300
W. Spacil	Ellinwood	Barton	100
George L. Pound	Hanston	Hodgeman	200
W. F. Schlereth	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
James C. Sinclair	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
L. H. Raser	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
E. D. Reader	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
C. E. Banghton	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Horace S. Johnson	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Jacob Hubin	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Elmer Wilson	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
W. M. O'Connell	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
N. P. Rasmussen	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
C. B. O'Connell	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Frank F. Baily	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
A. H. Ling	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
J. A. McDowell	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Guy Pheo	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
R. O. Burns	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
T. L. McDowell	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
W. L. Kidd	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
F. E. Ochs	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Lee Jackson	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
C. D. Blunt	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
G. W. Suttan	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
W. D. Sinclair	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200

<i>Applicant.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
O. B. Pitts	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
R. A. Sinclair	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Roy Sinclair	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Chas. H. Jackson	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
G. B. Springer	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Frank E. Jackson	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
Thomas C. Carr	Jetmore	Hodgeman	200
T. E. Arnold	Wichita	Sedgwick	200
Henry Schmitzler	Wichita	Sedgwick	400
E. E. Johnson	Kingman	Kingman	200
Ninnscah Gun Club	Cheney	Sedgwick	200
H. P. Jacobs & Sons	Wichita	Sedgwick	100
Preston Hale	Bazaar	Chase	400
Eugene Kelley	Madison	Greenwood	2,000
C. R. Martin	Hartford	Lyon	200
P. N. Piatt	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
C. L. Smith	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
M. S. Brothers	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
W. F. Brashear	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
J. J. Shook	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
H. W. Shook	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
M. P. Shook	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
S. C. Brown	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
W. H. Schieltz	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
V. L. Shook	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
N. S. Schultz	Hamilton	Greenwood	200
Dr. C. B. Van Horn	Topeka	Shawnee	100
U. E. Heatherly	Topeka	Shawnee	200
H. B. Howard	Topeka	Shawnee	200
C. E. Gresser	Rossville	Shawnee	200
R. F. Hollingsworth	Topeka	Shawnee	400
St. Mary's Outing Club	St. Marys	Pottawatomie	400
Lue D. Burris	Augusta	Butler	100
H. J. Courtney	Piedmont	Greenwood	200
Oscar Hudson	Piedmont	Greenwood	200
G. W. Pedigo	Piedmont	Greenwood	200
F. H. Patterson	Fredonia	Wilson	100
Excelsior Brick Co.	Fredonia	Wilson	300
O. Loether	Fredonia	Wilson	600
L. C. Baker	Fredonia	Wilson	300
Stryker Bros.	Fredonia	Wilson	400
A. P. Williams	Neodesha	Wilson	700
W. E. Barney	Buffville	Wilson	200
Enos O. Wonder	Altoona	Wilson	800
Ira J. Kibling	Altoona	Wilson	400
Elmer Larson	Columbus	Cherokee	400
John H. Hamilton	Columbus	Cherokee	500
W. H. Skidmore	Columbus	Cherokee	300
H. Abbey	Galena	Cherokee	5,200
Wendel Leisman	Cunningham	Kingman	200
George E. Burket	Kingman	Kingman	200
George E. Burket	Kingman	Kingman	300
H. E. Haskins	Kingman	Kingman	200
Lewis C. Doyle	Kingman	Kingman	500
C. M. Gosney	Goddard	Sedgwick	300
A. J. Smith	Halstead	Harvey	200
Dan Rowlands	Burrton	Harvey	100
A. W. Kwons	Hutchinson	Reno	100
B. S. Trostle	Nickerson	Reno	100
McNaughten Inv. Co.	Hutchinson	Reno	200
J. G. Donnell	Hutchinson	Reno	100
J. W. Van Riper	Arlington	Reno	200
Henry Hildebrand	Stafford	Stafford	200
V. H. Kena	Hudson	Stafford	200
Geo. Schultz	Trousdale	Edwards	500
E. M. Stapleton	Kinsley	Edwards	100
E. D. Mace	Spearville	Ford	200
G. A. Jones	Wright	Ford	1,100
Stanley F. Connaway	Dodge City	Ford	700
C. B. Erskine	Cimarron	Gray	300
E. A. Brown	Garden City	Finney	400
Scott City Club	Scott City	Scott	3,700
F. E. Conway	Hartford	Lyon	200
N. L. Grover	Lebo	Coffey	200
J. E. Cunningham	Ottawa	Franklin	300
E. C. Machlan	Ottawa	Franklin	200

<i>Applicant.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Albert Stahl	Louisburg	Miami	400
J. J. Peters	Paola	Miami	200
Chas. E. Steele	Paola	Miami	200
H. O. Peterson	Paola	Miami	200
E. J. Sheldon	Paola	Miami	1,500
W. H. Lewis	Paola	Miami	300
Lake View Club	Paola	Miami	700
D. R. Kinkead	Paola	Miami	200
Roy C. Parker	Paola	Miami	200
H. L. Foster	Paola	Miami	200
E. J. Folse	Paola	Miami	200
Max B. Wells	Paola	Miami	200
Dr. F. A. Carmichael	Oswatomie	Miami	300
Creighton Tabb	Paola	Miami	400
A. J. Stephens	Kenneth	Johnson	300
F. M. Lorimer	Olathe	Johnson	300
Chas. H. Blackbin	Olathe	Johnson	1,000
E. J. Werkle	Lenexa	Johnson	200
Strang Land Co.	Overland Park	Johnson	400
W. T. Kemper	Stilwell	Johnson	100
S. E. Teignson	Olathe	Johnson	1,900
J. C. Kelly	Wichita	Sedgwick	600
L. V. Cox	Basil	Kingman	200
Chas. Manning	Isabel	Barber	200
Ernest L. Ferrin	Wilmore	Comanche	100
A. E. Trummel	Wilmore	Comanche	300
Alfred Hall	Coldwater	Comanche	400
W. H. Avery	Coldwater	Comanche	200
Geo. M. Grimes	Ashland	Clark	300
Geo. C. Abell	Minneola	Clark	400
John W. Butler	Englewood	Clark	600
Theis Ranch Company	Englewood	Clark	500
W. G. Park	Englewood	Clark	300
Homer Hastings	Sun City	Barber	600
Andrew Ott, jr.	Lake City	Barber	200
Albert Seartz	Medicine Lodge	Barber	300
G. R. Smith	Medicine Lodge	Barber	500
Luke Chapin	Medicine Lodge	Barber	100
G. J. Southworth	Medicine Lodge	Barber	300
Harry A. Palmer	Medicine Lodge	Barber	200
E. E. Lake	Medicine Lodge	Barber	400
H. H. Case	Medicine Lodge	Barber	100
D. M. Circle	Kiowa	Barber	1,500
Grant Potter	Attica	Harper	100
S. J. Davis	Attica	Harper	200
C. R. Shannon	Attica	Harper	400
A. C. Higgins	Towanda	Butler	200
C. L. King	El Dorado	Butler	200
Robert Templeton	El Dorado	Butler	200
J. A. Wilbourn	El Dorado	Butler	200
A. S. Berg	El Dorado	Butler	200
George Morrison	El Dorado	Butler	200
A. J. Holderman	El Dorado	Butler	200
Jas. H. Sandifer	El Dorado	Butler	200
Ray Brown	El Dorado	Butler	200
C. W. Stratford	El Dorado	Butler	500
Joseph Powell	El Dorado	Butler	200
Daniel Weidemann	El Dorado	Butler	200
Frank Oliver	El Dorado	Butler	200
R. A. Bower	Eureka	Greenwood	200
C. A. Dodge	Eureka	Greenwood	100
Eureka Country Club	Eureka	Greenwood	200
J. A. Ivine	Toronto	Woodson	200
A. W. Tipton	Toronto	Woodson	200
M. K. & T. Club	Moran	Allen	1,100
Emere Duvey	Mildred	Allen	1,300
J. M. McCaslen	Kincaid	Anderson	400
John Baptist	Uniontown	Bourbon	300
Arch L. Ramsey	Uniontown	Bourbon	200
Sherman Ramsey	Uniontown	Bourbon	200
Frank Painter	Fort Scott	Bourbon	200
J. L. Carson	Fort Scott	Bourbon	200
Dr. D. W. Sheeler, H. C.	Fort Scott	Bourbon	200
Wylie W. Cook	Winfield	Cowley	400
Chas. Williams	Arkansas City	Cowley	1,200
Mrs. J. L. Hart	Grenola	Elk	200
B. W. Hamar	Howard	Elk	1,200



Applicant.	City.	County.	Number.
L. W. Davis	Elk City	Montgomery	700
C. W. Wright	Thayer	Neosho	100
Geo. W. Johnson	Chanute	Neosho	200
Chanute Country Club	Chanute	Neosho	2,000
W. F. Allen	Chanute	Neosho	2,200
B. W. McFarland	Chanute	Neosho	200
Frank G. Aldrich	Kingman	Kingman	200
Ralph W. Hissem	Wichita	Sedgwick	800
V. L. Brooks & F. Ford	Caldwell	Sumner	1,900
J. P. Wimer	Wellington	Sumner	1,900
Lake View Club	Lake View	Shawnee	9,000

FRY.

L. L. Tolman	Severy	Greenwood	1,000
Mr. A. F. DeFever	Fall River	Greenwood	1,000
M. C. Brown	Fredonia	Wilson	1,000
Neodesha Comm. Club	Neodesha	Wilson	2,000
Prairie Pipe Line Co.		Wilson	3,000
Allen C. Hamlin	Coffeyville	Montgomery	2,000
F. B. Hanlon	Coffeyville	Montgomery	2,000
Ira E. Brighton	Coffeyville	Montgomery	2,000
George N. Upham	Coffeyville	Montgomery	2,000
Cecil Jones	Cedar Vale	Chautauqua	20,000
J. C. Shafer	Wichita	Sedgwick	1,000
H. D. Baker	Wichita	Sedgwick	2,500
Mayor	Elmdale	Chase	5,000
Mayor	Strong City	Chase	4,000
Emporia Country Club	Emporia	Lyon	2,500
J. E. Davis	Reading	Lyon	1,000
L. B. Sheldon	Reading	Lyon	1,000
D. S. Fisher	Reading	Lyon	1,000
Samuel Evans	Reading	Lyon	1,000
T. C. Burton	Reading	Lyon	1,000
L. R. Willits	Reading	Lyon	1,000
R. E. Simkins	Reading	Lyon	1,000
W. W. Jones	Reading	Lyon	1,000
F. R. Connell	Reading	Lyon	1,000
Tom C. Powell	Topeka	Shawnee	1,500
H. W. McAfee	Topeka	Shawnee	1,500
Harry H. Potter	Topeka	Shawnee	1,000
Lake View Club	Lake View	Douglas	40,000
S. B. Livingston	Calista	Kingman	1,000
Earl B. Davis	Stafford	Stafford	1,500
A. H. Moffet	Larned	Pawnee	30,000
E. E. Frizell	Larned	Pawnee	30,000
TOTAL			480,000

These fish were of our native kinds, *i. e.*, bass, blue gill, crappie, white perch, catfish and sunfish, and except where the term "fry" is used were one, two and three years old. The fry were bass only.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Our slogan has ever been, "Save wild life by education," and we still think wild life will be in no danger of extermination when all our people are brought to a realization of its beauty, its value, its very great help. Once put it in the heart and mind of the boy that birds are his best friends, that in destroying them beyond reasonable limits he is not only harming the birds but injuring himself, and you need no warden to watch that boy. But until vastly more of our people have this realization, strong-arm methods must be employed. Many "game hogs" are still among us. They are confined to no one class or calling. Many farmers as well as city dwellers can be honestly so denominated, and as long as we have this class in considerable numbers it will be necessary to make arrests for violations of the game laws. No other argument appeals to some people.

We said in our "Foreword" to this bulletin that one object in issuing it is to acquaint you with our activities during the past year. It is, therefore, that you may know how much and what we are doing that I append herewith a tabulation of arrests, fines and convictions, together with the names of the wardens making the arrests and the persons arrested, for the months of October, November and December, 1921.

No vindictive motive incites this recital. It is given rather in sadness that so many offenders against our game have been found. It is given that you may know the facts. This policy of arresting game-law violators will be continued and even enlarged. I hope this list will have a deterrent effect, causing men to hesitate to take unfair and unlawful advantage of our birds. We cannot remedy an evil condition by simply passing a law against its abuse. Laws, however good they may be, accomplish nothing unless enforced.

### PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE GAME LAWS

DURING OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1921.

#### WARDEN, J. B. ARNOLD, CANEY:

W. W. Hunt, Montgomery county; hunting without license.....	\$16.40
Joe Thompson, Montgomery county; hunting without license.....	17.65
Almonik Miller, Montgomery county; hunting without license.....	17.65

#### WARDEN, J. W. BAKER, CHETOPA:

Kentucky Childers, Labette county; hunting without license.....	17.00
H. A. Phillips, Cherokee county; illegal fishing.....	18.05
G. O. Baker, Cherokee county; illegal fishing.....	18.05
J. D. Martin, Cherokee county; illegal fishing.....	18.05
Frank Smith, Labette county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
Roy F. Kneedler, Labette county; hunting without license.....	15.25
Jerry Franklin, Labette county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Herman Henderson, Labette county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Roy Snyder, Labette county; hunting without license.....	20.00
J. W. Hagar, Cherokee county; hunting without license..... Committed to jail.	.....
G. L. Dunnet, Crawford county; hunting without license.....	17.50
F. A. Jones, Crawford county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Frank Burnsides, Labette county; hunting without license.....	18.00
Charles O'Neal, Labette county; hunting without license.....	20.00
James Wood, Labette county; hunting without license.....	20.00

#### WARDEN, I. S. BRECOUNT, ARKANSAS CITY:

Ray James, Cowley county; hunting coon out of season.....	17.25
H. E. Tice, Cowley county; hunting out of season.....	17.25
Emmet Price, Cowley county; hunting out of season.....	17.25
Ernest Kelley, Cowley county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Robert McKinney, Cowley county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Everett James, Cowley county; hunting without license.....	17.50
A. Dillenbaugh, Cowley county; hunting without permission.....	18.00
F. E. Dillenbaugh, Cowley county; hunting without permission.....	18.00
L. J. Barnhill, Cowley county; hunting without license.....	18.50
W. H. Duncan, Cowley county; hunting out of season.....	17.25

#### WARDEN, J. R. BALES, Kingman:

Dean Allen, Kingman county; hunting without license.....	22.45
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#### WARDEN, MICHAEL CONCANNON, Special:

E. J. Gulley, Special; hunting without license.....	15.00
Evan N. Nicholson, Special; hunting without license.....	15.00
August Lorenz, Special; hunting without license.....	15.00

#### WARDEN, JOE CONCANNON, Lansing:

C. A. Siegfried, Wyandotte county; hunting ducks from motor boat.....	19.35
F. S. Calhoun, Wyandotte county; hunting ducks from motor boat.....	19.35

#### WARDEN, WALTER L. CUNDIFF, COLUMBUS:

C. Duncan, Cherokee county; hunting without license.....	22.55
J. D. McIntyre, Cherokee county; hunting without license.....	22.55

#### WARDEN, W. S. FAULKNER, Stafford:

Buck Cammel, Stafford county; hunting without license.....	27.00
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<b>WARDEN, H. G. FROEMMING, Oxford:</b>	
John Doe, Sumner county; illegal fishing.....	\$16.00
John Doe, Sumner county; illegal fishing.....	16.00
Grover Conover, Sumner county; illegal fishing.....	16.00
Bert Barnes, Sumner county; illegal fishing.....	16.00
<b>WARDEN, JOHN DAY, BALDWIN:</b>	
Artie Winters, Douglas county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Harley Stewart, Douglas county; hunting without license.....	15.00
<b>WARDEN, L. E. HEARN, KANSAS CITY:</b>	
Harold DeMoss, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	12.50
Bryan Eddins, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	12.50
Robert Smith, Johnson county; taking furs out of season.....	17.50
A. G. Stroud, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
W. L. Stroud, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
R. C. McCaughey, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
S. C. Langford, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
F. Broudwic, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
G. D. Broudwic, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
R. E. Hetzel, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
E. H. Miller, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
G. P. Netzer, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
<b>WARDEN, J. M. HALL, Hoxie:</b>	
Artie Hoover, Sheridan county; taking furs out of season.....	22.05
H. M. Blank, Sheridan county; taking furs out of season.....	22.05
Herman Brockman, Sheridan county; taking furs out of season.....	22.05
Peter Rumbach, Sheridan county; taking furs out of season.....	22.40
S. P. Sutton, Sheridan county; taking furs out of season.....	22.15
J. E. Verhof, Sheridan county; taking furs out of season.....	37.45
Harvey Perry, Sheridan county; hunting without license.....	11.70
Joe Styker, Sheridan county; hunting without license.....	17.85
C. D. Tedro, Sheridan county; trapping without license.....	22.25
<b>WARDEN, HARRY E. KIFF, BONNER SPRINGS:</b>	
George Moore, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	19.00
Leroy Kim, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	12.50
Robert Stevens, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	7.50
Paul Johnson, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
F. Haley, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
C. Madden, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
Wesley Harrison, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
C. H. Harrison, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
John Flynn, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	14.50
W. H. Burnett, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	19.50
Leonard Corona, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
George McCracken, Leavenworth county; taking furs out or season.....	14.00
Ed Ross, Wyandotte county; taking furs out of season.....	17.00
Chas. DeMaranville, Wyandotte county; taking furs out of season.....	17.00
Charles Borden, Wyandotte county; taking furs out of season.....	17.00
Martin Gable, Wyandotte county; taking furs out of season.....	17.00
Walter Malady, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
J. W. Son, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.50
<b>WARDEN, L. V. KEENEY, MEADE:</b>	
Earnest Wallace, Meade county; taking furs out of season.....	25.00
<b>WARDEN, HURLY LOWE, ERIE:</b>	
George Hazen, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	8.50
Roy Hazen, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	8.50
Brice Olson, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	8.50
Andy Ashcraft, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	15.00
Elmer Buzzard, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	5.00
Homer Dorris, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	5.00
Onair Mash, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	5.00
Alex Buzzard, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	5.00
Ray Buzzard, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	5.00
Joe Poucher, Neosho county; taking furs out of season.....	5.00
<b>WARDEN, J. H. LAND, Hallowell:</b>	
Raymond Hayworth, Cherokee county; hunting without license.....	19.25
Charles Russell, Cherokee county; hunting without license.....	19.25
<b>WARDEN, R. J. McCLURKIN, GARDEN CITY:</b>	
C. W. Barr, Seward county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Robert Evans, Seward county; hunting without license.....	15.00
H. E. Lewis, Seward county; hunting without license.....	15.00
L. B. Lewis, Seward county; hunting without license.....	15.00
E. F. Lewis, Seward county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Harry Lewis, Seward county; hunting without license.....	15.00

## WARDEN, W. MacALEXANDER, GREAT BEND:

Will Turner, Barton county; hunting without license.....	\$25.00
F. E. Williams, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	15.90
S. T. Crow, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	15.90
C. T. Adair, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	17.90
Clarence Adair, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	17.90
Orva Gates, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	15.50
R. C. Cunningham, Reno county; hunting without license.....	21.60
Walter N. Thomas, Harvey county; hunting without license.....	15.50
J. L. Bennett, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.50
J. O. Coombs, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.50
B. S. Dosine, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.30
S. S. Stamback, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.50
W. McAdams, Reno county; illegal fishing.....	21.30
G. Gochen, Reno county; illegal fishing.....	21.60
H. L. Floyd, Reno county; illegal fishing.....	21.60
O. C. Fross, Reno county; illegal fishing.....	21.60
A. F. Collins, Harvey county; illegal fishing.....	17.30
F. R. Collins, Harvey county; illegal fishing.....	17.50
K. L. Mattock, Harvey county; illegal fishing.....	17.50
R. J. McElwain, Harvey county; illegal fishing.....	17.50
A. F. Stanley, Harvey county; illegal fishing.....	17.50
P. R. Collins, Harvey county; hunting without license.....	17.30
Marion Harris, Reno county; hunting without license.....	21.05
R. R. Lindsey, Reno county; hunting without license.....	21.60
Eugene Butler, Reno county; hunting without license.....	21.05
Robert White, Chase county; hunting without license.....	16.30
B. A. Ruffner, Chase county; hunting without license.....	16.30
A. J. Keller, Lyon county; hunting without license.....	21.60
Jep West, Lyon county; hunting without license.....	21.60
J. H. Russell, Franklin county; two counts, hunting without license and out of season.....	82.60
A. Sands, Franklin county; two counts, hunting without license and out of season.....	82.60
S. Sands, Franklin county; two counts, hunting without license, and out of season.....	82.60
J. E. Eggenberger, Franklin county; hunting without license.....	16.35
W. M. Reed, Franklin county; hunting without license.....	18.45
John Bergenboss, Franklin county; hunting without license.....	18.80
C. C. Dosine, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.15
R. R. Cornet, Greenwood county; hunting without license.....	18.00
S. Cornet, Greenwood county; hunting without license.....	18.00
Hal Bullion, Greenwood county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
Ross Bullion, Greenwood county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
Vernie Dawson, Greenwood county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
C. F. Pefley, Greenwood county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
Hugh F. Edwards, Greenwood county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
J. O. Smith, Greenwood county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
Harry Browning, Greenwood county; taking furs out of season.....	18.00
F. D. Bobbit, Greenwood county; shooting quail out of season.....	18.00
J. C. Graves, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	18.35
B. F. Graves, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	18.35
Jim Lyon, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	18.35
W. M. Hartley, Kingman county; hunting without license.....	19.90
Wayne Byers, Kingman county; hunting without license.....	19.90
Shirley Cannon, Kingman county; hunting without license.....	19.90
L. B. Slover, Pratt county; hunting without license..... Committed to jail.	.....
M. D. Shinliver, Barber county; taking furs out of season.....	18.90
Roy Jones, Barber county; taking furs out of season.....	17.50
G. S. McVey, Sumner county; hunting without license.....	19.10
W. B. McDaniel, Osage county; hunting without license.....	16.00

## WARDEN, ED. OGEE, NORTH TOPEKA:

U. V. McKinley, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	15.00
A. C. Heck, jr., Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Forrest Calderwood, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Lewis Hanson, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Harry L. Slaughter, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	17.00
R. Teasley, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	17.00
Wm. J. Drake, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	10.00

## WARDEN, O. W. PHIFER, FRANKFORT:

Charles Hersey, Marshall county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Floyd Wannamaker, Marshall county; hunting without license.....	15.00
R. S. Collins, Nemaha county; hunting without license.....	16.00
Roy Davis, Washington county; hunting without license.....	15.00
William Wash, Doniphan county; hunting without license.....	17.50
J. T. Swails, Doniphan county; hunting without license.....	17.50

<b>WARDEN, J. L. ROLLINS, Manhattan:</b>	
Vernon F. Raines, Riley county; hunting without license....Committed to jail.	....
John Etmoyer, Riley county; illegal fishing.....	\$17.00
Cliff Jay, Riley county; trapping out of season.....	18.75
<b>WARDEN, H. E. REED, LINWOOD:</b>	
George C. Elliott, Leavenworth county; hunting without permission.....*	11.50
Aaron Gebhart, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	13.50
<b>WARDEN, R. SAMUELS, EUREKA (Resigned):</b>	
William Freeman, Greenwood county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Robert Caum, Greenwood county; hunting without license.....	15.00
<b>WARDEN, W. TODD, ARMOURDALE:</b>	
Jack Ashton, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	12.50
J. F. Bosalai, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	12.00
J. F. Everhart, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	13.00
David Loike, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	13.00
Vernon Murdock, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	12.50
Frank Carbin, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	16.50
L. C. McLaughlin, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	16.50
<b>WARDEN, W. B. WILD, Fredonia:</b>	
P. F. Siler, Wilson county; hunting without license.....	16.50
Elmer Dawning, Wilson county; hunting without license.....	16.50
Amos Williamson, Wilson county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Charles McLean, Wilson county; hunting without license.....	17.00
Jesse Conright, Wilson county; hunting without license.....	17.00
Tom McGinnis, Wilson county; taking furs out of season.....	30.75
Fred McGinnis, Wilson county; taking furs out of season.....	30.75
H. E. Miller, Wilson county; taking furs out of season.....	30.75
Grant Maxwell, Wilson county; illegal nets in possession.....	20.00
<b>WARDEN, CHAS. WILLIAMS, ARKANSAS CITY:</b>	
T. J. Kimler, Cowley county; hunting without license.....	16.00
R. W. Reynolds, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.50
L. I. Schafer, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.50
Ed. Schiffler, Sedgwick county; illegal fishing.....	15.50
A. Mitchell, Sedgwick county illegal fishing.....	15.50
L. W. Barnes, Pratt county; hunting without license.....	21.00
L. W. Kiff, Sumner; taking furs out of season.....	29.95
Geo. Cunningham, Cowley county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Clanice Arrond, Montgomery county; taking furs out of season.....	17.50
Charles Cavis, Montgomery county; taking furs out of season.....	28.00
A. G. Thomas, Montgomery county; taking furs out of season.....	23.00
Ben Meacham, Montgomery county; taking furs out of season.....	23.00
O. T. Thornton, Montgomery county; taking furs out of season.....	23.00
A. F. Molette, Montgomery county; hunting without permission.....	22.50
Paul Debaulty, Montgomery county; hunting without permission.....	22.50
John Lewis, Montgomery county; hunting without license.....	18.00
John Alexander, Montgomery county; hunting without license.....	23.00
J. S. Smith, Montgomery county; unlawful possession of furs.....	Dismissed.
W. S. Asbell, Montgomery county; hunting without permission.....	16.40
Manuel Garcia, Montgomery county; hunting without license.....	19.00
C. Albarez, Montgomery county; hunting without permission.....	19.00
Donald Perry, Cowley county; hunting without license.....	17.00
Lester Waymire, Cowley county; taking furs out of season.....	17.15
<b>WARDEN, JAMES A. WATSON, Chetopa:</b>	
H. Fleck, Labette county; fur animals in possession out of season.....	21.00
<b>WARDEN, J. W. WYLIE, WICHITA:</b>	
C. R. Bentley, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	15.50
E. W. Bridgers, Kingman county; hunting without license.....	21.50
J. W. Bridgers, Kingman county; hunting without license.....	21.50
Harry White, Kingman county; hunting without license.....	22.40
F. E. Carter, Labette county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Gus Persons, Sedgwick county; hunting without license.....	18.00
<b>WARDEN, GEO. A. YOUNG, KENNETH:</b>	
G. H. Rosbers, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	16.40
D. H. Isendack, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	16.40
E. Leathowess, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	16.40
J. H. Plyley, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	16.40
John Lathas, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	16.40
Gus Smitz, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	16.40
H. Lathny, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	16.40
J. I. Cooper, Johnson county hunting without license.....	19.80
Gus Pool, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	19.80
Harry Smith, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	12.50

Joe Connors, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	\$12.50
C. Prewitt, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
E. Williams, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
B. A. Stewart, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
J. P. Stewart, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Joseph Samyn, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	12.50
<b>WARDENS, JOE CONCANNON AND H. OGEE:</b>	
Charley Smith, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Wallace Riley, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Raymond Leishman, Osage county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Carl Drom, Osage county; hunting without license.....	15.00
R. H. Rackner, Shawnee county; hunting without license.....	13.00
Harold Schmidt, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Elmer Matzetir, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Ray E. Garvey, Wyandotte county; hunting from motor boat.....	20.00
Bennett I. Garvey, Wyandotte county; hunting from motor boat.....	20.00
Joseph Gayin, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Leo Albright, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	20.00
John Lewis, Leavenworth county; taking furs out of season.....	20.80
Frank Starostka, Leavenworth county; taking furs out of season.....	20.80
Thomas Paris, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
<b>WARDENS, H. E. KIFF, J. CONCANNON AND H. OGEE:</b>	
Henry Brune, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	30.50
L. M. Brune, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	30.50
John Tucker, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
R. O. Hawkins, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
M. A. Goodfellow, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
J. L. Johnson, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
W. F. Foley, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
<b>WARDENS, H. E. KIFF AND J. CONCANNON:</b>	
Lewis Bonaly, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Richard Lentz, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Chas. W. Smith, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	20.00
W. C. Walden, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
Joseph Casper, Leavenworth county; taking furs out of season.....	20.00
J. W. Morales, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	15.00
George Brune, Leavenworth county; hunting without license.....	20.00
Homer Morris, Atchison county; hunting without license.....	21.45
William Lecru, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
John Trumbly, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
George Stevens, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
Lewis Trumbly, Wyandotte county; hunting without license.....	17.00
<b>WARDENS, M. CONCANNON AND J. W. BAKER:</b>	
Clarence Roe, Cherokee county; hunting without license.....	18.50
J. Fultz, Cherokee county; hunting without license.....	18.50
Fred Graham, Cherokee county; hunting without license.....	18.50
<b>WARDENS, H. OGEE, J. L. ROLLINS AND H. E. KIFF:</b>	
Orville Farmer, Douglas county; taking furs out of season.....	Appealed. ....
Henry Breiheisen, Douglas county; taking furs out of season.....	15.00
Lester Deay, Douglas county; taking furs out of season.....	22.25
<b>WARDENS, E. M. PARKER AND L. E. HEARN:</b>	
Loy Dean, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
<b>WARDENS, H. OGEE AND ED OGEE:</b>	
L. P. Huggins, Shawnee county; killing quail out of season.....	21.00
W. E. Benaler, Shawnee county; killing quail out of season.....	21.00
<b>CONSTABLE, HOMER L. BREYFOGLE:</b>	
Philo Heath, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
J. B. Goff, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
G. D. Reed, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
C. V. Haughinbery, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
A. J. Butts, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Lester Long, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
L. W. Greene, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
R. J. Nanny, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Ellis Blacock, Johnson county; hunting without permission.....	17.50
R. Schackelford, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	12.50
<b>SHERIFF, L. D. BREYFOGLE:</b>	
Jim Burris, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Tony Kavorinis, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
J. B. Mitchem, Johnson county; hunting on Sunday.....	17.50
C. E. Mitchem, Johnson county; hunting on Sunday.....	17.60

WARDEN, G. A. YOUNG, AND CONSTABLE, H. L. BREYFOGLE:	
R. H. Calvin, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	\$17.50
T. E. Able, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
T. D. Oliver, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Jerry Anderson, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Billy Rhodes, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
George R. Wells, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Tom Rash, Johnson county; hunting without license.....	17.50
Total fines and costs collected.....	\$5,433.80

Of this amount \$1,599 was turned into the state school fund.

As Special Deputies, Michael Concannon and Henry Ogee have done the principal part of their work in conjunction with other wardens; they have not themselves taken credit for arrests.

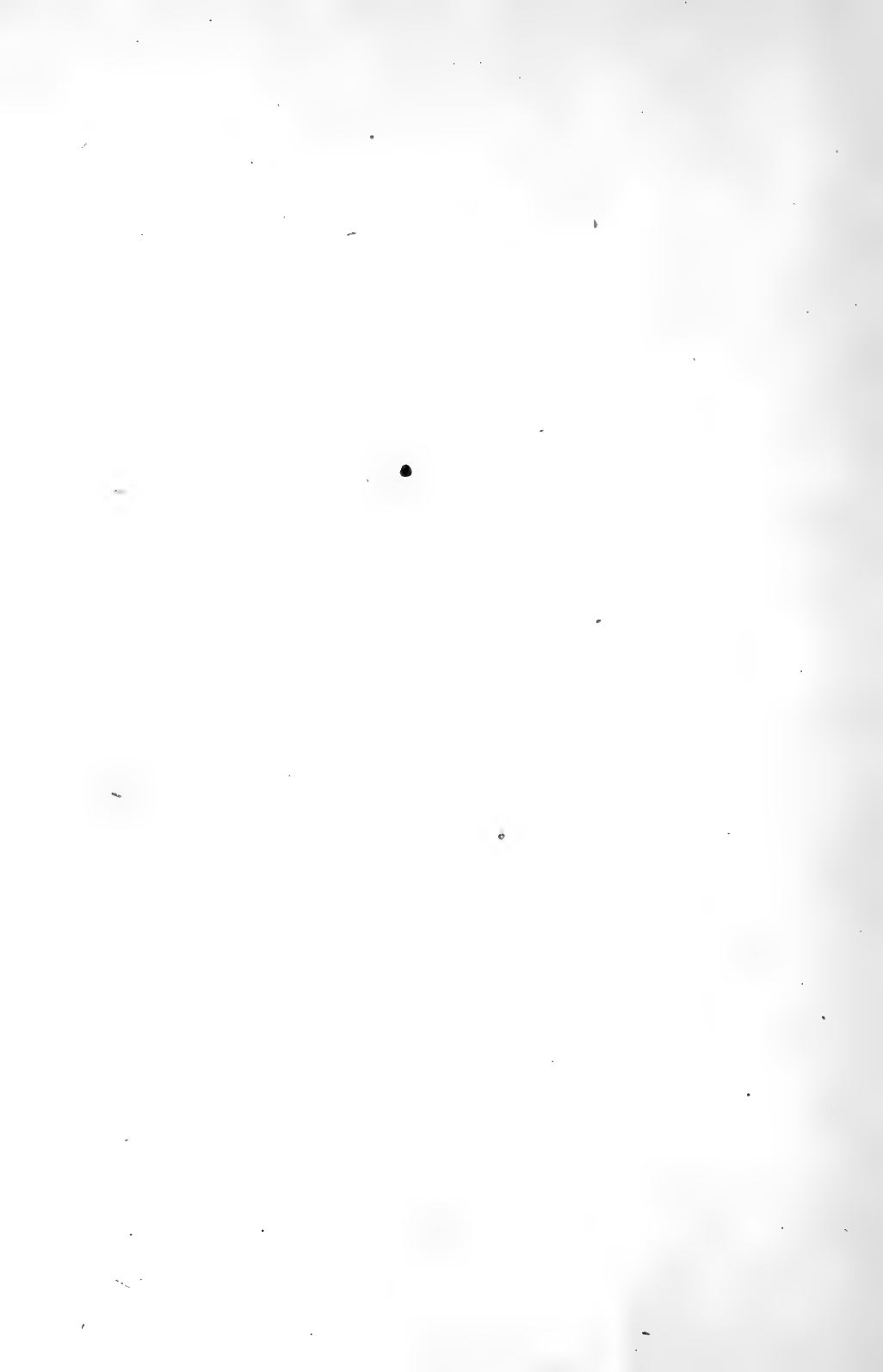
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**FINALLY.**

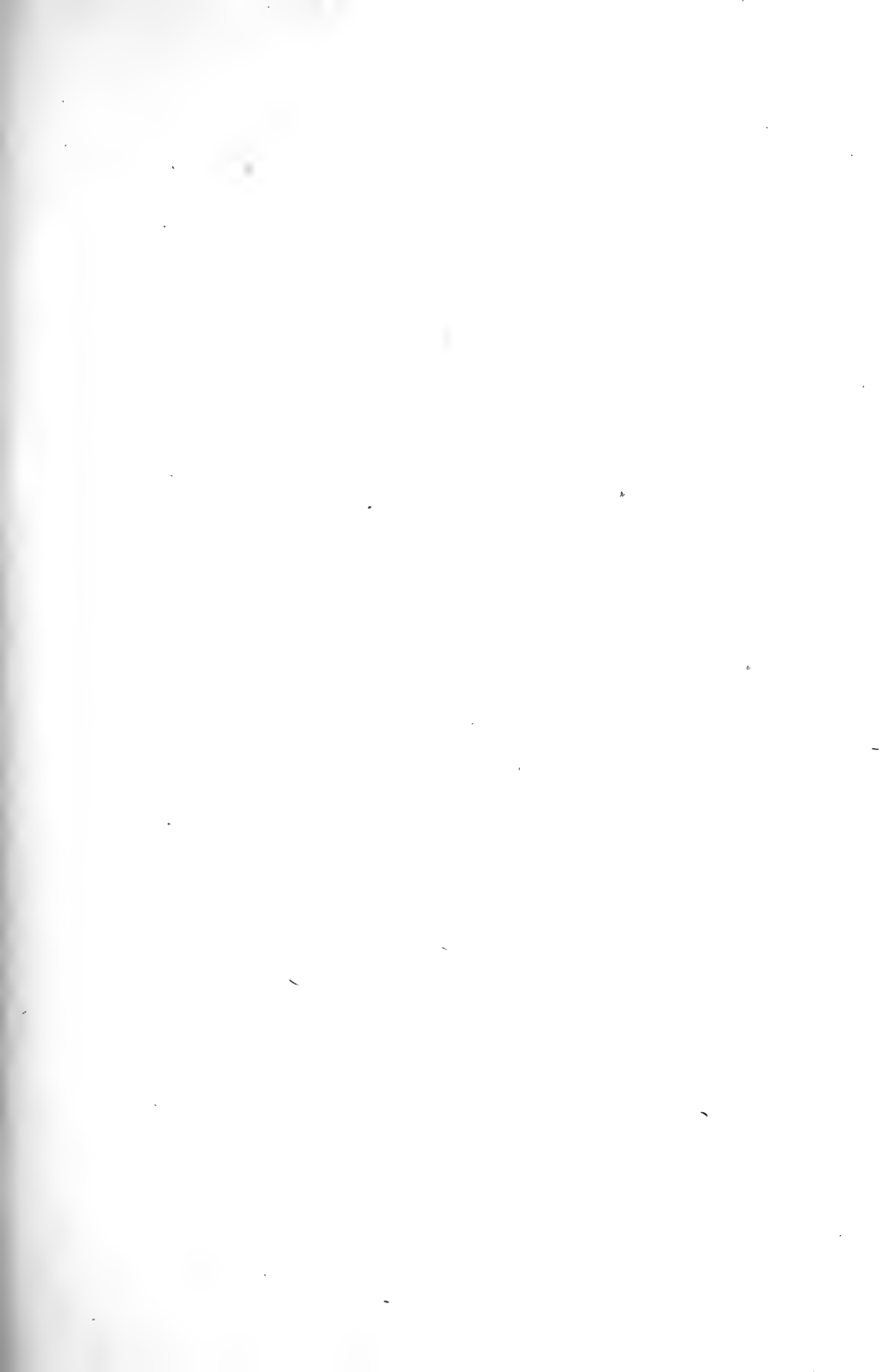
Signs multiply that at last our people generally realize the necessity of doing something to conserve and increase our game supply:

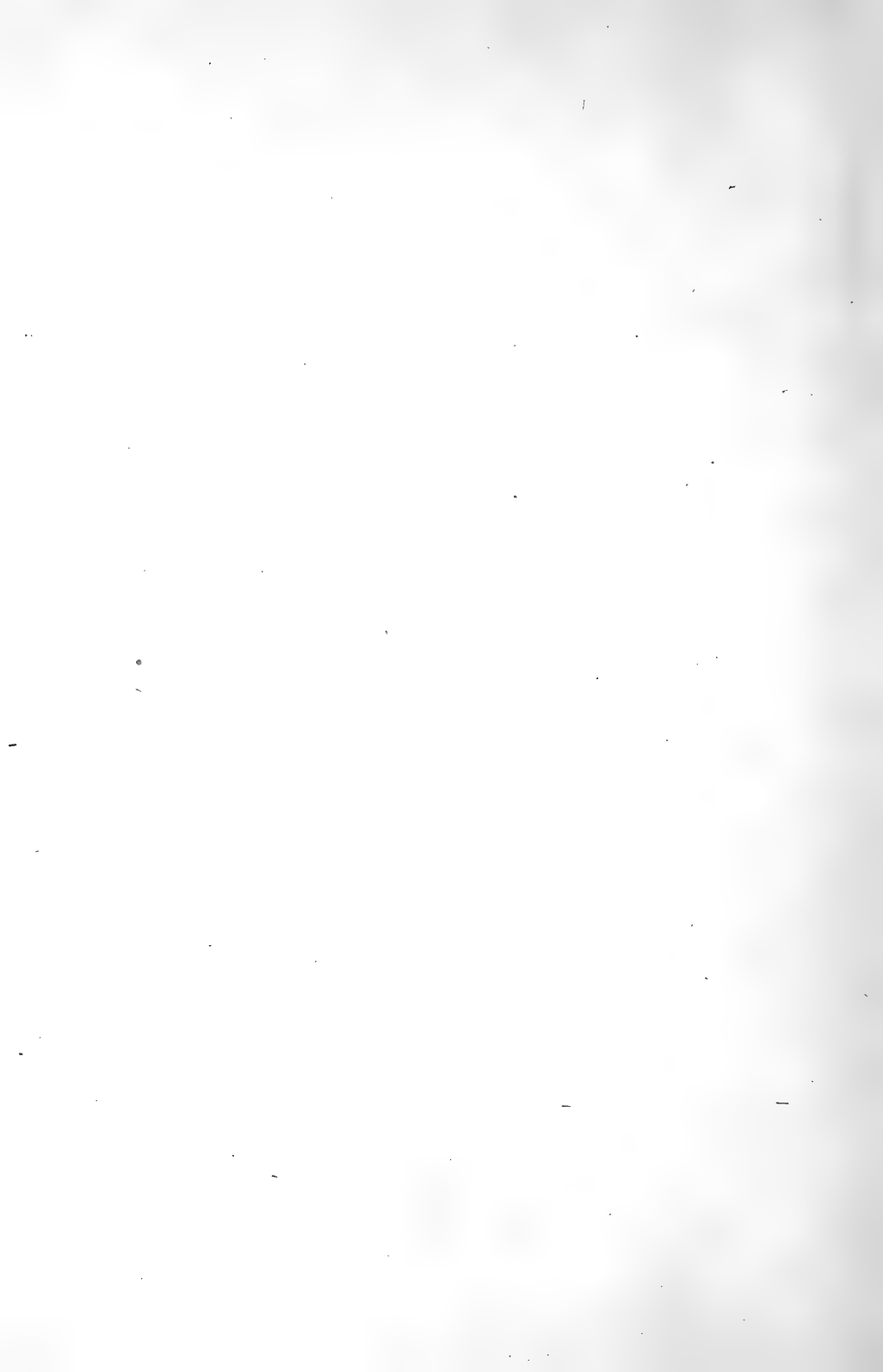
The instinct to kill is a primitive one in man—as thoroughly and deeply embedded in his nature as the instinct to mate and reproduce his kind. We cannot by law take from or destroy this instinct in man, even were it wise to do so. Man will kill, but experience proves that he will be regulated in his killing by wise laws honestly and persistently administered. The taking of game and fish, therefore, must be regulated. Since this is true, why not make our regulations wise, just and reasonable? Kansas people have not hesitated to lead in other matters; why tolerate half-way methods in conserving our wild life? Its recreational value alone is incalculable. This is a most opportune time to adopt proper methods. Our game is on the increase. With wise laws honestly enforced we can have good hunting and fishing in Kansas for years to come. Let's do it.

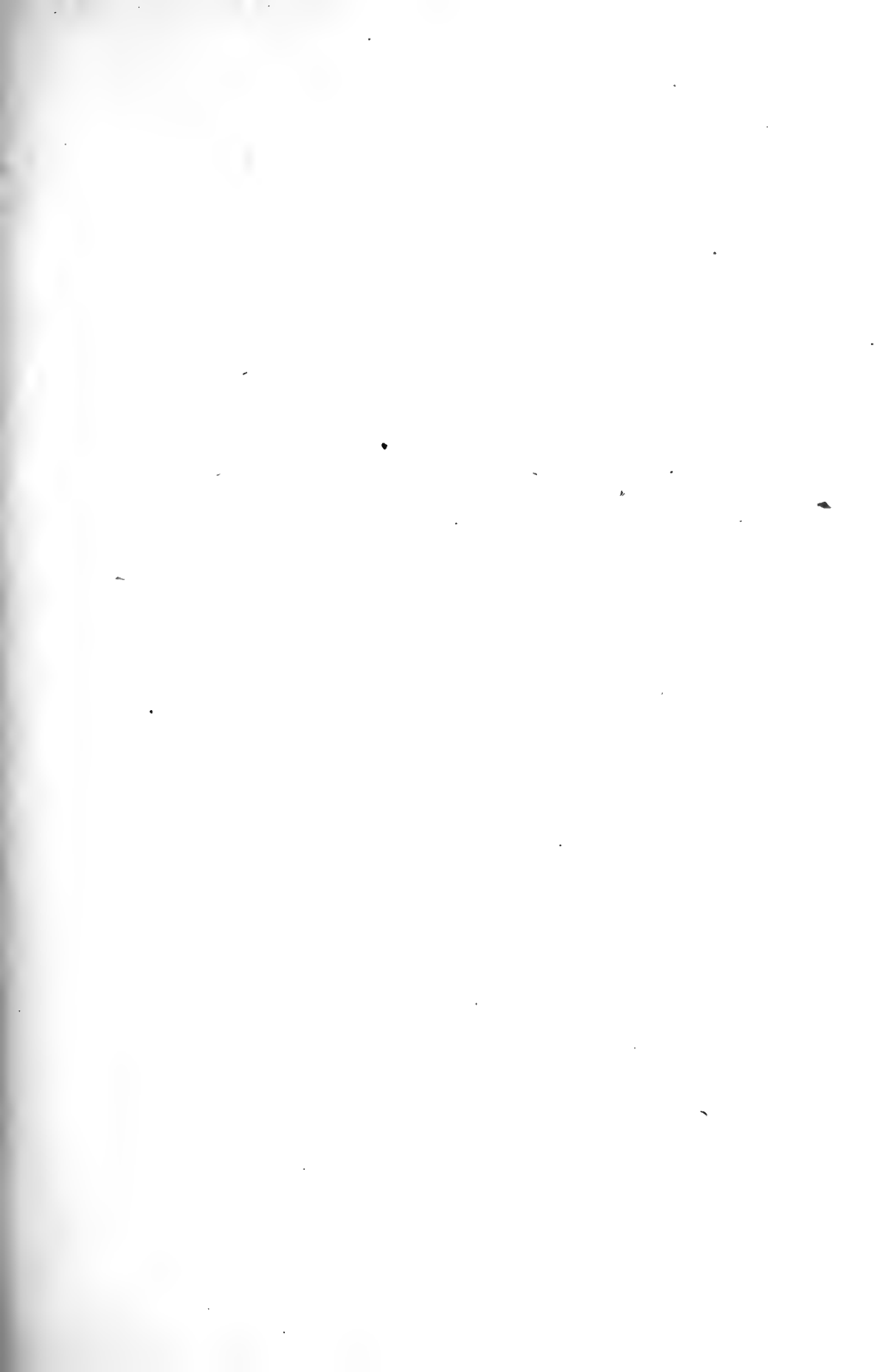






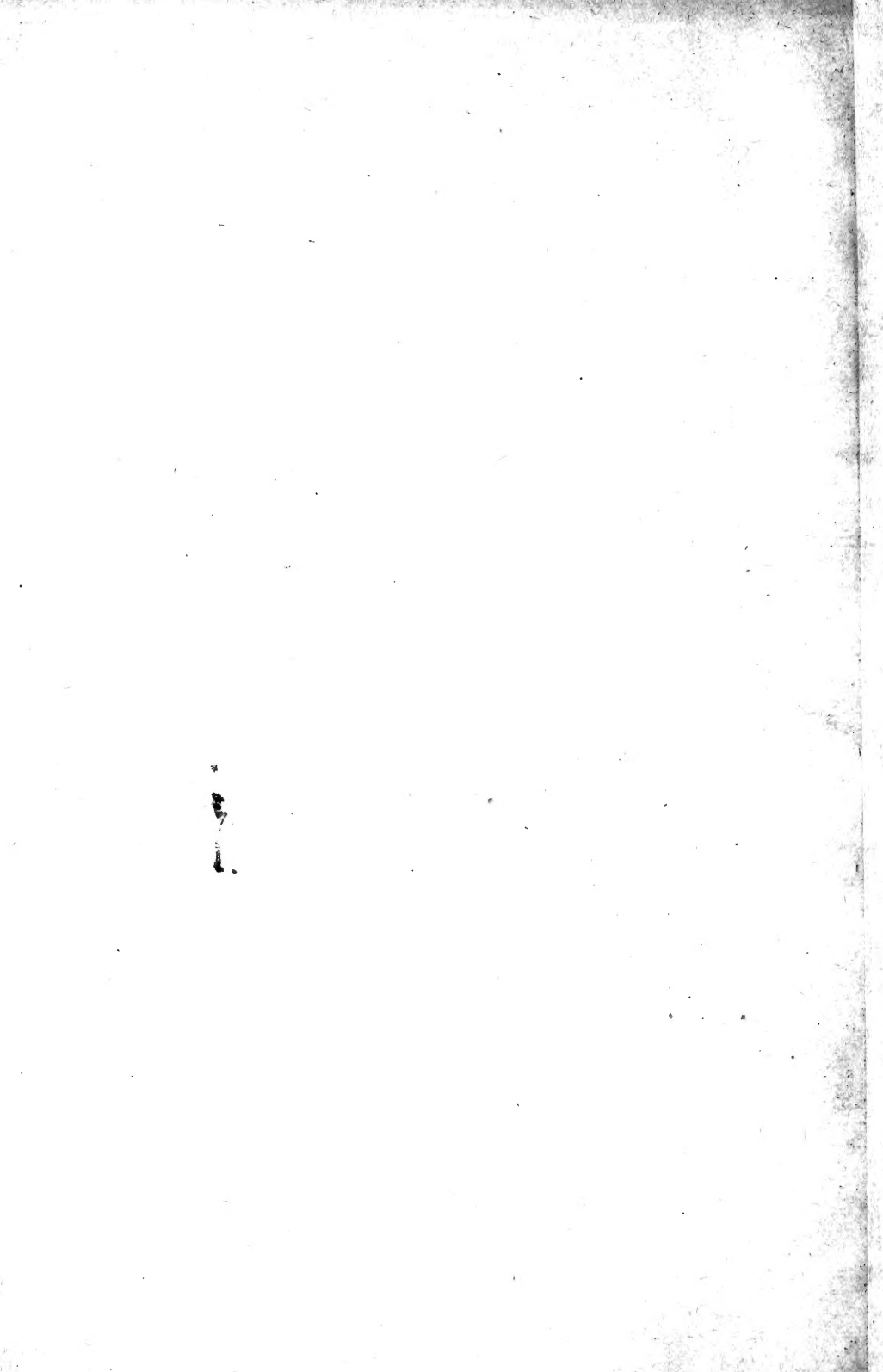








*If we are to ask Kansans to hunt  
and fish in Kansas, we must have  
something for them to shoot and catch.*





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