



Kentucky



HAPPY HUNTING GROUND

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The Future—Not the Past

By Earl Wallace

Kentucky's Division of Game and Fish has no policy except to increase the useful wildlife species of the state. The Game and Fish Commission, the Director, and every employe are working unselfishly toward this objective.

The reorganization of this division, so as to comply with the new law under which we now operate, has been a tremendous job and one that is not yet finished. The old order had not worked and Kentucky lagged away behind in conservation advancement. Her wildlife populations had declined steadily for a hundred years. Some of the species that were abundant only a few short years ago were extinct or nearly so. Man was taking too great a harvest, either by neglect or by the harvest itself. Another hundred years of such procedure and game species would pass entirely out of existence.

So the sportsmen themselves wanted a new order—a new program—that would improve conditions and put Kentucky where it belonged in wildlife improvements, among the sisterhood of states. They asked for our present law and got it.

Many individuals had a part in promoting, advancing or framing this law but, in all, it was the combined efforts of the members of the League of Kentucky Sportsmen. This organization saw the disaster that was bound to come within a few years if something wasn't done to conserve and improve wildlife conditions. They had seen politics interfering with the efforts of sincere men and the futility of their endeavor. They had seen progressive programs frustrated for lack of official support. They had seen the department stuffed with inefficient employes by axe-grinders, whose authority was greater than the ruling forces of the Game and Fish Division. A thousand other difficulties arose on every hand to thwart the efforts of those who wanted to do—and their ventures became a hopeless struggle knocked into a cocked-hat by unscrupulous and disinterested powers. The Game and Fish Division was a name only, with the very things it was supposed to advance doing a steady and gradual fade-out year by year.

Our new law came late but, possibly, not too late and the League of Kentucky Sportsmen can be credited for its inception. Their law is being carried out and will continue to be carried out. They have put the house of the Division of Game and Fish in order and are now engaged in putting their own house in order. Without one, the other could not exist. Each is an entity within itself but requiring the support of the other to accomplish the objective of increasing hunting and fishing possibilities in Kentucky.

The League of Kentucky Sportsmen has the same objective as that of the Division of Game and Fish—more wildlife. All sportsmen—hunters—fishermen—and citizens have the same objective. To this end, all of us must devote our energies and ability without malicious criticism of one another. Let's not criticize the Commission because we dislike one of its members. Let's strive to build up and improve that member. Let's not criticize the Director because he brings a man from some other state to do a job when a Kentuckian cannot be found to do it. Such criticisms are childish prattle. That one thing, more than any other, has retarded the past success of the Division of Game and Fish. Payrolls were stuffed with inefficient employes hired to do something they knew nothing about. Let's not criticize the Commission for bringing in scientific men to find out the biological needs of our wildlife. Practical men cannot do that particular job and no state has ever made a success of its wildlife program without biological research. It's the foundation upon which practical men build. Let's not criticize the Department for instituting programs other than those

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FISH —and Man— TRAPS

A bold and cunning attempt on the lives of two Division of Game and Fish employees, engaged in demolishing fish dams in the Barren river last October, spotlighted twin evils in the Kentucky picture — intimidation of conservation officers and wholesale raiding of Kentucky streams by well-organized gangs.

Only a split-second of time, and a lucky twist of fate, saved the lives of Tommy Boles and Elmer Churchill, both of Glasgow. For, as Boles lifted a bundle of dynamite sticks from a rock atop the dam they were preparing to blow, a bullet fired from ambush struck the rock at the spot where the dynamite lay an instant before. A hit would have cost both men their lives in the blast.

Boles and Churchill were members of a crew, headed by Roy Henry, superintendent of the Trigg Fish Hatchery at Glasgow, dynamiting dams in the Barren which forms the line between Barren and Allen Counties, north of the Kentucky-Tennessee border. Their operations covered demolition of 10 dams strung along the stream in a concentration that yielded fish by the hundred-weight.

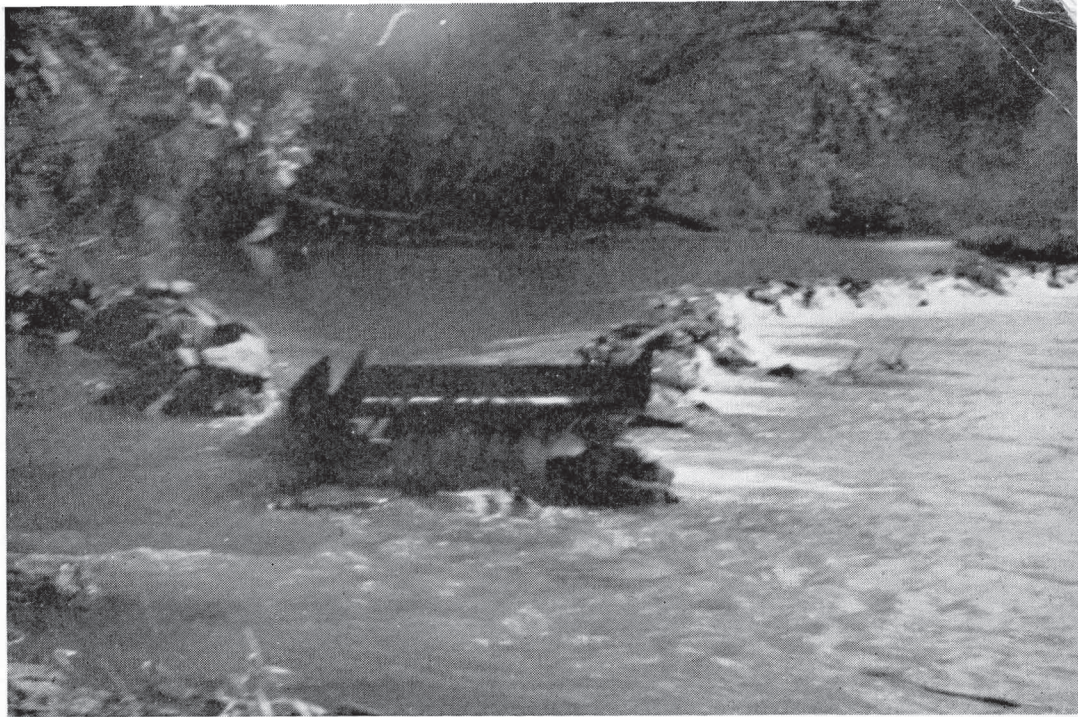
Ironically, the scene is but a few miles from the Trigg hatchery. On the Barren, enough fish were being taken illegally to go far towards cancelling the output of the hatchery. And the Barren operations had their counterpart in October over on the Nolin river, where other dynamiting crews tore out 14 dams.

The attempt on the lives of Boles and Churchill prompted the Game and Fish Commission to action at their October 22 meeting in Frankfort. The body voted to ask Governor Simeon Willis to post a \$500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible.

Boles gave this description of the crime:

He was standing in the river next to the dam, largest in the series, with Churchill nearby. The dynamite was in front of him and to the right. His act of reaching for it and the impact of the bullet were so "close together," he said, "that there was nothing funny about it."

The bullet passed within a couple of inches of his body, but Boles is convinced the target was the dynamite. He resented a full target to the rifleman who fired from concealment on the bluff on the far side of the river, and believes that even an ordinary marksman could have hit him. Obviously, Boles explained, the discharge of the dy-



MR. SPORTSMAN, here is where a lot of your fighting game fish go—into traps like these. This is a dam on the Barren river, reproduced from a photograph made by John Boles, one of the crew that blew out this dam and nine others like it in the same area. It was at a dam like this that an attempt was made to kill two others of the party. (For more on fish dams, turn the page.)

namite would have wiped out all traces of the crime since the noise of the swift-running stream smothered the report of the rifle. He did not know he was under fire until he heard the bullet whine past.

That the bullet would have set off the charge Boles knows from experience. The day following the incident, he set off a stick, unfused, with a shot from a .22 caliber rifle. The bullet fired in his direction, he believes, was one of heavy caliber, basing his belief on both the characteristic "whine" and the mark left on the rock.

Later, as the men examined their clothing, Boles found that a bullet had penetrated one of his boots, going through both sides near the ankle. When that shot was fired he had no idea.

Other witnesses to the attempt were Jesse Lane, Allen county conservation officer, and John Boles. With Henry, Lane and John Boles had gone downstream to make a photograph of the blast. John Boles and Churchill were temporary employes, hired to assist the work. Tommy Boles, who is 27, married and father of a child, is employed at the Trigg hatchery.

The Barren river case does not stand alone in the Division records this year. Last spring, two conservation wardens were sprayed with shotgun pellets on Chaplin creek, a case which is still under investigation.

Early last month, another officer was fired upon while making an arrest and reported that he returned the fire without attempting to hit his assailant. There are indications that evidence pointing to the identity of the attackers in both cases is accumulating.

At Crossroads

All the resources of law and public opinion in Kentucky should unite in the effort to stamp out the conditions which lead to incidents such as are recited in this article.

This Division, as an instrument of the public engaged in promoting the wildlife program, calls upon newspapers, the radio, sportsmen's organizations, civic groups and every individual good citizen to condemn such outrages against the Commonwealth—and to drive that condemnation home by every means available.

The day is past in Kentucky when officers of the Commonwealth must pay with their lives in the protection of the wildlife that belongs to no individual, but to all the people.

This state is at the crossroads. The vast majority of its citizens want a wildlife program conducted by men who can carry out the work without fear of a bullet in the back. It is for that majority, now, to help eliminate the criminals who threaten the continued existence of that program.

—EARL WALLACE
Director

IF THEY ONLY TRIED AS HARD—THE OTHER WAY

By JOHN E. MORRIS

My first experience with fish dams occurred when Roy Henry, conservation officer for Barren county and superintendent of the Trigg Fish Hatchery, showed me one he had torn out on one of the small streams in Barren county. This particular dam had not been repaired from the time the conservation officers had destroyed it, but some of the ones I saw later had been rebuilt many times.

To get some idea of these fish dams, their construction and operation, one might have to draw on his imagination to some extent if he has never seen one. They are usually constructed of rocks or of logs, but some of a more temporary nature are built of woven wire and brush.

The general design is V-shaped with the apex of the V pointing downstream. Some we have found are of a modified V in which one leg is longer than the other, or in some extreme cases one leg is almost non-existent. This is merely for the convenience of the operator so he can approach it from one bank of the river or the other, and not have to cross as much water as he would if it were placed in the center of the stream.

It is at the apex of the V that the fingers or trap are placed. This is a structure usually of small straight poles placed side by side with a narrow opening between them, built in such a way that the water will run through the trap but the fish will be unable to get through. One end of these fingers butts against the bottom of the dam and the other end is elevated at an angle of about 30 to 45 degrees.

As the water spills over the dam the fish are either caught in the swirl of water and are trapped, or are pitched up on the fingers and caught there. Since the idea of the dam is to force all the water moving downstream to go through this narrow opening, any fish moving down with the flow of water will be forced to go through it into the trap.

The Division of Game and Fish was aware that some of these dams existed on Nolin River, but we were informed of several more in a report to the Division from P. A. Webster of Bowling Green. Since this is part of my territory, I was assigned the task of investigating and destroying the dams.

We worked from Broad Ford to Kyrock, for four days, covered an estimated fifty miles of river, and destroyed 14 dams. Conservation Officers Babbitt of Grayson county, McCubbin of Hart county, Warner of Hardin county, and Grimes of Edmonson county worked with me.

In the first 15 miles we found three dams, two of which were apparently in

operation. From Wax downstream, about ten miles, we found only one dam in operation. This was one of the most unusual of all the dams we encountered. Some of the men in the neighborhood told us the dam was very old and said some of the rocks which were as large as four feet long, two feet wide, and eighteen inches deep were hauled in by oxen probably one hundred years ago. We know this dam has been partially destroyed several times, but has been repaired each time.

From the next dam on we found an average of one dam per mile for the next six miles. Some of these were well constructed and in operation, but the majority were old and had not been used for some time. Near the middle of the afternoon of the third day we had torn out so many dams and had released so much water that all the dams we found that afternoon were running over and this made it difficult to destroy them. About three o'clock that afternoon we found our largest log dam. These are more difficult to destroy as the blast of the dynamite only tears out a small opening in the logs without taking out large portions as it does in the rock dams.

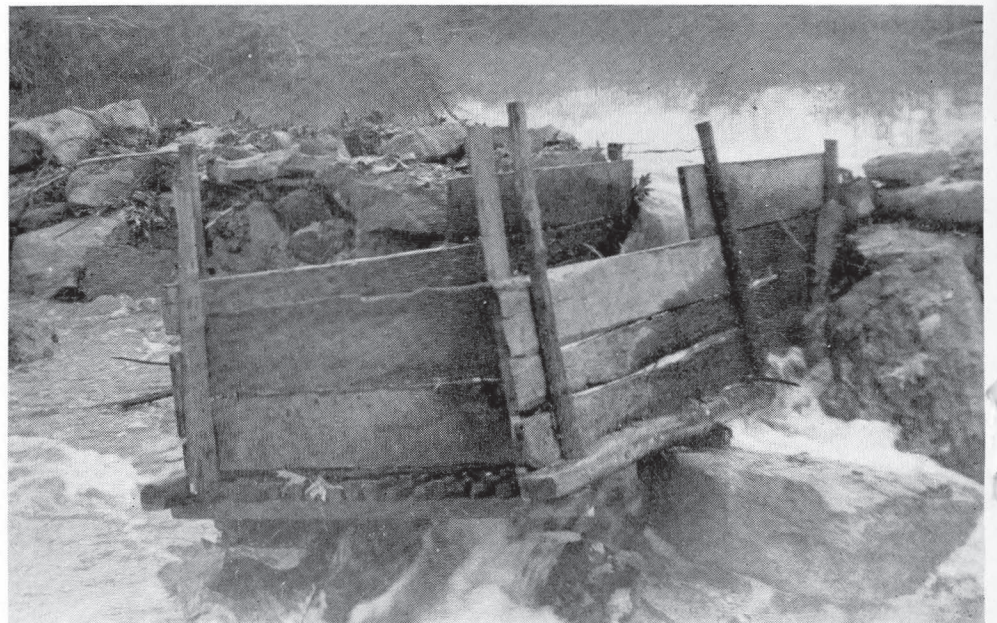
At the next dam we had difficulty in getting our charges to go off due to the large volume of water, so we placed one large charge under the fingers and

moved downstream to what we thought was a safe distance. When the charge went off a small rock flew down and hit Officer Babbitt on the head causing a severe headache and a cut in the scalp that bled profusely. After this accident we did not stop at the remainder of the dams we saw, but saved them for our next day's work. When we went back the water had receded and we were able to completely destroy the dams we did not finish the preceeding day, and also those we passed up.

In our four day's work we tore out fourteen dams. Six of them were being operated, five were in a good state of repair but evidently were not being operated, and three were old but could have been put into operation easily, so we destroyed them. We passed up probably ten or 12 places where dams had been built in the past but were washed out by the floods.

To get some idea of the work required to build one of these dams imagine a rock wall, in some cases two hundred or more feet long, made of huge rocks and piled from three to six feet high. The man hours of work needed to build this wall, if the rocks were near-by which in some cases they are not, would probably be sufficient to do a great deal of more constructive work on the farm or in the community. From the number of these dams we encountered in a short distance on this river, it would seem the community has a fish fry every night. It was reported to us that they sometimes got a "gunnysack full" from the traps at a time, although we did not find a fish in any of the traps either old or new when we visited them, nor did we kill any fish from the many charges of dynamite we set off in the dams.

If the sportsmen of the state of Kentucky will cooperate with the conservation officers of their communities and report to them the existence of any of these dams, the Division of Game and Fish will be only too glad to do its best to eliminate these menaces from our streams.



HERE'S CLOSE UP of what Supervisor John Morris is talking about—the man-hours of work needed to build a fish dam like the one shown at right would be “sufficient to do a great deal of more constructive work.” Note size of boulders in dam, and calculate what it takes to get them into place.

Restricted Deer Hunt to Open January 2

Emphasis Throughout Hunt Is On Safety; Look Before Shooting

KENTUCKY'S first legalized deer hunt since game and fish laws went into effect back before World War I has been authorized by the Commission of Game and Fish, and approved by the attorney general's department.

The season will open January 2. The targets of Kentucky hunters will be some hundreds of European red deer in a four-county area of the state south of Louisville. It will cost a hunter \$10 to participate; if he kills a deer, he will pay an additional sum of \$15 for a deer tag.

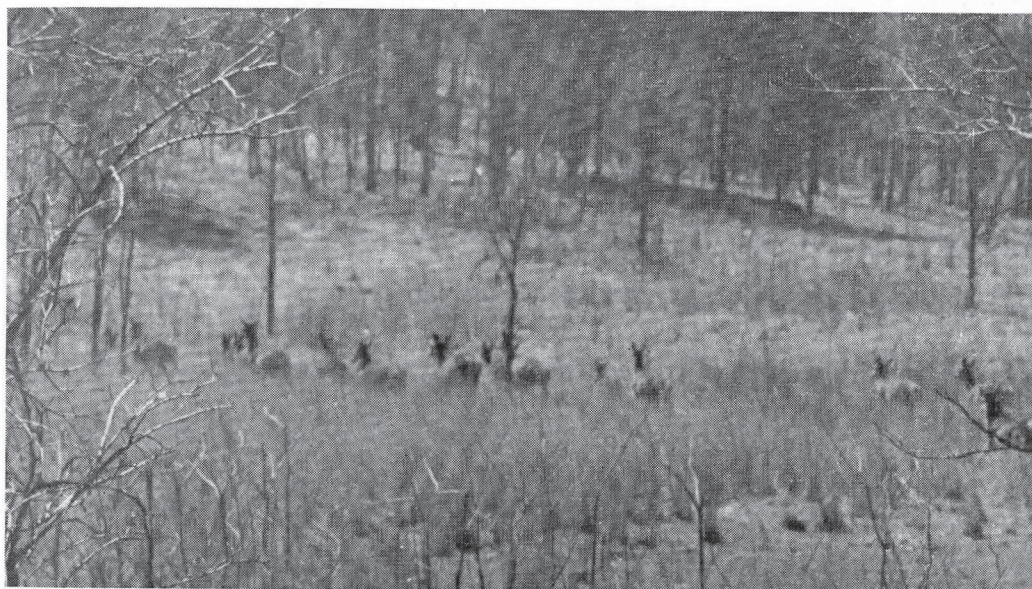
The Commission approved the hunt, the license fees and general plans for the season at its meeting October 22. All details are not complete as this issue of Happy Hunting Ground goes to press, but applicants for licenses will receive full instructions when their licenses are sent to them.

Kentuckians will benefit by a combination of favoring circumstances that produced the deer in numbers large enough to hunt. The animals are not a native species, but were introduced into the area by the Bernheim Foundation, which administers Bernheim Forest as an outstanding example of conservation carried out by an individual for the benefit and education of the public.

The hunt was approved as a measure to reduce the herd which has multiplied until now the deer are causing damage to agriculture in the Bullitt county area. Authority for the hunt is given by the section of the game and fish laws delegating to the Division the control of wildlife causing damage to property.

Some estimates of the number of deer run as high as 1,500. The Division believes the number is well under that amount. Dispersion of the herd indicates that Bullitt, Spencer, Hardin and Nelson counties will provide the hunting, and plans call for concentration of hunters within those counties.

A controlled hunt will be conducted on about 30,000 acres, in which will be included the approximately 13,000 acres of the Bernheim Forest. On the area surrounding, the hunt will be in "open" territory. The Division expects to secure permission from owners of land and anticipates little, if any, posted land.



IF LUCK is on their side, Kentucky hunters participating in the special deer hunt in the Bernheim Forest area will get one of these big red deer out in front of their shotguns. This picture shows nearly a score of the animals in the Forest bounding out of sight almost too fast for the camera to pick them up. The picture shows typical terrain where the hunt will be staged.

Here are some of the general regulations:

Hunters must be of voting age, or be accompanied by parent or guardian. Only residents of Kentucky may participate.

No rifles or revolvers will be allowed. Shotguns using ball loads or buckshot only will be permitted.

The regular hunting license will be required in addition to the special \$10 license.

The length of time permitted for each hunter to be in the field will depend on the number of applicants. The Division expects that at least two days will be allowed.

Hunters will receive their assigned days to hunt when their licenses are sent to them. They will be the only days on which the hunter may be in the field. Weather conditions will have no bearing; there will be no postponements and no adjustments.

Hunters must wear 10-inch square, or larger, red patches on back and chest, and red caps.

There will be no restrictions on the kill. Deer of any age and either sex may be taken, only one animal to each hunter.

The Division will make every effort to provide for bringing deer carcasses out of the woods to roads where they can be picked up by cars. This service will be in the controlled hunt area only.

Hunters will be asked to report to

Division representatives at designated points. The special licenses will not be valid until the holders have so reported. The representatives will give final instructions at that time. After the day's hunting is finished, hunters will be required to report back to the representatives.

Cars will be left parked at the reporting points and will be guarded.

No liquor may be taken into the woods. A condition of hunting will be the willingness of the hunter to submit to a check of his person for liquor. No one under the influence of liquor will be permitted to hunt.

Hunters making up a party will remain together and hunt as a party. They will be permitted to fill their party quota. Parties should submit their applications as a group and report as a group to their assigned area.

As far as possible, the Division will assign hunters to areas they may prefer as stated on their applications.

The \$10 license cost must accompany the applications.

Division Director Earl Wallace said the general regulations are designed to make the hunt as safe for the hunters as humanly possible, and to insure, as far as possible, conditions which will permit fair handling of the available deer in proportion to the hunt participants.

Factors may arise, he pointed out, that will require emergency orders as the hunt goes along.

"Not every contingency can be foreseen, and we hope that sportsmen will accept emergency changes in good part if they become necessary. The hunt will be successful if all hunters unite in being good sports, and in living up to the regulations laid down for their own protection," the director said.

The Commission

Bi-Partisan Body Functions Under New Laws; Sportsmen's Voice in Members' Selection

THE General Assembly of Kentucky, in the legislative sessions of 1944, enacted laws setting up the Division of Game and Fish as an independent agency of the state government and providing, as one of the arms of that agency, a Game and Fish Commission. The Commission is composed of nine members, one from each congressional district of the state. They are appointed by the governor, from lists of five eligible men within each district. The lists are created by action of the sportsmen residents of the various districts.

The statutes provide that not more than five members of the Commission can belong to the same political party, thus assuring a bi-party body that would approach as closely as possible the non-partisan ideal demanded by the supporters of the new legislation. Reduced to the essential characteristic of that ideal, the movement that ended with the enactment of the legislation held that there should be a minimum of "politics" in the better management of Kentucky's wild-life resources.

August, 1944, saw the creation of the first Commission set up by the new laws. Governor Simeon Willis appointed the following men, under the provision which assured a rotation of appointments:

For one year terms: Ed Ernst, Louisville, 3rd District; Dr. E. R. Pohl, Horse Cave, 4th District.

For two year terms: Dr. W. H. Washburn, Beaver Dam, 2nd District; Dr. H. M. Bertram, Vanceburg, 8th District.

For three year terms: Dr. O. W. Thompson, Pikeville, 7th District; W. G. Buchanan, Corbin, 9th District.

For four year terms: Errol Draffen, Harrodsburg, 6th District; George

Long, Benton, 1st District; J. B. Miller, Williamstown, 5th District.

Thereafter, the law provided, appointments would be for four year terms. That provision is already in operation, for both Mr. Ernst and Dr. Pohl were appointed to succeed themselves in June of this year by Governor Willis. The original Commission, hence, carries on intact.

During the first year, Mr. Draffen served as chairman, Dr. Thompson as vice-chairman and Dr. Pohl as secretary. At the annual, re-organization session in August, 1945, the Commissioners set in motion a precedent which further insures the bi-partisan character of the group. They voted to alternate officers yearly between the major political parties, giving neither a continuance of officerships. Chosen as officers last August were Mr. Miller, chairman; Dr. Bertram, vice-chairman, and Mr. Buchanan, secretary, who are now serving.

The Commission, by law, is required to meet quarterly each year. It may meet as often as the members deem necessary. The law thus describes the function of the group: "The Commission shall at all times keep a watchful eye over the Division of Game and Fish, and advise the director to take such action as may be beneficial to the Division in the interest of wildlife and conservation of natural resources."

The new statutes established civil service for the Division employes, the Commission being empowered to conduct the examinations and grade the applicants. The Commission hires the Division director and fixes his salary. With the approval of the Commission, the director establishes the general administrative bureaus and departments of the Di-

vision, fixes the compensation of the employes, authorizes scientific studies and expends the funds allocated for the "protection, conservation, propagation or restoration of birds, animals, or fish, arising from licenses, gifts or otherwise."

Commissioners serve the state without pay, and are reimbursed only for actual and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties. Although the law permits an expenditure by each Commissioner of up to \$500 per year, the average expenditure of the nine members during the period from July 1, 1944, through June 30, 1945, was \$134.52.

Commission meetings are open to the press and the public, the Commissioners passing a formal motion at one of their sessions creating a standing invitation to all Kentucky sportsmen to attend. Notice of the meetings is sent out in advance to newspaper and radio stations of the state, and all possible coverage is given to the results of the deliberations. Elsewhere in this issue of Happy Hunting Ground is a recapitulation of the important Commission actions to date, and subsequent issues will carry accounts of meetings.

—HHG—

Clark County Organizes

It's an up-and-coming new club in Clark county, Morris Chapman, sixth district wildlife supervisor, reports. The organization job was just a matter of a "few 'phone calls" and a session of 25 sportsmen at the Bumpus Hardware store in Winchester.

Officers are Ben Tuttle, president; Oscar King, vice-president; S. W. Bumpus, treasurer; Vernon Hagan, secretary, and Z. A. Horton, publicity chairman.



MILLER

BERTRAM

BUCHANAN

LONG

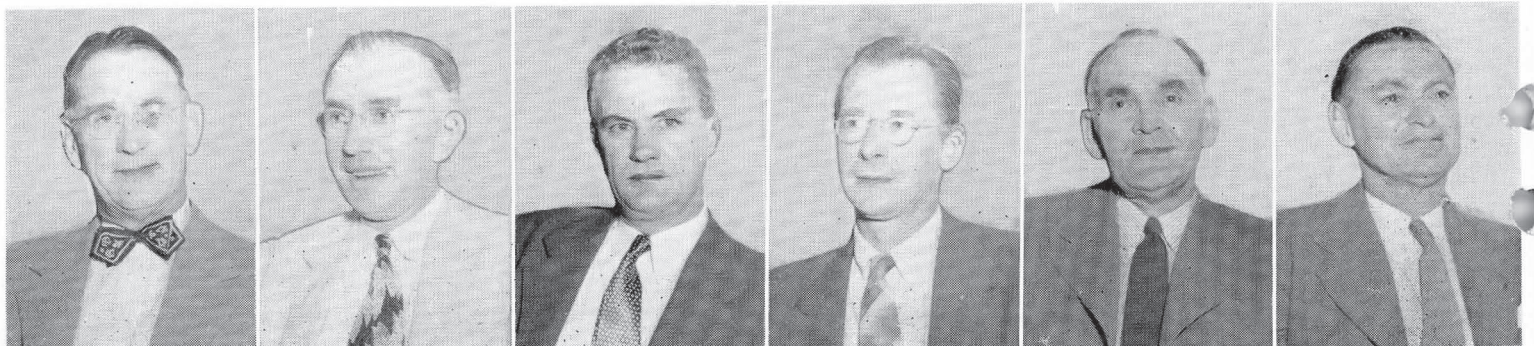
WASHBURN

ERNST

POHL

DRAFFEN

THOMPSON



MAKING *the* LAW WORK

By Earl Wallace

COUPLED with civil service status of conservation officers, the policy of paying more money to more men, and spending more on their traveling expenses, is paying off in Kentucky. The proof is in the statistics.

Elsewhere in this issue of Happy Hunting Ground a breakdown of the expenses of the Division of Game and Fish for the fiscal year, July 1944 through June 1945, shows that more than half of every dollar expended went for law enforcement. That figure is high, no question about it. But the license buyers of this state must recognize that, if they want better law enforcement, the bill must be paid.

The key statistic is arrests made. Here are the figures for the last three fiscal years, the year in each case running from July through the following June:

Year	Arrests
1942-43	391
1943-44	315
1944-45	633

It is clear that the expenditure of more money on law enforcement, together with the civil service law which gives conservation officers tenure in their jobs as long as they do their jobs, is producing desired results. The arrests for 1944-45 more than doubled those for 1943-44; they were more than 60 per cent greater than for 1942-43.

The Division means these figures as no criticism of previous Game and Fish administrations. The enactment of the present game and fish laws permitted this administration to do the things necessary to achieve better law enforcement; those laws were not on the books to benefit the Division in the previous years.

During the months of July, August and September, of this year, a total of 321 arrests was made by the officers of this Division. This far exceeds any other quarter-year period in the Division's history. During the month of September alone 133 arrests were recorded. Plainly, the quality of law enforcement is on the climb.

With a carryover of cases pending, from month to month and from year to year, accurate statistics on convictions for given periods are not possible. Over a period of years, at least eight out of 10 cases end in convictions.



ABOVE, Frank Phipps, superintendent of conservation officers, left, and Al Blum, prominent Louisville sportsman and new president of the League of Kentucky Sportsmen, look over some of the shot-guns confiscated by the state from game law violators. Law enforcement, headed by Phipps, had biggest year in history of Division of Game and Fish.

COURTS CAN'T SET SELVES ABOVE LAW

In response to a request by Director Earl Wallace, who cited the case of a Kentucky judge refusing to find guilty a game law violator who entered a plea of guilty, Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit has submitted an opinion holding that such a judge would be guilty of malfeasance in office.

"Any county judge or justice of the peace who arbitrarily refuses to find a person guilty where the evidence presented clearly shows his guilt, and where the person admitted his guilt, would be guilty of a malfeasance and would be wilfully neglecting his official duties," the attorney general held.

The opinion recited a provision of the Kentucky statutes which sets forth that county officials, including judges and justices, may be indicted in their home counties for "misfeasance or malfeasance in office," with a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 to be imposed upon conviction. A judgment of conviction would automatically declare the office vacant.

County judges and justices of the peace, the attorney general held, have no power to suspend a fine and cannot reduce the amount of the fine. Minimum fines are set by law and "any attempt to reduce the amount of the fine . . . is a clear violation of the law and not within the authority of any court."

The attorney general declared: "These violations should be brought to the attention of the Auditor of Public Accounts, who when he audits the accounts of the officers in question, should charge them with the fine imposed and require them to pay it."

The explanation for cases lost varies. Judges do not always see fit to enforce the game and fish laws; county attorneys do not always see fit to prosecute them vigorously. Cases are not always open-and-shut, and new conservation officers must learn how to properly present their evidence.

The Division actually has had a case dismissed by a judge after the defendant entered a plea of guilty.

Law enforcement is the basic element of any game and fish program. As long as a minority slaughter game wholesale; operate fish dams; pollute streams; refuse to buy licenses, and generally adopt the attitude that wild-life resources are not public resources but may be taken by an individual at his pleasure, law enforcement must be maintained at a high level.

Any conservation officer worth his salt would rather do something on the positive side of conservation than on the negative side. Law enforcement is negative. Promoting Junior organizations, helping game clubs carry out their projects, studying the fields and streams and planning their improvement for fish and game—such things are positive.

But until the minority learn that game and fish laws are written by the people, and are to be obeyed, conservation officers must spend the major part of their time beating the bushes.

DIVISION FINANCES, 1944-1945

Official Report to League of Kentucky Sportsmen and Citizens of Commonwealth

DISBURSEMENTS

Fiscal Year 1944-1945
Commission Expense \$1,210.67

ADMINISTRATION

Office Salaries \$15,085.17
 Office Supplies 6,684.53
 Travel 1,667.34
 Equipment 706.07
Total Office 24,143.11

Salaries, Supervisors 1,799.28
 Education Department 1,936.66
 Publicity Department 4,125.22
 Printing 4,606.13
 Express 29.02

Total Administration 36,639.42

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Salaries, Wardens 88,625.14
 Supplies, Wardens 552.75
 Travel, Wardens 30,537.43

Total Law Enforcement .. 119,715.32

DIVISION OF FISHERIES

Salary, Superintendent 1,925.03
 Laboratory Supplies 719.00

Total Supervisory 2,644.03

Ashland Hatchery 705.20
 Elkhorn Hatchery 271.19
 Gatliff Hatchery 1,034.73
 Trigg Hatchery 5,124.24
 Pike Co. Rearing Ponds 1,019.97
 Somerset Rearing Ponds 100.00
 Harlan Co. Rearing Ponds .. 318.45
 Fish Food 211.33

Total Hatcheries 8,785.11

Seining Crew Wages 4,511.54
 Seining Crew Expenses 1,595.25

Total Seining Crew 6,106.79

Repair and Care of Boats 1,019.95
 New Boats 700.00
 New Motors 354.00

Total Boats and Motors 2,073.95

Total Fisheries 19,609.88

DIVISION OF GAME

Quail Purchased 8,154.47
 Game Farm, Land 12,575.00
 Repairs and Supplies 5,549.55
 Game Food 532.33
 Equipment 1,328.00

Total Game Farm 19,984.88

Game Food Nursery 2,043.23
 Flatwoods Refuge 1,302.75
 Jones-Keeney Refuge 2,390.75
 Beaver Creek Refuge 7.88

Kentucky Lake Waterfowl Project 974.45

Total Game 34,858.41

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Refunds on Receipts 294.35
 Rewards on Contraband 173.18
 Undistributed Expenses 4,952.46

Total Miscellaneous 5,419.99

TOTAL EXPENSES \$217,453.69

RECEIPTS

FISCAL YEAR, 1944-45
 Licenses, Hunting and Fishing \$213,680.53
 Fines 4,337.53
 Permits 156.60
 Mussel Licenses 1,450.00
 Sale of Lumber 3,050.00
 Furbuyers Licenses 1,030.00
 Miscellaneous 710.30

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$224,414.96

CASH BALANCE

Beginning Balance, July 1, 1944 \$145,978.74
Allotments covering Encumbrances, prior year 22,138.30
Total from Prior Year 168,117.04
Receipts, July 1 to June 30, 1944-1945 224,414.96

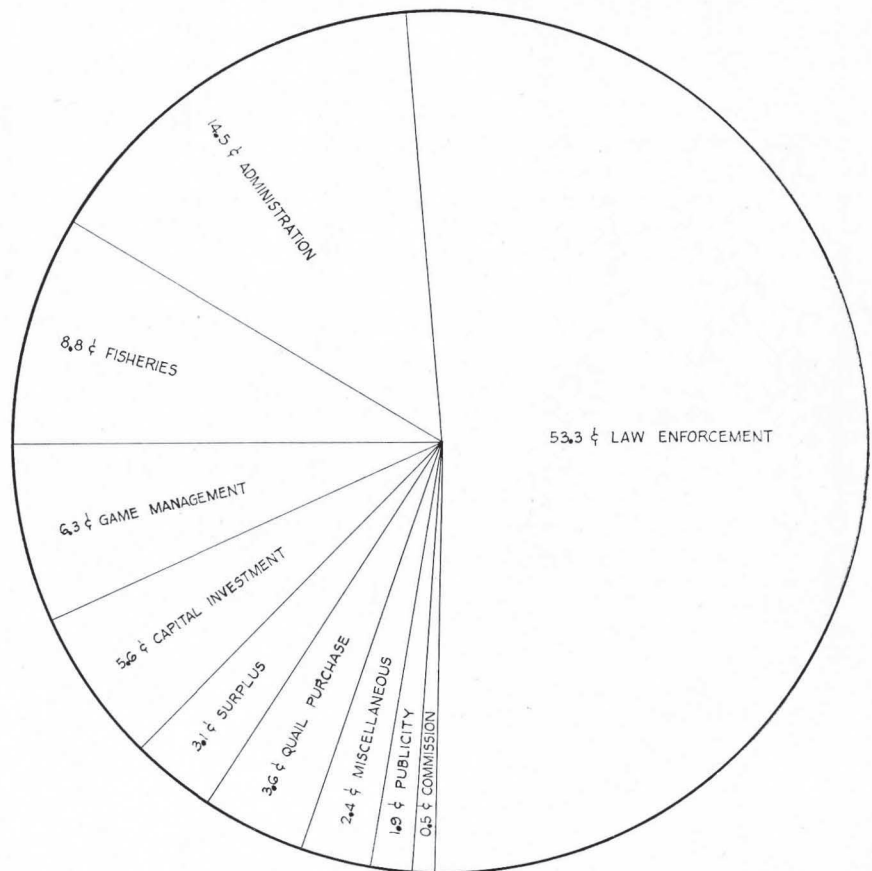
Total Available, 1944-1945 .. 392,532.00
Less Disbursements and Charges, September 30, 1945 217,453.69

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1945 \$175,078.31

LICENSE SALES

1944 (Calendar Year)
 State Wide Hunting Licenses27,226
 County Hunting Licenses48,961
 Non-Resident Hunting Licenses 594
 Resident Fishing Licenses69,835
 Non-Resident Fishing Licenses 3,219
 7-Day Fishing Licenses 2,007
 Resident Hoopnet Licenses 745
 Resident Hoop Net Tags 1,928
 Non-Resident Hoop Net Licenses 108
 Non-Resident Hoop Net Tags 280
 Resident Seine Licenses 72
 Resident Seine Tags 96
 Non-Resident Seine Licenses 23
 Non-Resident Seine Tags 29
 Resident Trapping Licenses 650
 Non-Resident Trapping Licenses ... 1
 Furbuyers Licenses 341
 Permits Game Breeders 86

The Wildlife Dollar



IN FAMILIAR "pie chart" form, the distribution per dollar of the income of the Kentucky Division of Game and Fish is shown above. The chart divides the percentages made to the principal phases of the Division's work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. It is to be noted that the cost of license sales during that period, which amounted to \$26,720.00, is

not included in the financial report on this page. Cost of sales is the amount fixed by law, which is retained by county clerks for handling the licenses, and is not considered Division revenue. See story elsewhere in this issue for discussion of law enforcement, on which more than half of all Division money received was expended.

The COMMISSION IN REVIEW

A Quick Look at Minutes to Bring You Up to Date on Actions of Past Year

August 21, 1944

First meeting of Commission under new Kentucky legislation. Elected officers, appointed Earl Wallace as director. Approved inclusion of Kentucky with Alabama and Tennessee in program of cooperation with Tennessee Valley Authority to develop Kentucky Lake as recreational area. Ordered printing of brochure containing state game and fish laws, to be placed in hands of all buyers of Kentucky hunting and fishing licenses.

September 18, 1944

Discussed Kentucky Lake development with TVA biologist. Discussed at length duties of Commissioners, laws under which they operate and goals envisioned for the state in advancement of wildlife resources as outlined in a 19-point program. Approved director's recommendation that a game food nursery be established. Heard director report on survey of possible Pittman-Robertson (federal-aided) projects for Kentucky. Authorized director to suspend conservation officers not performing satisfactorily. Set up qualifications and procedures for civil service examinations. Acted to co-ordinate Division efforts with other state educational programs.

October 30, 1944

Heard director's report that all civil service examinations for conservation officers had been given. Made appointment of officers from eligible list. Ordered disposal of floating hatchery at Herrington Lake. Authorized sale of logs and slash on Division land near Pikeville, and purchase of second-hand patrol boat for use at Paducah. Approved hiring of a fisheries superintendent and okayed director's quail raising and study project. Set in motion a broadened publicity program.

December 11, 1944

(At Mayfield)

Discussed the development of the Kentucky Lake region. Arranged to hold meetings of the Commission at various places in the state, as opportunities and needs arose. Heard the director report on a forthcoming school for conservation officers at Frankfort. Ordered negotiations begun for purchase of property for a game farm and game food nursery. Went on survey of Kentucky Lake. Ordered establishment of a bureau of education and publicity.

December 30, 1944

Heard preliminary report by director on property available for game farm, and continued the investigation

for suitable sites. Ordered employment of special help to assist in setting up civil service regulations. Ordered adoption of a courtesy card for use by all conservation officers. Authorized director to investigate Kentucky wildlife laws, and study weaknesses in present code.

February 19, 1945

Discussed group insurance plan for Division employes. Conducted civil service examinations for office personnel. Ordered cooperation of Division in development of a game management area near Dawson Springs. Authorized director to make extension of time for disposal of furs by dealers. Discussed publication of a monthly organ by Division. Visited game farm sites. Approved sale of timber on Harlan county land owned by Division.

Classified Advertising

(Rate 35 cents per line, about seven words to line. Advertising must pertain to fish and game, outdoor sports and allied business and service. Address ads to The Editor, Division of Game and Fish, Frankfort, Ky.)

AT STUD — Gypsy's Neptune Rex (298195) Setter. Six generation and picture on request. Stud fee, \$20.00 or few selected bitches on pup proposition. F. L. Ransdell, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Sportsmen's Exchange

(This column is a free service to buyers of Kentucky Game and Fish licenses. Only individual wants, sales, trades will be used. No regular business or commercial enterprise eligible. Address ads to The Editor, Division of Game and Fish, Frankfort, Ky. Put license number on copy.)

FOR SALE—One LT model 5 h. p. Johnson outboard motor in fine condition. Robert A. Blair, Corbin, Ky.

WANTED TO BUY—Al Foss Dixie and Mouse Wiggles. Pflueger tandem spinners No. 1 and 2. Robert L. Cummins, Box 153, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

WANTED TO BUY—Browning over-and-under 16 or 12 gauge shotgun. George Cannon, Owensboro, Ky.

April 9, 1945

Conducted civil service examinations for Division employes in three categories. Ordered Herrington Lake open for fishing during month of May. Legalized use of snag lines for shovel-bill catfish on six Kentucky rivers. Heard report on first junior club organization work. Opened bids on sale of Harlan county timber, and set up contractual obligations for successful bidder. Set up area in Cumberland region as game refuge. Visited game farm sites and approved purchase of land on Louisville pike near Frankfort for farm. Deferred action on request that Forks of Elkhorn hatchery be activated. Approved budget for Herrington Lake fisheries study. Approved, by telephone survey of Commission, opening of Carpenter's Lake to year-around fishing.

May 20, 1945

(At Pikeville)

Discussed quail distribution, and set up procedure under which future distribution in a district be approved by the Commissioner of that district. Approved director's recommendation that wildlife supervisors be employed in each congressional district. Ordered purchase of 100 northern raccoons for propagation at game farm, and work on game farm improvements to proceed. Authorized sale of Forks of Elkhorn fish hatchery, and ordered investigation of Glenn Springs fish hatchery. Authorized advertising for bids on Division group insurance. Rejected offer to sell to Division two fishing lakes near Owensboro.

June 25, 1945

(At Cumberland Falls)

Ordered Glenn Springs hatchery put in condition to operate if director considered plan advisable. Discussed methods of increasing game fish in Kentucky streams. Considered plans for bettering fish cover at Herrington Lake. Discussed procedures relating to district supervisors. Set up a committee on legislation to work with Kentucky's sportsmen's organizations. Arranged for a trip to Wisconsin in September to study conservation practices in that state.

August 20, 1945

Met with representatives of League of Kentucky Sportsmen executive committee to discuss Division magazine. Ordered publication of magazine and set up \$16,000 for first year's printing. Raised salary of director. Approved plans for strong anti-pollution campaign. Reorganized for ensuing year. Endorsed a stiffer game law enforcement program.

Progress Report—Survey of HERRINGTON LAKE

By John F. Dequine

UNTIL the impoundment of rivers of the Tennessee Valley provided the most phenomenal sport fishing ever seen in this part of the United States, Herrington Lake was by far the most popular and heavily fished single body of water in and around Kentucky. It drew sport fishermen from Cincinnati, Louisville, and even Knoxville in much the same way that the TVA waters are drawing them today.

However, after a few years of excellent fishing following the impoundment in 1924, it followed the precedent of most other large artificially created bodies of water and lost its appeal because of the increased time between "bites", and the decrease in fishing success. The fishermen who formerly flocked to Herrington Lake have been in spite of war-time restrictions, going to Tennessee; thus diverting a large sum of money spent on license fees, transportation, rooms, meals, and oth-

er incidentals that we feel properly belongs in Kentucky.

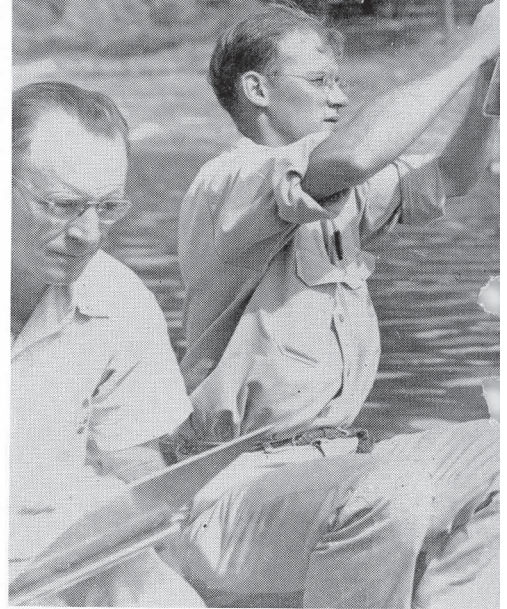
It was the feeling of the Division of Game and Fish that from the economic standpoint alone it would be "worth our while" to instigate a program of fisheries management on Herrington Lake in order to increase its popularity among sport fishermen, and particularly among our own Kentucky residents, whom this Division is especially obligated to satisfy.

It has been proved in every case in which a thorough investigation has been made that additional stocking (after the initial stocking) of warm water fish in a body of water the size of Herrington Lake, where natural spawning is successful, has little or no effect upon the catch or population. (See references at end of this article.)

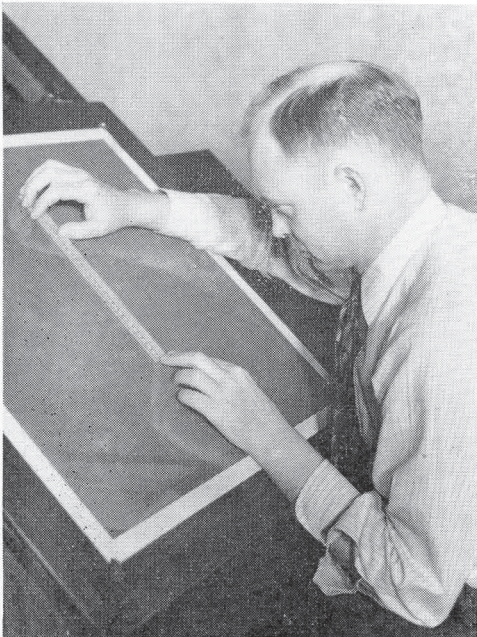
In many cases, it has actually been harmful, as the introduction of fish raised under the crowded conditions necessary to hatchery production, where the fish are readily susceptible to diseases and parasites, has caused these fish to transmit these diseases to other fish present in these waters.

It seemed, under these conditions, that some program *other than restocking* was in order. The field of fisheries management is a relatively new one, but during the last twenty years it has evolved to the place where the fisheries manager now has some definite tools to work with, and some very satisfactory results have been obtained and much valuable data procured as a result of the application of some of these tools. One of these is the "biological survey", which has largely been used as a basis for the formulation of stocking policies. Incidental to the information necessary for these stocking policies, and probably more important, are the data accumulated regarding life histories, physical and chemical characteristics of the waters, and the methods of improving the natural conditions which increase the carrying capacity to the point where satisfactory sport fishing is obtained.

It is now possible for the fisheries



ABOVE, Jack Dequine, right, Division superintendent of fisheries, tests a sample of Herrington Lake water for oxygen content. Bill Schleicher, Division chemist, records the data. BOTTOM: The seining crew in action, with gill nets serving to record fish population in Herrington. Left to right, Dequine gets the count; C. C. Haley and H. C. Gardner remove the fish from net meshes, while Minus Goins holds up the net. Note the shad—the free lunch species in Herrington.

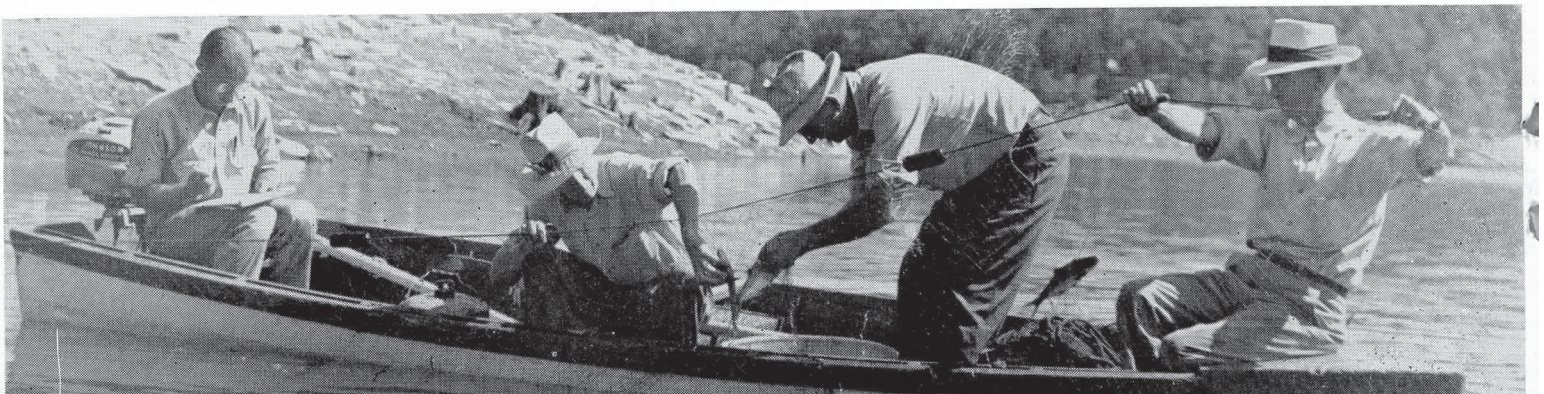


TVA EXPERT, Dr. R. William Eschmeyer, who is aiding the Herrington Lake survey, is shown here as he checks the growth of a fish at a scale machine. Dr. Eschmeyer branded the shad concentrations at Herrington "unusual."

manager to take the results of these "biological surveys" and to apply the practices that have been found successful on other waters to his own. Each body of water has its own peculiar problems and must be treated as an individual. This is where the survey's importance makes itself known; it serves approximately the same purpose as the doctor's diagnosis of his patient. Unfortunately it cannot be completed in so short a time as the doctor's analysis, but is a matter of often many years of study of the existing conditions, or the patient's "ailments".

We in Kentucky are fortunate in having available the results of the seven or eight year's intensive study by the TVA Division of Biological Readjustment of waters having many characteristics in common with our own. At the same time we are making our surveys, we can apply on an experimental scale some of the management procedures that were found successful there.

This biological (or fisheries) survey of Herrington Lake, is now in progress. Preliminary surveys for location of operation points and methods of procedure were made early this spring,



and it was decided that work should be done in "study periods" of about ten days to two weeks, one of these periods each two months. The first of these was held during July, and the second in September. It is expected that the next operations will take place during December. The results of these two operations already completed have been published in state wide papers and are available to all who wish them from this office, so they will not be included here. However, a summary of our findings may be of interest.

MODERN

The best spots to place gill nets in Herrington were found with ease by the Division men making the survey of the lake. Supervisor Dick James made arrangements for an airplane, and a couple of runs up and down the lake revealed the depths least complicated by underwater stumps, snags and boulders. Probing the lake from boats would have consumed many days, much tedious labor.

Herrington Lake like most other deep, slow moving bodies of water was found to be thermally stratified. This means that during most of the year the water is made up of three or more layers, each of which differs from the others in chemical properties. The chemical properties of these layers have a great deal of influence on the distribution of fish. Some of these layers are deficient in oxygen thereby prohibiting fish life. Others are colder or warmer than fish desire and have the effect of forcing the fish to seek other waters more desirable. In the upper end of Herrington Lake the only layer found suitable for fish life during the period of observation was the top layer extending from the surface to about 25 feet in depth. In the lower end of the Lake the top layer was found suitable and another layer was between about seventy and ninety feet deep that was suitable, but we were unable to obtain any fish at this level.

Most of the fish taken by our experimental nets were taken between the surface and fifteen feet of water, and within one hundred feet of shore. It was also found that fish movement dur-

WHILE THE EXPERTS decide on the finer points of the situation in Herrington Lake, some folks have no trouble getting all the fish they want—even if they are mostly the kind that look better in the frying pan than mounted, proudly, on the wall in the living room. At right, Mrs. G. T. Thomas displays a nice string to her puzzled husband, who just can't figure out the ways of a woman with a fishing rod. Mrs. Thomas asks no odds from any fisherman. The trio, with their limits of panfish—a couple of bass, too, if your eyes are good enough—are, left to right, the Rev. W. L. Shearer, W. O. Marksbury and C. O. Goad. All are from Lexington; all fish frequently in Herrington, and you can't blame them too much if they do not profess anxiety about the lake's stock of red point substitutes. These pictures were made on a September day this year.

ing the summer months for feeding or other purposes is practically all done between a short time before sunset and a little after sunup. This indicates that the fisherman going out in the daylight would have much less chance of success than the fisherman who went out at night. Below is a comparison of the net catches for the two periods, the first in July near Dunn's Island and the second in September near Ashley's Camp.

Species	July 1945 Net Catch	Sept. 1945 Net Catch
Long-nosed Gar	16	1
Gizzard Shad	926	152
Carp Sucker		1
Highfin Sucker		3
Channel Catfish	3	2
Mud Catfish		1
White Bass	35	35
Kentucky Bass	2	2
Small-mouth Bass		1
Large-mouth Bass		3
Long-eared Sunfish		3
Bluegill Sunfish		3
Black Crappie		1
White Crappie	1	5
Drum	6	2
Totals	989	215

It must be emphasized that this investigation is still in progress and much more study is necessary before a definite, overall plan of action may be started. However, several phenomena were so accentuated that it is possible from the information obtained so far to proceed with a few steps that will have a beneficial effect on the fishing.

1. The population of shad, which is the principal food of the game fish, is greatly excessive, creating a balance between the food and the game species which is undesirable from the fisherman's point of view. This condition makes the fish less susceptible to baits which may appear "suspicious", as there is an abundance of natural food which is easily taken. To try and remedy this situation, two courses of action have been determined.

A. Add more game fish which will help cut down the shad population and at the same time give the fishermen more fish. This addition will be made in the form of wall-eyed pike. Addition of hatchery raised bass to a lake of this size would be no more than a "drop in the bucket" in comparison with the num-



SPECIMENS from Herrington Lake, tagged for identification purposes, are here laid out on the dock and looked over by Dick James, Division supervisor of the fifth district, and Fisheries Superintendent Dequine. Data from the specimens will make up an important part of the Herrington Lake study.

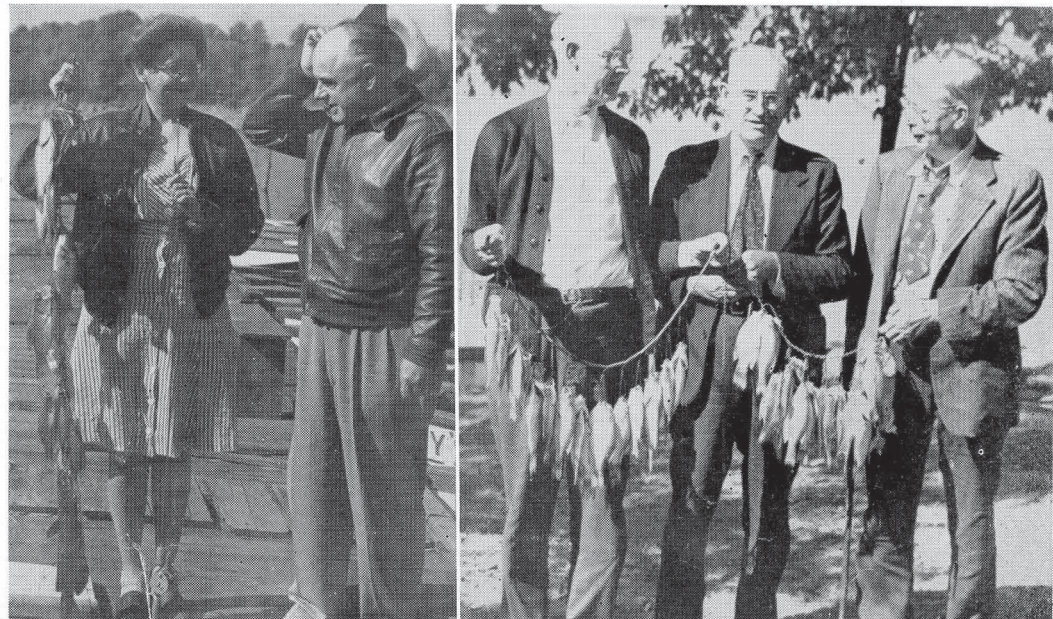
ber of bass which are raised under natural conditions there, and it is thought better in this case to introduce a new species rather than more of those which are already established.

B. Cut down the shad population by artificial means such as poisoning or netting. It may be possible to destroy a great number of the adult shad when they concentrate at different times in the year. Experiments are now planned for determining the most feasible method of doing this.

2. Cover for fish is plentiful in the Lake, but is spread out too far to create any great concentration of game fish so that they may be more readily taken. A series of brush shelters will be constructed this winter for the purpose of concentrating the fish, especially the crappie.

3. Further study of conditions on the Lake is necessary. It is not pos-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 19)



You Keep that ONE, Uncle!



By Paul E. Greer

OLD people really grow old in Greenup County, and in many cases they can tell the most fantastic tales, especially when "embrued" with the proper spirit. Some of the old codgers can make you "set up" and listen when they start unwinding fishing tales of yesteryear. They may set you to thinking, too.

We met one such gent awhile back. The old fellow allowed he was nigh onto 98 years of age, and was a veteran of the Civil War. He was sprightly of step, clear-eyed and of glib tongue. He possessed a curiosity that has no equal. And what yarns.

He popped up from somewhere just as we were finishing a day of fishing in Little Sandy. His first curiosity came about the boat, then the tackle, and eventually the "innards" of the tackle kit itself. He admired every lure as it came into view, and then

The Author

Pete Greer . . . Writes of woods and waters for the Ashland Independent. Mixed up in clubs and committees and causes, until he wonders, sometimes. Three-term president of Northeastern Kentucky Fish & Game Assn., and now a director. One of League of Kentucky Sportsmen vice-presidents. Had a lot to do with putting over civil service for Division of Game and Fish. Hunts, fishes; so does wife, so does



daughter Barbara. Daughter Helen doesn't. Daughter Helen will be asked to write about other members of family; watch for it some issue . . . The central character of Pete's story is "true as day," the author says, and such a Confederate! Where the old boy lived was so far south that there they referred to Alabamans as Yankees . . . Pete says.

his eyes fell on an extra large box. "What's that contraption?" he queried.

We passed it to him and watched anxiously as he fondled it. Soon he removed the cover and proceeded to explore the inside. He dwelt at length on what to him was divine contents, then closed it back. A moment later he was talking freely.

"I remember," he said, "when a person could take a wagon load of fish from Little Sandy if he was so minded, only one wouldn't have used gadgets like them. A good gig would a-done the trick, but I don't recall anyone ever being that kind of a hog, unless maybe it was the time that big gang come from Ohio. That was nigh on 80 years ago, and they struck them shoals down yonder a way. If memory serves me correctly, they filled an express bed with carp, suckers, bass and a few pike. Some of us were kinda sore about that deal and decided to go after them fellers. We went as far as the mill, but somehow they gave us the slip. We always figured they hid along the river till danger was past. It was lucky for them that they did, for we'd a-took all their fish, and what's more, we'd a-took them, too."

He paused to glance toward the tackle kit again, then stooped to come up with the big box. And again he delved into the "innards" of it. He seemed to get exquisite pleasure from prying under the cover, so we let him enjoy himself.

As he carefully replaced the box he suddenly asked, "What's your name, son?"

We told him and he exclaimed, "Why I knew your Dad. Lived over at Old Pennsylvania, and boy, was he a fisherman. Fit in the same army as I, too."

He probably meant Grandfather, but we said nothing.

The old man continued, "Yep, old Tom was a great fisherman. He could

land a spear in a pike at thirty feet with unerrin' accuracy, and he was death with a gig. Tom was a real sportsman, too. He was with us the time we shot up that bunch that come from Greenup up here a-blastin'.

"They were a gang of loggin' men I guess, and they probably thought they could do as they pleased. They found out different on Little Sandy.

"There was a gang of us hanging around the store when the first blast went off. We figured it was at the big bend about a mile from here, so we rid up to see what was wrong. We got there just as a feller throwed in a can with a fuse on it. It went off with a big roar and spouted water plumb to the tree tops. Seven or eight men came running down out of the woods. We didn't know what was up for several moments 'til we saw the dead fish come floating to the top. All of our gang yelled at once, and our fightin' blood was up.

"One of our gang said, 'Why darn them varmints, they can't blast our fish like that. Let's go get 'em.'

"At that instant someone let go with his hawleg and the fight was on. It was a merry mixup for a spell, but we sent them fellers high-tailin' it back toward town, wishing they'd never ventured away. There was two of them shot up pretty bad we heard later, and Ev Willis, one of our gang, got a pretty nasty cut on his arm. It's a wonder we weren't all killed with all the guns and knives going, but we wouldn't have cared because no river men strangers were going to blast our fish and get away with it. We liked to gig and spear them too well for that, and besides they killed an awful lot of little fellers not big enough to eat."

The aged gentleman had talked fast and excitedly as if the incident had just happened, and was beginning to be rather winded. He paused for a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 20)



EVERY MAN'S hand shot up when the question was put: Shall the Bluegrass do something about wildlife? Scene: The dinner meeting at Lexington.

HANDS UP *in the* BLUE GRASS

Over at Lexington last September some 250 sportsmen of that Blue Grass kingdom gathered around an old friend of theirs, the Blue Grass Sportsmen's League. Ol' B. G. League was in a pretty bad way. Even his best friends hesitated to tell him how bad. There were some, even, who figured he was about to breathe his last, and the funeral notice would have surprised them not at all.

Ol' B. G. League's malady was common enough—inertia had set in. The symptoms were plain. Equally plain was the cure; everybody knew that all Ol' B. G. League needed was a transfusion, compounded of some git-up-and-git, enthusiasm and an old fashioned cure-all named work . . . And what happened, when the 250 got together, was that somebody proposed the transfusion. The story is simple enough in the telling. Not so simple—as, also, everybody knows—is keeping the transfusion process going. But now that they have their old friend back on his feet over there in the Blue Grass, the betting was that they'd keep him there, and moving in the right

MILLER WELCH
Proposed aggressive action



direction. Hands were up, high, when the 250 decided on a transfusion in preference to a funeral; the hands are staying up.

It started with a dinner at the Hotel LaFayette, where the reviving shot was given. H. K. Gayle, director of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, was the toastmaster. The punch was supplied—not in a bowl, but in the form of a comprehensive eight-point program presented by Miller Welch, temporary chairman of the sparkplug group. Welch's talk frankly admitted the situation in the Blue Grass, then drove the program home. It proved to be heady stuff, and the audience drank it in.

Welch proposed, in essence, that the Blue Grass Sportsmen's League do something on the affirmative side of conservation. There had been, he said, enough watchful waiting. He submitted that the League should:

1. Raise some upland game birds, and make a serious effort to re-stock the area.
2. Establish a game refuge.
3. Get behind a Junior Conservation Club.
4. Find out what central Kentucky streams and lakes need, and see that they get it.
5. Purchase an area where dog training could be carried on.
6. Improve all wildlife environment.
7. Improve relations between land-owners and sportsmen.
8. Get all interested sportsmen into the League, and plan entertainment and facilities which would attract them and hold their attention.

Welch asserted that the Division of Game and Fish stood ready to aid the League in any way possible, and he challenged the audience to align themselves with the Division's program and supply the local interest, assistance and

enthusiasm which would make the Division efforts count in the Blue Grass.

"It's time," Welch concluded, "to go to work!"

* * *

Dick Maloney stood up as Welch finished. He moved the meeting go on record with an endorsement of the eight-point proposal. Paul Mansfield promptly supplied the second. The hands went up.

Earl Wallace, director of the Division of Game and Fish, added his own personal endorsement of the proposals, and pledged that the Division would be ready to help the Blue Grass club, and any other club devoted to the cause of making Kentucky what it potentially can be—among the leading states in the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22)

EARL WALLACE
Promised Division's support

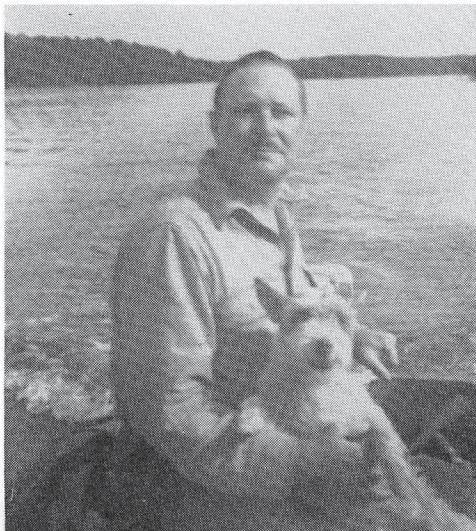


Cannon—One Man Clipping Bureau

If there's a job being done somewhere, you'll find a busy man doing it. The reference is to one of those jobs that few think important, but which are important out of relation to the usual idea of their size.

George C. Cannon, of Owensboro, President of the Daviess County Game and Fish Association, has enough interests in life to keep half a dozen men busy. But he still finds time to perform a valuable chore for the Division of Game and Fish. George is a one-man clipping bureau.

Every time the Owensboro papers print something about game and fish,



GEORGE CANNON

**In the out-of-doors he loves.
His companion: Terry.**

George grabs his scissors, clips the item and sends it to the Division. Since his home town papers print a good deal about the out-of-doors, the scrap book at the Division office is heavily loaded with the results of George's service. He knows that "the record" is valuable; nobody told him to help compile it—he just does.

Cannon has been president of the active club at Owensboro for the past five years. He is a vice-president of the League of Kentucky Sportsmen. As an individual nimrod, he has fished and hunted in scores of places beginning with Mexico and working north.

Canon graduated from Owensboro high school and attended Armour Tech in Chicago. He had his eye on Annapolis, but Navy life did not catch up with him until World War I when he enlisted as a seaman, second class. He was sent to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for special study in aviation and wound up his training as an ensign at Pensacola.

His Navy career included periods as aerial gunnery instructor, discipline officer in charge of 500 student aviators, aide to the recruiting inspector of 10 southern states, and—by then a senior lieutenant — executive officer at the Lakehurst, N. J., dirigible station and

aide to commanding officers during the fitting out of an aircraft carrier. As an aside, he was a member of a highly successful Navy Victory bond tour during one of the war bond campaigns. And even managed to enjoy some deep sea fishing.

His civilian pursuits include two years on a plantation in Mexico, ownership of an oriental rug store, and many years in department store rug-buying and managerial capacities. He came back to Owensboro in 1938 and bought a furniture store. He is active in Chamber of Commerce, Rotarian and civic projects in his home town.

The Daviess County Game and Fish Association is looking forward to a membership of 1,000 next year, counting on many returned service men to swell the ranks. The club will stage its annual dog show and barbecue, and is talking about bird dog field trials.

From here, it looks like a busy year for George. But chances are he'll still be available if Owensboro folks have another job on which they can use some enthusiasm.

Guns Bring Big Prices

Contraband guns, sold by the Division of Game and Fish at auction in November brought an average price of approximately \$40, with the total sale amounting to \$400.50. The high gun brought \$71.

Around 200 bidders for the shotguns, and one rifle, were on hand to hear Frank Phipps, superintendent of Conservation officers, cry the sale. Law requires that half the amount realized from sale of a confiscated gun is returned to the arresting officer. The other half goes to the Division of Game and Fish.

—HHG—

And now it's radar for studying the flying habits of ducks and geese! It is said that U. S. Navy personnel have detected the presence of big sea birds at ranges up to 5,000 yards. With electronic equipment, the theory goes, it will be possible to gather data on height, speed and direction of flight at night or in hazy, cloudy weather.



HHG will present in each issue a recipe for preparing game and fish suggested by some well-known Kentucky chef. Here is a quail dinner, as served by J. M. Clayton at his Eagles Nest Cafe, in Morehead. He has owned the Eagles Nest for 20 years and enjoys a wide reputation among sportsmen of Eastern Kentucky for his game cookery

Dry pick quail, leaving skin on to prevent moisture and flavor escaping. Singe, and leave whole since each cutting lets some of flavor escape. Rub thickly with butter, then a mixture of corn meal, flour, pinch of salt and pepper. Deep-fat fry, until nicely browned. Then add wine or a little water and simmer slowly in oven until tender. The quail will come out golden brown, crisp and delicious.

In the same pan, brown flour and add salt and whole milk, stirring constantly. When the mixture thickens you will have an old-fashioned gravy with the flavor of the quail and of a rich quality. Serve the gravy in individual bowls, with hot buttermilk biscuits or crisply-toasted whole wheat bread for dunking. To complete the meal—French fried potatoes; one other vegetable and tender head lettuce salad, without dressing; and plenty of coffee.

Dessert is omitted in favor of another story from the tall, lanky hunter across the table.

—HHG—

Studies made of hunting accidents show that, for the number of people participating in the sport, hunting is one of the safest of all sports. Are you keeping those statistics working in the right direction?

Subscribe—the easy coupon way—

Date

Put my name on your mailing list for ONE YEAR for Happy Hunting Ground, beginning with the next issue. Fifty cents is enclosed.

Name

Street or Box Number

City and State

Mail to Division of Game and Fish, State Office Building, Frankfort, Ky.

(Why not team up with another sportsman in your neighborhood, combine your subscriptions and mail a \$1 bill? That's the handy way to send money through the mails.)



(Happy Hunting Ground welcomes letters from sportsmen for this column. They should be short and to the point. Letters subject to editing for length. All letters must be signed with name and address of writer. No unsigned letters considered. If writer prefers, his name will not be used if he so indicates. No "politics"; no unsupported claims or contentions. Address letters to The Editor, Division of Game and Fish, Frankfort, Ky.)

NO. 1 ON THE LIST

To the Division:

Your circular today relative to the new magazine, Happy Hunting Ground. Attached check for \$1.00 is for subscriptions for Robert A. Blair and John L. Crawford. Best of luck with the venture in just every way, and anytime I can help, let me know. Am taking advantage of the free classified ad for the first issue, with copy attached.

**Robert A. Blair
Corbin**

(Note—Happy Hunting Ground calls attention to Mr. Blair as the first subscriber to the magazine among Kentucky Sportsmen. Booster Blair gets a vote of thanks.)

281—IN A CHUNK

To the Division:

Herewith names of 281 members of the Daviess County Game and Fish Association who are subscribing to your new magazine, Happy Hunting Ground.

Also our check in the amount of \$140.50 to cover amount of subscriptions at 50 cents each.

**George Cannon,
President, Daviess
County F. & G. Assn.**

(Note: The Daviess county group, and president, deserve special mention. As HHG went to press, they were responsible for more than half of all paid subscribers to the first issue.)

SUGGESTS LAW CHANGE

To the Division:

In the fall of 1943, quail were plentiful in some sections of this county (Whitley) and after a nice season of shooting there were plenty of quail left. Hence, there should have been plenty of quail in 1944, but such was not the case. In fact, there were very few birds to be found and most sportsmen did not attempt to hunt after this fact was discovered. But some hunted and killed the seed stock.

I think the Game and Fish Commission should be given the power to close a season when it is determined that it will be to the best interests of all sportsmen, and suggest that such a change in the law should be presented to the next Legislature.

**A. M. Ellison
President, Williamsburg Division
Whitley County Game & Fish Assn.**

COMPETITION

To the Division:

I am takin my pen in han to rite youall. Sum folks say life begins at 40. I just begun mine . . . bin at it since way back yonder in 1886. Shucks, a feller haint started livin til he takes up with huntin and fishin, I reckon. But what i started out ritin youall . . . on account sum fellers in ole Kaintuck got their

heads together an sed there twarent room fer two sportsmen maggerzines. Wal sir, since i was knee high to a grasshopper, my ole pappy sed to me, "son, did youall know whut made this U.S.A. great? Why, ever since ole Abe Lincoln was born in Kaintuck . . . competition (i reckon i spelled it rite) wuz that thar thing which made this country git ahead." You-all know how a pack of coon dogs gits to runnin? An thars allus one of em way out in front? Wal, sir, thats whut i mean wen i sed, "competition."

Mebbe I haint lived long enuf to see "ole Kaintuck" cum back to whar she is agoin to be the "happy huntin ground" but i shore know them thar G I Joes is agoin to have sumpin to say erbout it. Spesially them fellers on furrin soil.

**Rodd N. Gunn
Newport, Ky.**

NEED MORE EDUCATION

To the Division:

I am very glad to hear that Kentucky Division of Game and Fish is going to have a magazine. It is something that I think every true sportsman will appreciate and enjoy very much. As a member of a conservation club here in northern Kentucky, I know that a magazine of this type can and will do a lot towards conservation education of which we need so much in our "Happy Hunting Ground" State of Kentucky. I take this means to thank all members connected with this movement and wish Happy Hunting Ground true success.

**William F. Petri
Covington, Ky.**

INTEREST STIMULATOR

To the Division:

I received your general letter of recent date regarding your Happy Hunting Ground magazine. I have headed the list with the first 50c and we are working on the members of our club as fast as we can contact them. You will hear from our vice-president before very long with a list of subscribers.

Your magazine should create a lot of interest in Kentucky and be helpful to those who read it.

**Earl S. Pardue, President
Logan County Game & Fish Assn.
Russellville**

DON'T KILL THEM ALL

To the Division:

I am gratified that Kentucky once more has enough deer to warrant an open season in the Bullitt county section. However, I am alarmed at the announcement that the hunt would last "until the herd is exhausted."

It would be much better to have a short season reducing the herd considerably but leaving a goodly supply for the next hunt.

The short season would, in addition to reducing the herd, make the deer more

wary of men and cause them to stay farther from the "rocky farms" of Bullitt county and other cultivated farms.

I have just returned from a 1000-mile journey to hunt big game. The money I spent would gladly have been spent in Kentucky if there had been a place to hunt big game, deer or otherwise.

Several of my fellow officers and I expect and desire to participate in the controlled hunt, but it is our sincere prayer that all the years of building up our deer herd will not have been in vain, and the controlled hunt will really be a controlled hunt allowing only a limited number of deer to be killed.

I enclose \$1 in currency for two subscriptions to your new magazine.

**Marvin Almon
Louisville Police Dept.**

"VERY BEST SUCCESS"

To the Division:

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for which enter two subscriptions to the new Division Magazine, Happy Hunting Ground, as follows: Robert L. Cummins and Clark Brown. I personally, and in behalf of our club, wish the new magazine the very best of success.

**Robert L. Cummins—Secty-Treas.
Rockcastle Game & Fish Club
Mt. Vernon, Ky.**

"MORE POWER"

To the Division:

Enclosed find money order for one dollar to cover the subscriptions of the new magazine for Franklin Ransdell and James W. Graham. Am sure that each member of our club will want to subscribe when it is offered at our next meeting. Am also taking advantage of your free want ad—if you have the space.

More power to the Division, and my full cooperation at any time.

**Franklin Ransdell, President
Mercer County Game & Fish
Conservation Club
Harrodsburg, Ky.**

QUAIL AND FISH SEASONS

To the Division:

The average sportsman who has been afield in Kentucky has acquired a sufficient knowledge of wildlife to realize, and will agree, that our present season opening of November 20 is entirely too early for quail.

Some late hatchings have not reached maturity and are not able to cope with the accuracy of the present day hunter and modern fire arms. Also the condition of the cover is not suitable for dogs to do their best work because at this season of the year the weather has not been cold long enough to kill the green vegetation and could be injurious to the dog as well as being uncomfortable.

In the western part of Kentucky, streams in which both large and small mouth bass are found are too cold for spawning until the later days of May. Therefore it will be found that bass will be spawning during at least 15 days of June which is an open month for fishing, thereby depleting further our meager supply of these fish.

It is the duty of every sportsman to help conserve our supply of wildlife and it is the belief of the writer that keeping quail season closed until November 25 and close the season on fish from May 20 to June 20 will go a long ways toward this goal.

**Burnis Skipworth
Russellville, Ky.**

Our JOINING JUNIORS

Forty-four clubs organized; approximately 2,500 boys participating; the year's program shaped up and interest in it forecasting a gratifying success—that was the summary of the Division of Game and Fish Junior Organization by November 1.

Behind the brief facts lay months of planning and effort on the part of Ed Adams, superintendent of Junior Organization for the Division, and Director Earl Wallace, plus the on-the-spot help and enthusiasm of scores of school officials, members of senior sportsmen's groups acting as counselors, Division supervisors and conservation officers.

Tied in with the Junior Organization was the Division's educational section, with Jim Gilpin, his music and his moving pictures supplying the punch and the fun at organization meetings in many parts of Kentucky. How well the combination of resources thrown into the effort worked out is attested by the thousands of students and faculty members who heard the programs—and the thousands more who are waiting for the Junior Organization road show to arrive in their communities.

Junior Organization holds a top place

in the planning of Director Wallace for Kentucky's long-range game and fish program. In the youngsters he sees the men who, having learned the ways of woods and waters in their youth, will be fitted to better carry out the conservation work of the future than were the generations before them.

The sportsman's code; love of the out-of-doors for its own sake; the fascinating study of wildlife, and how that wildlife can be encouraged to thrive in even the unfriendly environment created by man—these, the director says, find ready acceptance in young minds. Once learned, they will not be forgotten.

To bring the program within reach of all boys in the state who are interested, Superintendent Adams and the local counselors of the junior groups are now engaged in carrying forward a 12-point plan of projects. Each club will have a project for each month of the year ending in September, 1946. The series got under way with the October meetings of the clubs devoted to field equipment and clothing, and November meetings given over to firearms and their safe and effective handling. December meetings continue with camping studies,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 17)



GRIN AND SAXOPHONE of Jim Gilpin, above, are known throughout Kentucky. Gilpin, superintendent of education for the Division of Game and Fish, is a popular hand at Junior Organization meetings. His camera brings back the record, too. Pictures of Juniors were made by him, and most of the others in this issue likewise.

Junior Organizations

TO NOVEMBER 1

TWO-CLUB SCHOOLS

School	City	County
Frankfort Schools	Frankfort	Franklin
Anchorage High	Anchorage	Jefferson
Jeffersontown High	Jeffersontown	Jefferson
Lawrenceburg City	Lawrenceburg	Anderson
Stamping Ground	Stamping Ground	Scott
Monticello High	Monticello	Wayne
Oxford High	Oxford	Scott
Albany School	Albany	Clinton
Tompkinsville High	Tompkinsville	Monroe
Burkesville High	Burkesville	Cumberland
Corbin High	Corbin	Whitley and Knox
Barbourville High	Barbourville	Knox
Knox Central High	Barbourville	Knox
Greenwood High	Greenwood	McCreary

ONE-CLUB SCHOOLS

John's Creek School	John's Creek	Pike
Virgie High	Virgie	Pike
Hellier High	Hellier	Pike
Cumberland High	Praise	Pike
Feds creek High	Feds creek	Pike
Phelps High	Phelps	Pike
Belfry High	Belfry	Pike
Martin High	Martin	Floyd
Garrett High	Garrett	Floyd
Prestonsburg High	Prestonsburg	Floyd
McDowell High	McDowell	Floyd
Betsy Layne High	Betsy Layne	Floyd
Auxier High	Auxier	Floyd
Wheelwright High	Wheelwright	Floyd
Maytown High	Maytown	Floyd
Wayland High	Wayland	Floyd

FOOTBALL PLAYERS, left, from Hazard High School dropped in at the Division of Game and Fish offices when they visited Frankfort to play the Capital City High team. When organization of their junior group gets under way, these lads will doubtless be prominent in it. Inspecting the wildlife exhibits at the Division offices are, standing, "Buttermilk" Manis, Dick Spaulding and Jack Reeve. Charles Adams hunches down to get a better look at a case of fur bearers. Right, Ed Adams, superintendent of Junior Organization, tells the boys something about the mounted fawn.



Joining Juniors

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17)

completing the in-the-field education of the boys. The remainder of the year's outline:

January—Fur bearing animals and trapping.

February—Food and cover protection of wildlife.

March—Explanation of game and fish laws.

April—Casting demonstrations.

May—Club contests in casting.

June—District casting contests.

July—State casting contest.

IN THE LAYOUT BELOW are some typical youngsters enrolled as officers and members of Junior Organizations. Top, left, are the officers of the John's Creek High School club; shown with Ed Adams, left to right, are Harold Coleman, president, Glenn Little, vice-president, Bobby Moore, secretary, and Elster Childers, treasurer. Below them is a picture of their club, with William McKinley Justice, counselor, at lower right. Next are the officers of the Cumberland High School club, left to right, Dickie Hatcher, president, Eddie McSerley, vice-president, Ray Mullins, secretary, and Estil Hagsden, treasurer,

August—Conservation poster making, with posters to be exhibited at the Kentucky State Fair.

September—Tree identification and study.

All projects will be carried out on a basis of competition within the clubs, the districts and the state. Topping the state-wide activities will be the appearance of the district winners of the bait casting competition at the State Fair in Louisville next September, for the junior bait casting championship contest. The winner will receive a prize offered by the Division of Game and Fish.

"In the years to come, with the long-

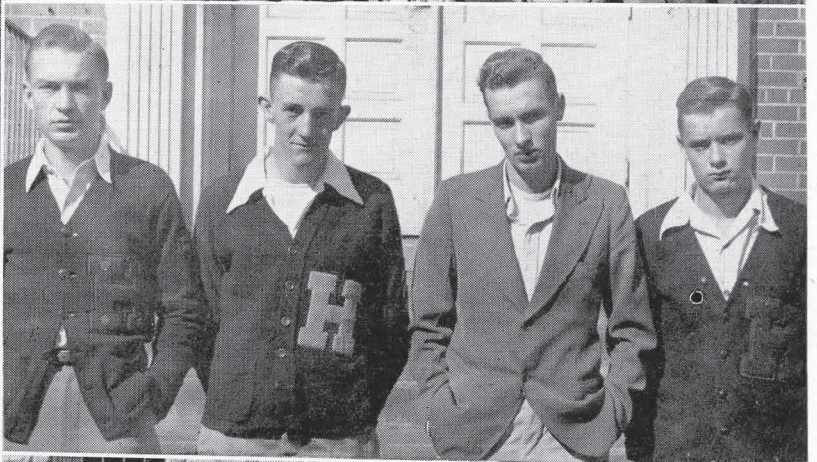
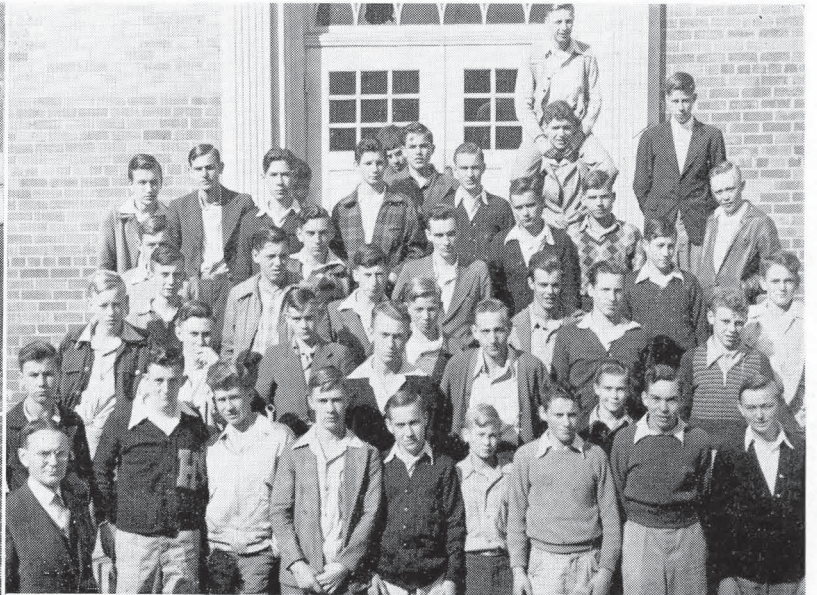
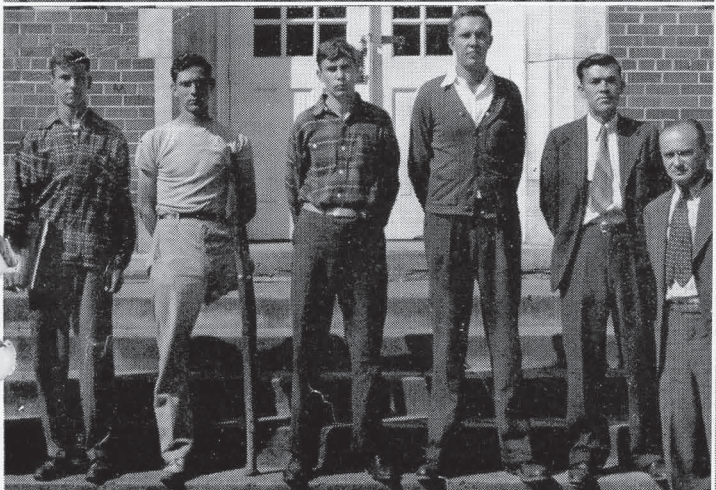
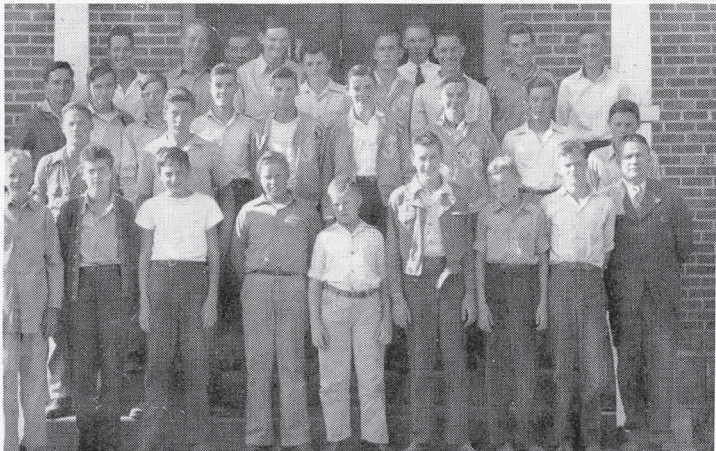
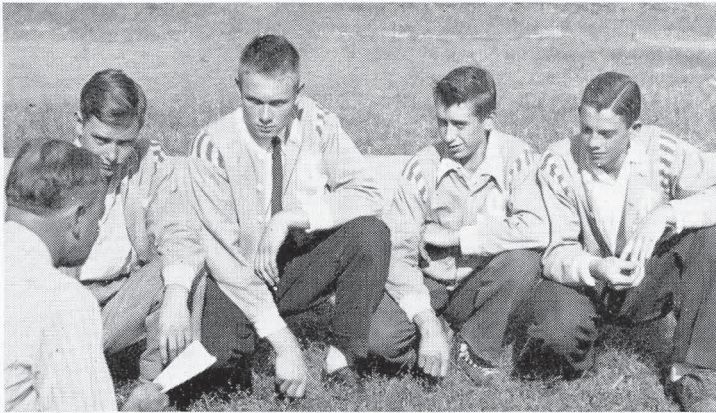
range program of Junior Organization in successful operation," Superintendent Adams says, "the future of wildlife in Kentucky will be assured."

—HHG—

Wooldridge Hound Wins

Hi, owned by S. L. Wooldridge, of Versailles, won the Derby event at the Kentucky foxhound field trials held at Carlisle, and becomes the first dog to be awarded the special trophy offered by the Game and Fish Commission for the event. The bitch's work was considered outstanding; her score was reported to be the highest in years.

shown with Mason Ramey, counselor and conservation officer, and Adams. Top, right, are members of the Hellier High club, and under them are their officers, left to right, Jack May, president, Henry Hatfield, vice-president, Curtis Williamson, secretary, and Ceecil McGuire, treasurer. Walter T. Brown is the Hellier club counselor. Bottom, right, is the Phelps High club, including in the group the officers, Herman Hunt, president, Joe Dick Scott, vice-president, J. P. McCoy, secretary, and Junior Haynes, treasurer. Claude L. Justice and R. E. Burnette are the club's counselors.



Wayland Mine Ends Pollution

THE Elk Horn Coal Corporation at Wayland, Ky., has effectively demonstrated that industry can find ways to control the sources of pollution resulting from its operations, and that in turn fishlife as a public resource will have its chance to thrive in clean waters.

A system to dispose of waste water from the corporation's coal cleaning plant—essentially, the routing of the waste into an abandoned mine—has been installed by Elk Horn at a cost of \$4,200. It costs the company about \$75 a month to operate the disposal unit, but the enterprise is on record to show that its attitude goes beyond costs.

"I and the other officials of our company are in warm accord with the program of the Division of Game and Fish. We are happy that we were able to do a worthwhile job in solving our problem here," wrote Edgar Dale, assistant general superintendent of Elk Horn, to E. R. Burke, Division supervisor at Prestonsburg.

"I want to thank you for being so co-operative and to express our desire to help you and the department further the program of conservation of fish and game whenever possible for us to do so."

History of the Elk Horn disposal system follows a pattern familiar over the state in the war-time years, and illustrates the point that while the war effort has been of paramount importance problems of stream pollution may now be expected to receive the attention of industry.

In 1941, tests were made of the waters of Right Beaver Creek, a potentially good bass stream, into which the waste water of Elk Horn's operations found its way via Steele's Creek. Analysis then showed the evidence of pollution, but action was held in abeyance with the onset of the war.

This year, with virtually the same conditions existing in Beaver Creek, Burke and the Floyd County Fish and Game Club again sought an indictment of the company. Dale, in charge of the Wayland mine, promptly sought Burke's help on the pollution question. Two elements entered the picture which pointed the way to solution.

One of these was the experience of the Consolidated Coal Company at Jenkins, which had eliminated its waste water pollution by running the waste into an abandoned mine shaft. Burke laid the facts before the company.

TIPPLE of the Elk Horn Coal Company is shown at right. Inset, Edgar Dale, in charge of the operation at Wayland, Ky., left, and Ed Burke, seventh district supervisor for the Division of Game and Fish, express a co-operative attitude with handshake. They are standing in front of the tank which is part of Elk Horn's system for cleaning its waste water.

The second was the thinking done by an employe of the company, which, at the time the complaint was made, had in effect an employes' suggestion system, with prizes offered for ideas bearing on the company's operations. The disposal system installed by Elk Horn was the outcome of one of the suggestions submitted. And it is doing the job; Right Beaver Creek runs clear.

The system is a comparatively simple job of engineering. A 10,000 gallon tank, set below the coal washer, receives the waste through a six-inch pipe. From the receiving tank, the waste is pumped about 200 yards into opening of the old mine. All possibility of overflow is eliminated.

Danger of particle-bearing water from the mine reaching running water is believed to be non-existent, though even if water did escape from the mine experience of the Jenkins system indicates that it would be clear after draining almost three miles through the mountain.

The Elk Horn company's pollution source ended, Burke reports that "Floyd county is cleaned up."

—HHG—

Sport—And Meat, Too

Jim Gilpin, superintendent of education for the Division of Game and Fish, keeps his shooting eye in, has fun, eliminates predators, and helps the meat supply. Between February 1 and November 1, this year, Gilpin killed 103 groundhogs. Exactly 100 of them found their way to dinner tables; at an average of 10 pounds, that's 1000 pounds of meat. During the same period, Gilpin's record shows 50 crows killed.

—HHG—

The State of Pennsylvania this year had the first legal open season on wild doves in more than 25 years.

COUNCIL IN ANTI-POLLUTION MOVE

The Kentucky Conservation Council, at its two-day annual meeting at Mammoth Cave in October, threw its weight behind the anti-pollution drive in the state of Kentucky.

A resolution approved by the meeting authorized the appointment of a committee to seek passage of legislation by the forthcoming 1946 General Assembly strengthening the movement to clean up Kentucky streams. It was the feeling of the group that the state must have legislation with adequate penalties if this important objective is to be achieved.

The Council heard discussions of stream pollution, of forestry, and of recreation in sessions devoted to extending the program which the state must undertake if it is to profit by the out-of-doors resources available in Kentucky.

Forestry particularly was emphasized as a prime resource, with reforestation visualized as productive of not only income in the form of lumber and allied industries but of enhancing the beauty of the Kentucky scene and being the main factor in restoration of wildlife.

Harold Browning, commissioner of conservation; Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Times; Alfred B. Hastings, of the Society of American Foresters, and Dr. E. R. Pohl, Game and Fish Commissioner, were among the speakers. Attending the conference were Director Earl Wallace and H. B. Newland, director of forestry for Kentucky, the latter a member of the arrangements committee.

Robert Blair, Corbin (see letter box column in this issue) was named president of the council.



Hunting Safe Sport— And Keep It That Way

More hunters than ever before in the nation's history are indicated for the years ahead, and special emphasis is being laid on safe handling of firearms by all agencies concerned with the greatest of outdoor sports.

Contrary to common belief, hunting is a "safe sport," but such organizations as the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute are campaigning under the slogan, "Let's Make a Safe Sport Safer."

The experience of an insurance company is given by the Institute to show that hunting is a comparatively safe diversion. The company found that, during 1943, only one claim in 24 filed as a result of sport or recreational accidents arose because of hunting.

Copies of the new, illustrated "Ten Commandments of Safety," for distribution by sportsmen's organizations may be obtained free by addressing the Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 103 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

—HHG—

Perry Sportsmen Stock Streams With Own Fish

The Perry County Fish and Game Club, which operates a good-producing fish pond, distributed several thousand fish, including 2,000 bass, to streams in the Perry county area during October.

The distribution was made under the supervision of E. R. Burke, seventh district supervisor of the Division of Game and Fish and represented a cooperative effort by club members and business firms.

Assisting the club members were the state militia unit, Hazard Ice Cream and Milk Company, Andy Pence Grocery, T. D. Draughn Plumbing Company and Kentucky and West Virginia Power company.

The pond will be put into production again after some work has been done on it, the club reported.

—HHG—

Quail Study Available

An instructive booklet on the propagation of Bobwhite quail, which would be of special interest to sportsmen's organizations contemplating a quail project, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents a copy.

Written by wildlife experts, the booklet is well illustrated, gives plans for brooder and colony houses, breeding pens, hatching boxes and other equipment. It discusses breeding, diet, disposal of stock and similar subjects. Request conservation bulletin No. 10 of the Fish and Wildlife Service.



JUDGING the Happy Hunting Ground cover contest, above, are from left Earl Wallace, director of Division of Game and Fish; D. T. Caywood, managing editor, Frankfort Journal; Harold Browning, conservation commissioner, and J. B.

Miller, chairman of Game and Fish Commission. Ken Taylor, fifth judge, could not be present but passed on the pictures at Louisville. Serious expressions on faces of panel are no gags; their opinions were ruggedly defended.

Paducah Man Wins Cover Contest

That appealing picture of a young Llewellyn setter bitch, "Wench," on the cover page is from the camera of Joe LaGore, managing editor of the Paducah Sun-Democrat. LaGore won first prize in the Happy Hunting Ground contest among Kentucky amateur photographers to supply the first cover picture.

It was no walkaway for "Wench," but her victory was clear cut. She had most of her competition from other western Kentucky entries, and finished up with a score of 14 points in the judging. In all, 25 entries were received, and among them seven won at least one point from the judges.

"Wench" is doubtless familiar to many Kentuckians. The picture won a blue ribbon at the Kentucky State Fair this year, attesting to its excellence. Judges were not informed of that fact, and all pictures were considered anonymously. They were referred to by number only.

Second place went to a shot of ducks on an ice-covered stretch of water, submitted by Mrs. Owen Bayse, of Carpenters Lake, which received 10 points. Third went to another Paducah man, J. Clyde Wilson, recording secretary of the McCracken County Game and Fish Protective Association, who was accorded nine points for his fine picture of two hunters and their bag of geese.

Several excellent scenery photographs were entered, but all were spring or summer scenes, and held to be inappropriate for the present season by the judges.

Judges of the contest were J. B. Miller, chairman of the Game and Fish Commission; Harold Browning, commissioner of conservation; Earl Wal-

lace, director of the Game and Fish Division; D. T. Caywood, managing editor of the Frankfort State Journal, and Ken Taylor, assistant sports editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Each judge scored 4 points for his first choice, 3 for second, 2 for third and 1 for fourth. The high point total determined the winner. "Wench" received two firsts and two seconds, for the winning score of 14 points.

—HHG—

Herrington Lake

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

sible to determine and correct in a few months a situation which has existed for a number of years in which so many different natural factors are concerned.

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Moffett, James W. 1943. A preliminary Report on the Fishery of Lake Meade. Trans. Eighth No. Amer. Wildlife Conf. Pages 179-186.
Aldrich, A. D. 1943. Natural Production of Pond Fish in Waters near Tulsa, Oklahoma. Trans. Eighth No. Amer. Wildlife Conf. Pages 163-168.

—HHG—

Pictures Always Wanted

The Division of Game and Fish will welcome your pictures of Kentucky out-of-doors. That big fish; the good quail bag; action pictures of the hunt; and especially pictures of fish and game club activities, and good conservation practices are all desired. Send good clear pictures, enlargements if possible, or the negatives, and full information.

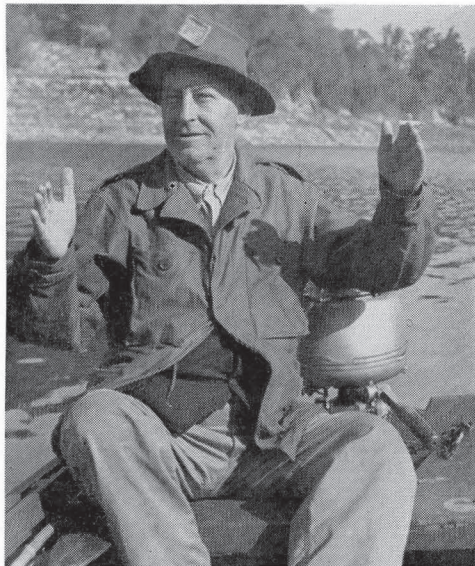
—HHG—

The 1946 North American Wildlife Conference will be held March 11, 12, 13 at New York. Headquarters will be Hotel Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fisherman Also States The Case

Before the Herrington Lake story is finally wrapped up, it might be well to get an opinion from Old Mr. Fisherman, himself. In this case, Henry (Frosty) Hammer, of Lexington, will do nicely as the spokesman.

Frosty is 69. He has been catching



FISHERMAN FROSTY

He could be measuring the one that got away, or the one that didn't. He's hooked both kinds.

fish since the days in Ohio when he wasn't much bigger than the white perch he hauled out of the streams with a hook on the end of a string. He spends

lots of time, now, at Herrington—and catches fish there.

What's with the fishing in the lake is simply this, Frosty says: The fish don't have to work for a living. (And this diagnosis by Frosty pre-dates the conclusions of the experts; he isn't second guessing.)

"I'm talking about those shad," says Frosty. "There are plenty of bass, but with all those shad minnows around they just get fat and lazy. Get rid of the shad and I think there'll be good fishing in Herrington."

Like many others, Frosty recalls the fine fishing at Herrington when the waters of the lake were first impounded. But the years have brought the shad and that's the answer to the lack of interest by bass in lures of the man-made varieties.

On the side of high bass population, Frosty says that last April he had to put in only a couple of hours to catch eight or 10. Fall fishing's good there, too, and if July and August are bad months, maybe—just maybe—people expect too much from the well-fed game fish on a hot day, Frosty says, implying that moving around and acting peppy doesn't sit well with any type of creature in hot weather. And also:

"The old saying about a fish not knowing your hook from mine, but you have to know how to get him on it and what to do after he gets there, has something to do with fishing at Herrington," says Frosty.

the timber for the mills, and cleared new ground; we cleaned the fields plumb to the water's edge, and dumped the brush and waste in the river. We clogged the channel and brought floods; we ruined ourselves before we knew it, trying to make a lot of money. Cut away the timber, washed away our soil and killed our fish. It's a shame, but the damage is done, so there's nothin' left to do only build her back.

"I'm too old now to work at the restoration, but I can preach it, and right now the young fellers who own the land on Sandy should get busy and re-forest and farm correctly with plenty of cover crops so they can rebuild and hold their soil. Erosion control is the answer, and if we can get the Sandy valley re-timbered we'll get the fish back.

"Sandy was once a third wider than it is now and twice as deep. It may never get like that again, but the land owners along the river can sure bring clear water and fish again if they've a mind to. If they ain't, we should have laws to make 'em. They could lessen floods, too."

This lengthy expostulation sapped a lot of energy from the old man—but not all. His eyes, somewhat watery, sought the tackle kit again, and he literally dived toward it. A gnarled,

MAKING LAWS FIT MEANS "TINKERING"

That game and fish laws require constant "tinkering" to make them fit clearly all possible situations is pointedly illustrated by the fact that the present Kentucky laws can be interpreted to make size and bag limits of fish apply to private ponds and reservoirs.

Discussing the question whether such limits apply to private ponds, Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit points out the "illogical situation" which actually exists in the laws because no distinction is drawn between public and private waters in the section reading "No persons shall take or have in his possession more than . . ." with the limitations on size and number following.

It has never been a policy of the Division of Game and Fish to apply limitations to privately-owned waters, the attorney general notes, and adds the belief that it was not the intent of the legislature to make them apply. However, he says:

"It is recommended that the Commission propose to the General Assembly that the words 'public waters' be inserted in this section in order to resolve all doubt as to the application of the law."

—HHG—

Crittenden Club Pledges Efforts Of All Members

The Crittenden County Game and Fish Protective Association called a special meeting to hear Ed Ray, first district wildlife supervisor, and John DeLime, game refuge and hunting areas supervisor, explain the program of the Division of Game and Fish.

That meeting was scheduled to be followed up with another, club officers report, to thoroughly link the club with the Division program in all respects.

"All members of this association are backing any and all plans the Division may make," the report declared, "and the Division is privileged to call on any member for assistance at any time when such is found desirable."

—HHG—

More than 1,450,000 federal duck stamps were sold in the United States and its territories during the 1944-45 migratory waterfowl season.

shaking hand came up with "that contraption." Quick as a flash he removed the cover, and again he gloriol in the contents. He held it in tender caress for long moments, then replaced the cover and handed it back.

We waved it away, saying, "You keep it, Uncle; we have another."

His eyes brightened. He extended a weathered hand and said, "Thanks Son. They ain't nothin' better'r Kentucky Bourbon."

You Keep That One

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12)

brief moment in thought, as if trying to recall another episode. His eyes roved a bit and came to rest on the tackle kit. He edged toward it, quite like a lad trying to reach into something, unseen. Suddenly he was talking again.

"Yessir, Son, there used to be plenty of fish in Sandy. Pike and bass in every hole, and some of the pike six or seven feet long and as big as a fence post. In fact a feller got one up at the dam one time that was bigger'n a post, and he stuck its head over one as proof. Yep, there used to be some dandies around here."

THIS last gave us the opening we wanted, and as he edged another bit toward the tackle box, we fired the question, "What became of all the fish, Uncle?"

He straightened up and literally exploded with anger. Bright eyes flashing, and fists shaking, his quivering voice lifted to a shout that carried far.

"We killed 'em," he bellowed. "Killed 'em with pollution, erosion, and of trying to get rich. I'm guilty, and every land owner and tenant up and down this river is guilty. We cut off

Roving Ambassadors



GATHERED AT FRANKFORT for a meeting of district supervisors were the six men pictured. They are shown, in front of the State Office Building where the Division of Game and Fish has headquarters, with a shotgun and some conversation for atmosphere. Ed Ray, Benton, first district, holds the gun. Left to right, the others are John Morris, Elizabethtown, fourth; R. W. James, Louisville, fifth; Cliff Sipe, Louisville, third; W. H. Buchanan, Barbourville, ninth, and M. W. Chapman, Lancaster, sixth. Not present, Horace Beard, Greenville, second district, E. R. Burke, Prestonsburg, seventh, and John W. Currie, Rosslyn, eighth.

AN innovation in Kentucky, and perhaps without exact parallel in the United States, was the establishment in the spring of 1945 of district supervisors for the Game and Fish Division—one in each of the nine congressional districts of the state. By November, all of the nine positions had been filled.

Director Wallace conceived the supervisor plan as placing in the field men who would be, in effect, assistant directors. It is the job of the supervisors to co-ordinate within their districts all phases of the Division's program. They report directly to Mr. Wallace.

They are roving ambassadors—points of immediate contact with the public. They spearhead, in conjunction with the Division's regular educational section, the drive to inform the public of the Division's policies and plans. They are charged with the duty of keeping the director informed at all times of conditions within their areas, and of representing him on the spot. They file daily written reports with the director.

The supervisors assist conservation officers in law enforcement activities, help train them. They hold quarterly meetings of the officers, informal schools where ideas and information are traded, problems threshed out, and policies explained. They share the responsibility, too, for keeping their districts' enforce-

ment contingents staffed with good men.

The supervisors are to work closely with sportsmen's organizations, assisting them on projects and programs, advising them of worthwhile hunting and fishing activities. They are key men in the Division's junior club plan, and are available to the Division's superintendents for special work in law enforcement, fisheries, game management, education and publicity.

As the Division program becomes rooted, and the long-range aspects of the restoration of wildlife resources in Kentucky take hold, the district supervisors will play increasingly vital roles.

—HHG—

Pass This Copy On

After you are through with this copy of Happy Hunting Ground, pass it on to a sportsman friend. A limited number of this issue has been printed; help the Division of Game and Fish reach the widest possible audience.

—HHG—

The fur of weasels and other animals does not change color in winter because of colder weather. Instead, the change is brought about by shorter days, and consequently the lessening of exposure to daylight. Applying this finding, growers of fur animals are today controlling light in pens and producing coats of winter color at all seasons of the year. This "steal" on nature is similar to forcing chickens to lay and plants to bloom by adding illumination.

Future—Not Past

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

that have been the order in the past. If we are going to advance, we have to have something different—something definite and something that other states have proved as aid to wildlife restoration. Let's not criticize the employes of the Division whenever they point to the successful programs of other states as comparisons. Kentucky has had nothing to point to and these references are made to convince others that our program is sound.

We are all working for the same objective. We are all going to make some mistakes. We should try to eliminate the possibility of these mistakes by constructive argument rather than by malicious criticisms.

The Division is going to give the League of Kentucky Sportsmen every cooperation because we need the League and want it to be bigger and better. All employes are primed to devote themselves to aiding in making a better League of Kentucky Sportsmen.

Public criticism tears down all our efforts. It is better to bring your pet peeves to those to whom they are directed than to advertise what you think is deficiency. With all of us pushing forward, by building up rather than tearing down, Kentucky wildlife will benefit.

—HHG—

Forest Fires Threat Until Mid-December

With average weather conditions prevailing, the hazard of forest fires will be present until at least mid-December in Kentucky, according to officials of the Cumberland National Forest. Their warning applied particularly to the Cumberland Forest area.

Fires in the area during November threatened homes, and in some cases attempts to control the blazes by back-firing resulted only in burning over other tracts and without accomplishing the purpose intended. Fire fighters were cautioned against starting back-fires except as a last resort.

The officials repeated the instructions to "break every match before throwing it away" and "stamp all cigarettes into the mineral soil."

—HHG—

The Sportsman's Creed

I will buy my hunting and fishing licenses. I will abide by the game and fish laws. I will protect wildlife and thus by my example induce others to do the same. I will respect the farmer's property and will not hunt or fish thereon without permission. I will be a 100 per cent sportsman in a community of sportsmen.

—HHG—

The State of Rhode Island is offering \$50,000 for a study of pollution in rivers and harbors of that state if industry will match the amount.



This isn't the first time an editorial idea went haywire. Nor will it be the last. . . This column was figured to be a sort of catch-all—things were supposed to appear in it that might be interesting, but really didn't matter a lot. But events have conspired to make the first Water Haul very much worth reading, in the opinion of the moderator. At least, for quite a way down.

Following is a discussion that concerns, first of all, a man and his dog. The man is F. L. Ransdell of Harrodsburg; his dog is Gypsy's Neptune Rex—may his tribe increase. Ransdell is high on Neptune Rex, says he's a great dog—as what owner of what dog doesn't. That's good enough for us. Neptune Rex is a great dog.

Starting out the magazine, the Division offered space for a sportsmen's exchange, as a free service to Kentucky game and fish license buyers. A bulletin was sent out to clubs, telling of the idea and inviting ads. Ransdell, president of the Mercer County Game and Fish Conservation Club, received the bulletin and promptly submitted an ad. (Incidentally, he sent money for his own and another club member's subscription.) Complications set in at that point.

Ransdell worded his ad about Neptune Rex at stud to include the stud fee. He added that a few selected bitches would be accepted on a pup proposition. The idea of the exchange was to keep commercial aspects out of it—business costs money in terms of advertising—to keep it on a simple buy, sell, swap basis between individual sportsmen. Anybody knows that's a hard thing to do and will continue to be tough to handle.

So here was the first case. Where did "free" stop and "pay" start? Who better to ask that Ransdell? . . . We wrote him and asked him. We said we'd take a free ad, stating the pup proposition, figuring that was of definite interest to sportsmen and was good out-doors talk since it was aimed at breeding better dogs. But, if he wanted the stud fee in, that was getting a bit over the line and would cost him \$1.40. Here's his reply, with more editorial red meat in it than this column moderator could write in a blue moon:

"In reply to your letter, I did not give the commercial side of my ad a thought, because I had never offered my dog at stud before. I really wrote the ad thinking it might help the magazine along. If we as sportsmen would all contribute something . . . and that was all I had to offer.

"I think your explanation was exactly right and any ad that might have a fixed price would come under commercial advertising. So I am enclosing a check for 1.40 and you may run the ad in both departments, if you want to, as I do have the best blood lines in the country and only expect to accept a very few bitches since I am not in the game for dollars and cents."

Franklin Ransdell's ad in the classified section looks pretty lonesome. That is because HHG had not intended to run commercial advertising in this issue. Sportsman Ransdell deserves to break that notion, too. With his money, yes; but much

more so with his concise words which are a conservation program in themselves: "If we as sportsmen would all contribute something," and, "I am not in the game for dollars and cents."

Neptune Rex gets no free advertising in the sportsmen's exchange. We have an idea the paid ad will be sufficient.

Why s-u-r-e! Happy Hunting Ground was bound and determined to get old Dan'l Boone up there on the cover design. Nobody more appropriate . . . You might be interested in how this magazine got the name: Director Wallace just pulled it out of the traditional air.

There are two ways to look at that name. You can make with the wry face and say, "Yeah. So what is there to hunt?" Or you can say, "That's what we want Kentucky to be—at least, as close as we can get to it." The name is a perpetual challenge. That's why the director chose it.

Note to Fishermen F. C. Donahue and Bob Lynch, of Covington: Here's that apology for messing up the pictures of you two at Herrington Lake.

Pat Lane, the Barbourville squirrel caller, got a lot of publicity for his stunt about calling the chatterers with a sheep bell. The item even landed on the editorial page of the Louisville Times, in the form of a gag, complete with illustration.

Grim humor . . . Tommy Boles and Elmer Churchill wasted no time at all in looking for cover when the bushwhacker on the Barren river opened up. Tommy told this one after the episode, with Elmer doing the talking: "I never saw a forest with so many big trees in it that turned into saplings so quick!"

Mack Wilson, c.o. at Somerset, dropped us a note about the Sinking Creek pollution situation. And his complimentary close, pertinent to the subject was: "Yours for sparkling, babbling brooks—." Maybe it would be a good idea if every sportsman, nature lover and just folks who like clean water to drink would sign all their letters similarly. Sort of a babbling campaign.

Certainly hope the printer doesn't yield to temptation and put a "t" in the name of that creek.—j. f.

Hands Up in Blue Grass

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13)

nation for wealth of out-of-door resources.

The pattern of the Blue Grass revival, important for the elements which went into the first phases, is important equally for the steps that followed. First was the election of new officers and the overhauling of the club machinery.

Within two weeks of the dinner meeting, the club named Welch as president; R. A. Sparks, vice-president; James B. Moore, Jr., secretary; and T. J. Brandenburg, treasurer. Directors chosen are H. H. Leet, Kermit Farmer, Henry Henderson, J. D. Curry, Jr., E. H. McGruder, George D. Karsner, Dr. L. T. Marshall, Dr. L. K. Reister, A. M. Hall, Farra McDowell, James Proctor, H. K. Gayle, Cecil Bell, W. K. King, J. D. Green, Dan Estill, W. L. Blythe, Ollie Hurst and J. S. Mayhan.

Nineteen directors were chosen, based on the membership which bounced from

CLUBS ORGANIZE IN EASTERN COUNTIES

Two new sportsmen's organizations, the Wolfe County Fish and Game Association and the Morgan County Fish and Game Club, have been added to the list of Kentucky clubs, and a third, the Three Forks Fish and Game Association of Lee county, has reorganized.

Active in the club work was Conservation Officer Garrett Childers, who reports that the Wolfe county group received its initial "push" from the Wolfe County Kiwanis club. Childers met with the Kiwanis club and presented the objectives of the Division of Game and Fish, the club in turn voting to sponsor a conservation organization.

Of the charter members of the new club, 32 Kiwanians are members. Kiwanis furnished the officers, too. They are D. Earl Miller, Helechawa, president; Mountie Lovelace, Campton, vice-president; Scott McClure, Hazel Green, secretary, and Herbert Holbrook, Pine Ridge, treasurer.

The bird committee lists Roy Cecil, Hazel Green, and Charles E. Gabbard, Campton; the fish committee is composed of James I. Hellen, Jr., Hazel Green; Taylor Booth, Jr., Campton, and I. H. Thiessen, Pine Ridge. Henry A. Stovall, Hazel Green, is club representative.

The Morgan county club gets its program under way with Dr. Alex Spencer, president; Jay Friend, vice-president; Bernard Whitt, secretary, and Elmer Craft, treasurer. The bird committee includes Lyle Tackett, Herbert Trainer and Herbert Wells; on the fish committee are Rex Byrd, Goebel Ratliff and Carl Reeves, and club representative is Ova Haney. All are from West Liberty.

J. S. Darch heads the Three Forks group as president. Ed Mays is vice-president; Harley Flynn, secretary, and S. A. Thompson, treasurer. Darch, Conley Isiacs and C. D. Stamper form the fish committee; Flynn and Floyd Farmer the committee on birds, and Dr. G. T. Smith is club representative.

17 paid up to 110 at the dinner, and expanded to 300 within a few weeks. But 300 is not the goal. The goal reads: 1,000 members. And by November a drive was on, sparked by publicity in Lexington newspapers, radio and through window displays and posters, to attain that goal. Lexington firms were generous with facilities and money. Several paid for radio time and advertising space.

Nor were the individuals of the club permitted to sit back, and let the familiar committee of "Georges" carry on. Every member was charged with the duty of recruiting five new members.

In the language of the Blue Grass, they're off and headed into the first turn. The Derby distance is there to be run; this is no sprint.

Notice of

ADVERTISING POLICY

The Division of Game and Fish recognizes that advertising of goods and services linked to the out-of-doors is of interest to sportsmen, and that this magazine represents an attractive medium to sellers of such goods and services.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUND invites display advertising for the February and April issues, 1946, on the following basis:

Acceptable Advertising

Goods and services offered must pertain to the out-of-doors, to the needs of sportsmen and sportswomen. Examples: Restaurants, resorts, hotels, taverns; transportation and allied businesses; hunting, fishing and outdoor game equipment of all kinds; photography supplies; food and drink; personal services.

Copy Data

Advertising copy must be submitted laid out, marked and ready for the printer. The Division does not employ an advertising agency or maintain a regular advertising department. Column width, 2½ inches. Page print size, 8 by 11 inches. Black and white only.

Deadlines

For the February issue, copy must be in the Division office not later than December 22. For the April issue, not later than February 20.

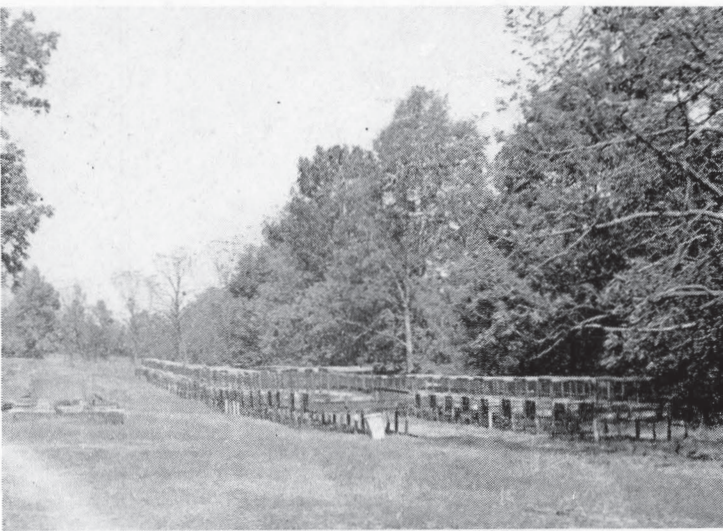
Rates

Rates sent on request. Address the Editor. Rates will be based on the circulation of 12,000 copies, minimum, for the February and April issues.

BUSINESS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 35 cents per line. Approximately 7 words to the line. Same copy restrictions and deadlines, as above, apply. Not to be confused with the Sportsmen's Exchange column.

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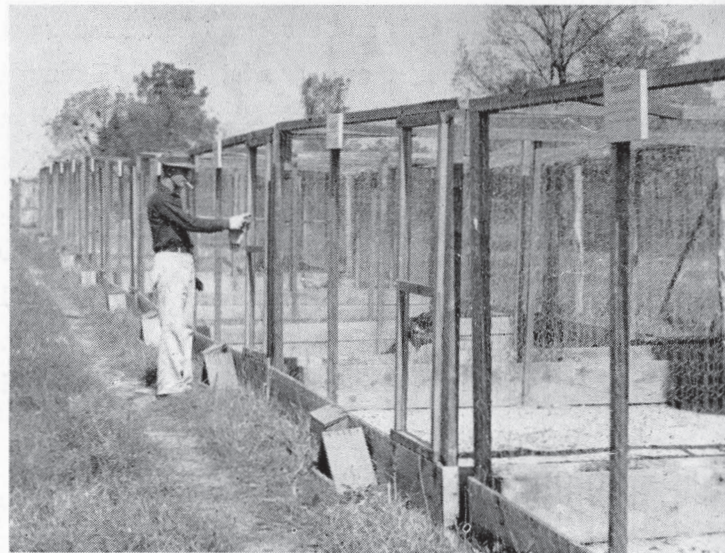
Above, a view of the quail holding pens at the Division game farm near Frankfort, on Louisville Pike.



Above, white pine seedlings. Below, Gayle Clements feeds exotic pheasants on exhibition at farm

The Game Farm

Kentucky's first state-owned facilities exclusively for the propagation of game birds and animals, and trees and shrubs for the improvement of wildlife environment, began operations in May, 1945. The project occupies a tract of over 70 acres near Frankfort, costing \$12,575. Development of the farm has been hindered by shortages of labor and materials, but a start has been made and the project will move rapidly ahead as conditions become more favorable. Director Wallace envisions the farm as one day supplying all quail necessary for restocking, and to serve as a laboratory for experimentation with other bird species. From the nursery will come seedlings and shrubs to provide cover and food. Important, too, will be the value of the farm as an object lesson in conservation.



In the layout below: 1—Bowen Carter, game farm administrator, left, discusses raccoon pen construction with Joe Ryan, carpenter foreman. 2—Doris Herndon, clerk-stenographer for the Division, tickles chin of Ginger, rare albino fawn. This

represents a one-in-20,000 ratio in species. 3—Laying out a bed for seedlings; house temporarily used for storage and office is in background. 4—Quail colony houses; farm has nine, with approximately 30 more scheduled to be built. 5—Some of the 30-odd raccoons now at the farm. Division is buying 100 more.

