

# New Jersey *Outdoors*



**January  
1969**

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REFERENCE  
DEPARTMENT

# Hot Stove League

**Those who think** that the "hot stove league" vanished with the general store pot-bellied stove and the cracker barrel just haven't wandered into a local fishing tackle emporium lately.

This institution still functions throughout the U.S. After all, the average red-blooded American has to have a place to hang out and discuss topics of mutual interest with his fellow man.

As a kid, he had a club house on a vacant lot, or a little platform built in the old apple tree in the backyard. As a teenager the local drug store fountain, or a particular street corner sufficed for a hang-out.

Adults require similar spots to satisfy their togetherness instincts. Women do their gabbing in the beauty parlor, or over a card table at the weekly afternoon bridge session. Fishermen, however, have another alternative.

Almost any sporting goods store has a spot where a group of men can gather around and compare notes about fish and fishing. Here a man can look, listen and learn.

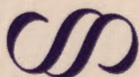
As a member of the local hot stove league he can finger a new lure, or flex a new rod without a cent in his pocket.

He can listen to the big boys, compare notes with fellow anglers, learn to stretch the truth in telling about his own fishing exploits, and find out where the best fishing holes are.

Membership in this great angling fraternity is not regulated by income, position, or a man's ancestors. All he needs to become initiated into this organization is to prove that he's as anxious to get out on the water as the others. If he's a fisherman, he's welcome to pull up a chair and become a member of the group.

So, men, if you're not already a member of your local angler's hot stove league, go down to the tackle store and join up.

Of course, it won't compare with actually being out on the water, but remember, the next thing to fishing is talking about it. #



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**In This Issue**

Hot Stove League.....Inside Front Cover

Gun Handling ..... 3

Extended Season ..... 6

Why Do They Hunt? ..... 8

Going Ice Fishing? ..... 9

Prosperstown Lake ..... 10

Two Game Dinners ..... 15

The Barn Owl ..... 17

Project Secure ..... 18

Turkey Shoots ..... 20

Slippery Elm ..... 22

How's Your Shootin' IQ? ..... 24

Dozens of Cousins ..... 25

Ducks—Identification ..... 26

Council Highlights ..... 28

Prosperstown Lake Tract ..... 31

Violators Roundup ..... 32

Fur, Fin and Campfire.....Inside Back Cover

**Cover—"Screech Owl"—J. Tourine**

The screech owl is quite common in New Jersey where it is more often heard than seen. It is our only small owl with ear-tufts. Two color phases, red-brown and gray, occur in this species. The small size of the screech owl almost assures us that it is an unlikely predator of game birds and mammals. It is, in fact, a very valuable mouser and insect control bird.

—National Wildlife Federation

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*Boys and guns go together—responsible boys, that is*

# Gun Handling

for lads – and dads

By John Madson and Ed Kozicky

A real rifleman lived in our town. We boys held him in great awe, for he had shot in the national rifle matches at Camp Perry and knew more about guns than any other man in our small world.

One day a boy showed him a birth-day .22. The man took the little rifle, carefully opened the action, and inspected the chamber to see that it was empty. He then sighted the rifle and pronounced it "a beaut."

The boy asked: "How come you opened the bolt? My gun ain't loaded."

The old rifleman replied: "In the first place, it ain't a gun. It's a rifle. And I figured it wasn't loaded, but didn't know *for sure*. And because you handed me the rifle with the action closed, *neither did you!*"

Since then we've watched many such men, and their gunmanship. When they handed a gun to another man, the gun's action was open. It is one old gunner's courtesy to another—and the unwritten law of never taking anyone's word that a gun is unloaded. Our point is simply this: the *real* shooter never takes chances. He never relaxes his vigilance when he handles firearms. Thus it must be with boys.

Boys and guns go together as naturally as boys and dogs. But when a boy becomes a shooter, he must put

childish horseplay behind him. When the young shooter is entrusted with a gun, it means that someone believes he is old enough to use it safely and well. His gun is a man-sized responsibility. He should use it as often as possible—for shooting skill is honed with practice—but always remembering that a gun is a man's tool and not a boy's toy. A good gun, used with proper ammunition, is no more dangerous than an axe or saw. It is only a tool. It is the person handling the gun who makes it dangerous or unsafe.

Never miss a chance to go afield with experienced shooters. But beware going afield with guns and other youngsters. Sure, your buddies are interested in shooting. But it's not your job to teach them. Unless you have capable adult supervision, don't go shooting with kids who have little or no gun training. We know many gray-haired hunters who pick their field companions on the basis of safe gun-handling and not just friendship alone—which is one reason they've lived long enough to have gray hair.

You must always be watchful with guns and gunning, but there are certain times when you must be doubly alert:

1. When you've had just enough experience to think you know all the answers, and grow careless.

## . . . Gun Handling

You may "know" the answers, but have your subconscious mind and reflexes been thoroughly trained in safe gun-handling?

2. When you're carrying a gun over rough country, windfalls, ditches, fences, or handling a gun around home, camp, or car.
3. During a plinking session when everyone is out to have fun and burn ammo, and someone is tempted to "horse around."
4. Late in a hunt when everyone is tired and reflexes are dulled and gun-carrying becomes sloppy.
5. During the hunt when game appears. This burning excitement cannot be duplicated in a hunter safety class or training range. Anticipate this great excitement, and double your caution when it comes.

If a hunting companion ignores safety rules, tell him about it. He may be a close friend, but when he is careless with his gun he is careless with your life. This is a deadly insult. It simply means that he doesn't care enough about you to handle his gun properly, or take the time to learn how. If he doesn't mend his ways, limit your friendship to a safe ball diamond or swimming pool.

As you would never trust an "unloaded" gun, never trust a gun that is "on safe." A safety catch is only a mechanical device, and devices can fail. It is the least reliable of a gun's safety features—far more important are your own good judgment, skill and

the ingrained habits of safe gun-handling. Of course, part of that good judgment dictates proper use of your gun's safety catch. It should be "off" only as you are actually shooting, and should be snapped "on" as you lower the gun from your shoulder. It's a good idea to finger the safety while hunting—to check it constantly with your fingertips to make certain that it is engaged.

When you handle, carry or shoot a gun, do it in a way that keeps you in full control of the muzzle. Keep that business-end pointed in such a way that if the gun goes off, you'll have nothing to regret. The cardinal principle of gun safety is never to point a gun at anything you do not wish to shoot. There are no exceptions to this rule.

At all times, know exactly where your shooting companions are. In the field, be constantly aware of their locations and never relax your vigil over your friends. Guard them against shooting danger; you'll also be guarding yourself.

Never take loaded guns into an automobile, house or camp. There is no good reason to. Sure, we know about burglars, chicken hawks and things that go "bump" in the night. And we repeat: you have no good reason for keeping a loaded gun in camp, car or house.

The National Rifle Association has developed an outstanding hunter safety program, with qualified instructors. There's probably a hunter safety course available near your home. Drop a postcard to your state game or conservation department and find out. The



*The warm rapport generated between father and son*

N.R.A. Hunter Safety patch on your hunting coat is something to be proud of, for it implies that you have learned the rules of a game where mistakes can't be corrected with an eraser.

When a boy is given his first gun (or given the right to earn it), he is paid a great compliment. It means that his

father trusts his son's judgment, that he is inviting him to share men's games in a man's world, and that he recognizes his son as having grown beyond boyhood.

Your dad is right. You may not yet be a man, but you're more than a boy. Don't let us old folks down. #

# Extended Season

## for upland game can be enjoyable

By William E. Peterman, Supervisor  
Public Relations

Photographs by Harry Grosch

**Many hunters today** call it “quits” after the close of the regular deer season and thereby miss a lot of excellent hunting provided by the extended season on grouse, quail, and squirrel available under present fish and game regulations.

One of the nicest parts of this hunting season is the lack of pressure—you may not see another hunter all day. As we get into January and February, the weather may not always be cooperative, but for those who venture out, it can be a productive trip.

Since my field of endeavor is Public Relations with the Division of Fish and Game, we feel that periodically we should experience that which we offer as advice to the sportsman.

This article, including pictures, depicts our grouse hunting experiences. “Our” being brother Dick, fish and game photographer Harry Grosch, and myself. (Oh yes, and bird-dog “Dinger!”)

Our trips, one to Stokes State Forest early in January, and the other one closer to home on the last day of the season, didn’t produce the kind of results so often seen in articles found in sporting magazines. However, both trips were thoroughly enjoyed. Grouse were seen and shots were had, so what more can one ask?

Two incidents occurred, only one caught by the photographer. Dinger trying to cross a brook with thin ice fell in. And, the problem we had getting her out! The other, not caught on film, was Dinger forsaking grouse-hunting and searching for other game, flushing a rabbit and taking off after it—much to the chagrin of her bird-dog owner. Such incidents add much to any hunting trip, as many sportsmen will verify.

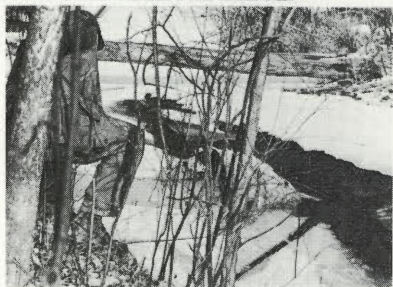
So, for those who have the time and are able to cope with the elements, there is good shooting available, and we heartily recommend post-season hunting trips.

The Good Lord willin’, we’ll be trying our luck again. With straighter shooting, maybe we’ll be able to come up with the typical “story-book” ending. #

*’Twas an enjoyable hunt with  
some grouse found and pointed,  
until Dinger hit thin ice*



*Hey!  
How do I get out of here?*



*Come on,  
I'll help you*



*Wow! That's cold!  
Well, thanks, kind Master!*

# Why Do They Hunt?

By Dick Dietz

**What motivates man** today to take his gun and head for the woods or fields in search of game? One obvious answer, is that he enjoys it. But perhaps that's an oversimplification. He enjoys what? The shooting of a firearm? He can do that at clay targets or on the rifle range. The taking of game? Then how do you explain the deer hunters we all know who return empty-handed year after year yet keep going back? The companionship of fellow hunters? The escape from a desk or a machine, from business pressures, from air-polluted cities? Now, perhaps, we are getting a bit closer.

What hunting actually is, of course, is a basic re-enactment of man's earliest method of gathering food to survive. Today, modern agricultural and food-marketing practices have virtually eliminated this need. Yet, he continues to hunt. Why?

Some will suggest that hunting is symbolically masculine and that hunters take up the sport to assert or prove their manhood to themselves or others. But there are just too many citizens with little apparent need to prove such a point, who are also ardent hunters, to make this assumption valid.

Man, as a species, responds to challenge. Unquestionably, meeting his earliest challenge, that of mere survival, provided exhilaration. Obviously, he still seeks this type of challenge and, obviously, many still find it in the practice of hunting.

Deeper down, however, there is something more. It is a basic need and desire for close association with nature. And it manifests itself in the very breadth of the average hunter's outdoors activities. Not all fishermen are hunters, but it is hard to find a hunter who doesn't eventually take up fishing. Fishing gives him a reason to be in the woods when hunting seasons are closed. Neither are all bird watchers hunters. But many hunters wind up becoming bird watchers, too. In man's seeking for a return to nature, he who hunts is perhaps he who merely seeks the furthest.

Man springs from, and is inherently attached to, the land and the forests. Take him away from these and he will strive to retrieve or retain a part of them. In our greatest concentrations of concrete canyons, he will set aside land for parks. Others will commute miles and hours from their city jobs to maintain a small plot of grass and trees. Still others will drive an hour to reach their pet grouse cover, or all day to reach the domain of the white-tail deer, or fly across a continent to reach a particular spot in the Rockies.

Man will continue to visit his city parks, to tend his patch of grass, to seek the solitude of the forest, to hunt. Why does he do the latter? Perhaps the reason is not so complex after all. It is the same as his reason for doing the others. It is his nature. #

a few timely tips on

## Going Ice Fishing

By Jack Phillips

Each year more people seem to be taking up ice fishing—very likely because of added leisure time, easy transportation, and all-year living at the lakes. Here are a few suggestions to help those just getting started.

To find a place to go ice fishing simply remember the places where you caught pickerel, perch, and other pan-fish last fishing season. Try the spots that produced fish during the spring and fall in particular and any waters of four to twelve feet in depth with weedy bottoms. Also, notice where the old-timers and experts fish. (But, be considerate and give them a little elbowroom.)

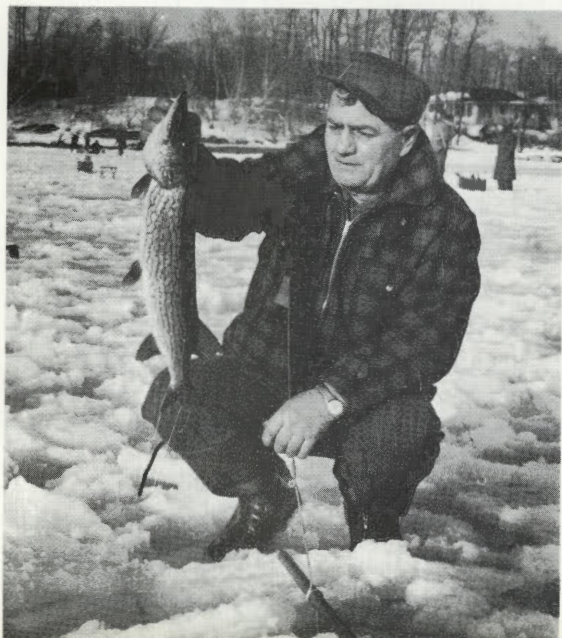
Nothing beats a small fire for hand warming, a little atmosphere, and making a cup of hot coffee. One of those little charcoal burners is about ideal. With a steady fire going you are

sure to have the pleasant company of your neighboring ice anglers now and then during the day. (A good way to pick up valuable information on where-to and how-to ice fish.) A canvas or plywood windbreak and a box or stool for a seat add to your comfort.

It's a good idea to scout your fishing place a day or two in advance to make sure that there is ice and that it is safe. Remember the old ice-safety rhyme:

One inch—stay off  
Two inches—one may  
Three inches—small groups  
Four inches—O.K.

An ice spud is far better than an axe, and safer, for making your fishing holes in the ice. And, a sturdy thong attached to the handle and slipped around your wrist may save the tool if it slips while you are chipping a hole #



*Old-timers and experts usually know where to ice fish*



# Prospertown Lake

*By Paul D. McLain, Bureau of Wildlife Management*

The construction of Prospertown Lake near Prospertown, Jackson Township, Ocean County, was made possible by Stanley Switlik of New Egypt. Mr. Switlik has a long association with our Coastal Plain Region and has been aware of the natural beauty of the area and its potential for recreational and conservation programs. He donated the lake site to the State of New Jersey with the condition that a lake would be constructed.

The financing of the project was provided by funds from the Accelerated Works Program and Federal Aid to Fisheries from the U.S. Department of the Interior, with matching funds from the Division of Fish and Game, Department of Conservation and Economic Development. The Green Acres Program acquired marginal areas to prevent future encroachment. The project was highly cooperative with Federal, state, and municipal agencies and private individuals displaying intense interest.

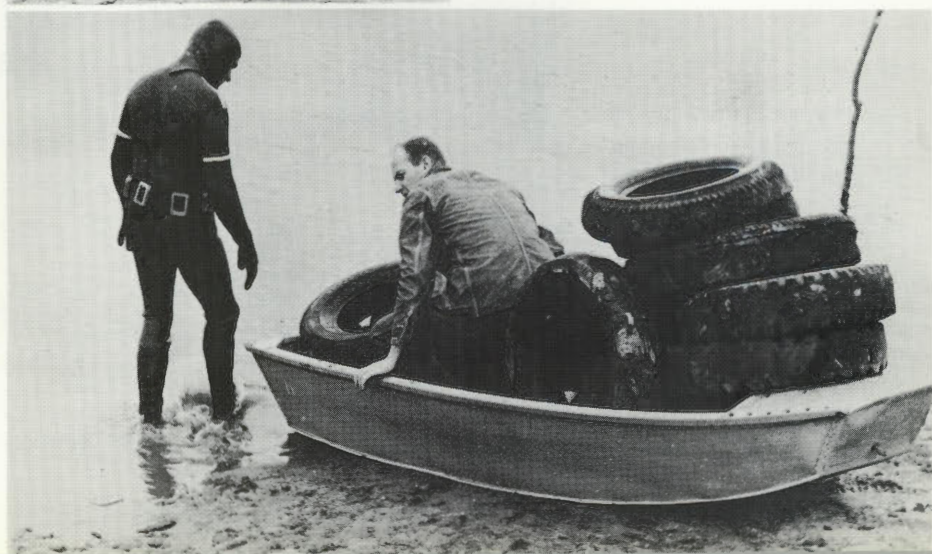
The lake was completed in early 1968 and is approximately one mile in length with a water area of over 100 acres. The shore line meanders naturally and the water is clean. It is an excellent example of how man, by careful planning, cooperation and ecological interest, can create an area that is in harmony with nature. It has some historical interest, too, having been known as Moses Ivins Mill about 100 years ago. #

*To provide better fish habitat in the recently constructed lake at Prospertown, workers in the Bureau of Wildlife Management, right, gathered up and transported a dump truck load of worn out automobile tires to the lake site*



*Heavy Equipment Operator Anthony Bauer, left, drills holes in the tires to allow water to enter so they would sink and stay in place on the bottom of the lake. Over 200 tires were used for the tire-reef*

*The tires were loaded into a small pram, below, and transported out on the lake to a selected site. Charles Menzer, Wildlife Foreman, donned a skin diving suit due to the 45 degrees water temperature*



*. . . Prospertown Lake*

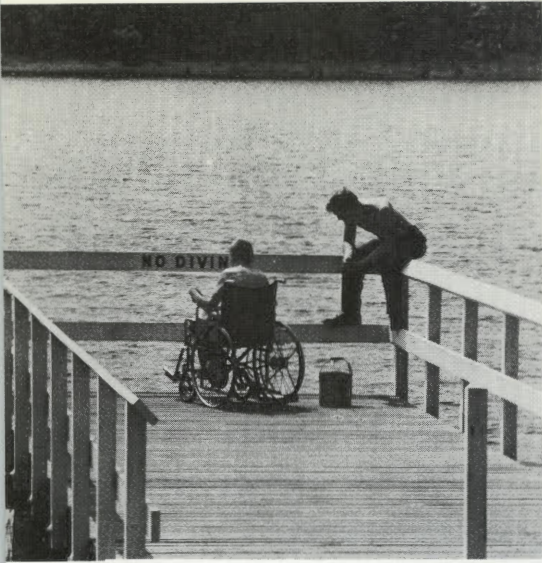


*The tires were placed on the bottom of the lake in two pyramids about 20 feet in diameter*

*Even while the tire-reef was being constructed anglers were catching yellow perch, catfish, and pickerel in the lake*



*A ramp, left, provides accommodations for anglers in wheel chairs*



*In addition to fishing in the lake at Prospertown, there is a public bathing and swimming area, below, where fishermen can leave their families while they are fishing*



. . . Prospertown Lake



*A pickerel fisherman casts on the Division's new lake at Prospertown in Ocean County. The best fishing is from a small boat. There are many coves and miles of shoreline to fish. No outboard motors are permitted on the lake*

## Two Game Dinners

Admittedly the greatest amount of fun to be had in the sport of hunting is in the actual hunting. But after the game has been bagged and dressed for the kitchen, there is still a lot of fun to be had in its preparation for the table.

The two most widely spread species of game we have in New Jersey are the cottontail rabbit and the squirrel. The meat of both is delicious but can be ruined in careless cooking. Many exceedingly tasty recipes are easily available and just as easy to follow. And they make the finale of the hunt infinitely more interesting as well as more enjoyable. So this year, instead of sticking to the orthodox fried rabbit and squirrel dishes, I suggest you go further into culinary fields for concoctions of more toothsome qualities. A little of this and that helps.

For instance, here's a recipe for an old-fashioned gypsy rabbit dinner. Skin and clean a rabbit. Cut into pieces for serving. Place in a kettle with an ordinary bouquet garni composed of one large bay leaf, three sprigs of thyme, and two whole cloves, tied together with kitchen thread, and five medium sized onions minced, chicken fat the size of a small egg, six crushed peppercorns, and salt to taste.

Cover with equal parts of water and red wine, bring to a rapid boil, lower the flame, and let simmer very gently for 2½ hours without disturbing. Then add 1½ cups diced carrots, 12 small white onions, 12 small fresh mushroom caps, peeled, and 18 small raw potato balls. Continue cooking, covered, until the vegetables are tender, or about 25 minutes longer. Remove the bouquet

garni, and thicken the mixture with two tablespoons kneaded butter (equal parts butter and flour kneaded together), adding one generous tablespoon finely minced parsley. Continue simmering for four or five minutes, then bring to a full boil, and add the following dumplings:

Sift together one cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder, and one pinch salt. Then add alternately one whole fresh egg beaten until light and enough cold milk to make a stiff batter. Drop by small tablespoons atop the rabbit ragout and let rise; then cover and cook for 12 to 15 minutes. Serve generously . . . and what a feast!

When it comes to cooking squirrels, I know of no tastier squirrel-base dish than Virginia-style Brunswick stew. Besides two or three squirrels, the ingredients are: one quart-can tomatoes, one pint-can butter or lima beans, one pint-can green corn, six potatoes, par-boiled and sliced, ½ pound butter, ½ pound fat salt pork, one teaspoonful black pepper, ½ teaspoonful Cayenne, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoonfuls white sugar, one small onion minced.

Soak the squirrels ½ hour in cold, salted water. Add the salt to one gallon water, and boil five minutes. Then put in the onion, beans, corn, pork (cut in fine strips), potatoes, pepper, and squirrels. Cover closely and stew very slowly 2½ hours, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Add the tomatoes and sugar, and stew one hour longer. Then add the butter, cut into bits the size of a walnut and rolled in flour. Boil ten minutes and serve at once. Then watch your guests dig in. #



—National Wildlife Federation

*The barn owl, our flying mouse trap, is a valuable predator*

# The Barn Owl

## Species:

*Tyto alba*

## General Characteristics:

Occasionally known as the "monkey-faced" owl, the barn owl is about 15 to 20 inches long, with long legs, and a light colored or white, heart-shaped face, white or light tan underparts, and buffy or rusty upper plumage. The barn owl looks big-headed and slender bodied, and in flight the legs extend beyond the tail. Owls are nocturnal birds of prey, and because of the fringed flight feathers, are practically silent fliers.

## Range:

One of the few birds found world-wide. Not particularly common in New Jersey.

## Life History:

The barn owl nests in a variety of locations, such as old buildings, holes in trees, cavities in banks and cliffs, and even open, exposed locations. The average clutch size is five to seven eggs, with as many as eleven occasionally. Apparently incubation is begun with the first few eggs laid so that, while each egg takes from 21 to 24 days to hatch, the clutch hatches over a longer period. One nest had seven young, ranging in age from three days to two weeks. Both parents feed the young, which eat a lot of food. One half-grown owl was fed nine mice, one after the other, and in three hours time, ate four more. The young remain in the nest seven and one-half to eight weeks. Food items consist almost entirely of various species of rodents, largely mice and rats. Occasionally birds are taken, but these are mostly ground-dwelling species, and are reportedly probably mistaken for rodents.

The barn owl begins to hunt at dusk, and apparently can and, while feeding young, may hunt all night long. It has large eyes and very acute hearing, which in combination with virtually silent flight, make it a very efficient killer of small rodents active at night.

This owl is more often found in open country such as fields and meadows, and less in woods. Because of this, and its preferred diet, the barn owl is one of the most useful of predators, and should be actively protected by all.

Enemies of the barn owl are mainly man who ignorantly blames the owl for destruction of game and other birds. On occasion, a great horned owl will attack and kill a barn owl. On the whole, however, the barn owl is not greatly molested, perhaps because of its nocturnal habits.

The owl apparently escapes the problem of cold weather in northern areas by a southward movement in winter. #

# Project Secure

A voluntary, nation-wide program designed to reduce the possibility of theft and looting of potential weapons which might be used in civil disorders or riots was announced in Washington, D.C.

Sporting arms and ammunition manufacturers and national organizations of dealers who sell guns, ammunition, and potential weapons made the studies and developed the plan in cooperation with leading law enforcement associations.

Geared to go into effect in all U. S. cities and towns, the effort is known as "Project Secure." It was begun by Remington Arms Company, Inc., and the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation in cooperation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Participants now include Colt Firearms Division, Colt Industries, Inc.; Federal Cartridge Corporation; Hercules, Incorporated; The High Standard Manufacturing Company; International Association of Chiefs of Police; Ithaca Gun Company; Marlin Firearms Company; O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc.; National Association of Sporting Goods Wholesalers; National Reloading Manufacturers Associates.

Also National Retail Hardware Association; National Sheriff's Association; National Sporting Goods Association; The National Wholesale Hardware Association; Remington Arms Company, Inc.; Savage Arms Division, Emhart Corporation; Smith & Wesson, Division of Bangor Punta Operations,

Inc.; Sturm Ruger and Company, Inc; Winchester-Western Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

"Project Secure" suggests precautionary measures which may be used by retail dealers who handle products such as firearms and ammunition to insure their security at the first indication of riot trouble or disorders in or near their communities, and also on a continuing basis. Individual gun owners may wisely adopt the pertinent measures.

The program is also aimed at trying to prevent such potential weapons as knives, gasoline containers, hatchets, and axes from falling into the hands of looters and rioters.

Uniform protective and precautionary measures to be taken are spelled out in a pamphlet outline of the program, 150,000 copies of which will be distributed to law enforcement agencies and to dealers throughout the country. Assisting in its preparation, the International Association of Chiefs of Police called upon police administrations throughout the nation for advice and recommendations.

Dealers to whom copies of the booklet are being sent include hardware, sporting goods, chain stores, and pawn shops who stock or sell firearms of any kind. Local law enforcement agencies will also have the books so that they can discuss implementation of the plan with dealers.

Immediate steps suggested when riots seem imminent include:

Removal of firearms, ammunition,

and other potential weapons from displays visible from outside the premises.

Placing such articles in security storage on the premises or if stocks are small enough to permit, moving them to a secure place outside the perimeter of trouble—with police notified of moving time and their location.

Placing stocks of guns and ammunition in widely separated areas.

Increasing normal security lighting, locks, and other protective devices.

Keeping inventory and Federal firearms record books in secure, fireproof areas.

Avoiding ill-advised advertising during any time of trouble or potential trouble.

In addition, the handbook contains a detailed check list of other safety measures—many of which might otherwise be overlooked—and urges all dealers to observe them. These include all aspects of burglary or break-in

prevention, secure storage at all times, adequate lighting, burglarproof locks and doors, alarm systems, exterior security measures, proper safeguarding of windows and other openings, walls and safes, together with proper screening and instruction of employees.

Studies leading to development of the unified program began more than a year ago. Spokesmen for the law enforcement groups reported keen interest from every section of the country. Representatives of all groups supporting the program have had several conferences in Washington at which details were condensed into the small pamphlet now being sent out nationwide as a ready-reference guide.

Additional copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing to Howard L. McVitty, Executive Secretary, The Voluntary Community Action Conference, Room 520, 1735 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006. #

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**Choose Your Shot . . .** The degree of choke is measured by the percentage of pellets in a shot charge that scores within a 30-inch circle at 40 yards. This means that with a Full Choke a shooter can expect about 65 to 75 percent of the pellets to fall within his target area. This choke is recommended for wild fowl shooting. Ducks over decoys are bagged with shot sizes 4, 5 or 6, and geese are brought home with 4's. Trapshooting calls for 7½'s or 8's. With a Modified Choke, a ½ choke, a shooter can look for 45 to 55 percent of the pellets to fall within his target area. This choke is recommended for upland game. Snipe, woodcock, and rail are grounded with 8's or 9's. Quail hunting and trap shooting are best done with 7½'s or 8's. Pheasant, grouse, rabbit, and squirrel call for 4's, 5's, or 6's; large furred animals are downed with 4's. With an Improved Cylinder, a ¼ choke, a shooter can expect about 35 to 45 percent of the pellets to zero in on his target. This is used for quail, pheasant, and thick brush game with 6's or 7½'s. With a Cylinder Bore (no choke) a shooter receives a 25 to 35 percent pellet pattern. This is used especially in riot guns, and for small game that is hunted at very close distances in very thick cover. Shot sizes vary from 7½ up to the buckshot. It gives shooters a pellet pattern of about 25 to 35 percent. This is used for skeet with No. 9 shot. #

# Turkey Shoots

"Turkey Shoot Next Sunday," the sign proclaims. The lettering may be less than professional but the message deals with a custom as old as our nation. Back in colonial times one of the traditional sports was "shooting for the beef." Each contestant was given a board with an X in the center and his initials at the bottom. Each shooter fired one shot at his mark and the one whose bullet struck closest to the center of the X won a choice quarter of meat.

## Prizes

Today, hams, sides of bacon, turkeys, or merchandise prizes are used in addition to the beef of olden days and there are many variations on the types of shooting involved. The tradition persists, however, and the advent of any holiday season is usually marked by a flurry of interest in this type of contest. Sportsmen's clubs, civic organizations, PTA's, in fact any organized group, can use this interest to advantage. These shoots are easy to organize and operate and are especially popular with novices since they have just as good a chance to win as the experts.

There are any number of contests that can be employed. These range from straight trap and skeet or precision rifle shooting to the shooting games of pure chance, such as splatter cards or lucky shot. All are a lot of fun for the contestants. They are also

great creators of interest in a gun club's usual program of activities and can be an inducement for new members to join as a result of the friendly acquaintances made and the royal fun enjoyed.

In the splatter card game, the equipment is very simple. Circles, about the size of a silver dollar, are drawn or printed on a white, letterhead-size card. There is no set size or number of circles, the idea being to have enough to pay for the prize and leave a little profit for the club. As each man buys a circle, he writes his name on it.

When all the circles are 'sold,' the card is hung up about 30 yards from a firing point. Some spectator who is not in the contest is then selected and fires one shot from a shotgun at the card. Whoever has his name in the circle struck by the most pellets wins the prize. If a pellet breaks the line of a circle, it is counted. In case of ties, the circles are marked and the card is shot over. Some clubs prefer to mark an X in each circle. The pellet nearest the crossline of the X is the winner.

## Lucky Card

In the lucky card events, a large circle is drawn on each card. The circle is divided into the desired number of pie-slice shaped areas by running diametrical lines across it. As each wedge is 'sold,' the owner writes his name on it. When all are sold, the

card is hung on a nail and spun. A shooter fires one .22 caliber cartridge at the card from a distance of 50 feet. Whoever has his name in the section struck by the bullet wins. If the bullet hole cuts any dividing line, another shot is fired.

Splatter cards and lucky shot cards placed in store windows, along with the shoot announcement, will be pretty sure to bring out a crowd. What better way to build interest and raise a little money for your group?

Each organization can fashion its own shoot to suit its own requirements

or facilities. If you have a skeet or trap field, regular events can be scheduled, employing the Lewis Class or any other system. Or you can run 10-target hunter's special competitions. Miss-and-Out events can be fired. Squads should be made up, insofar as possible, of shooters of equal ability, for an expert in a squad of tyros can spoil the fun and ruin that particular event. Clubs should try to keep the program moving along at a brisk rate, making each event short and keeping the cost to the individual shooter down as low as possible. #

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**COLINUS VIRGINIANUS** . . . If you happen to be alongside a farmer when you hear the melodious "bob-white," he may tell you that *Colinus virginianus* (bobwhite quail, partridge or just plain quail) more than likely is signaling the coming of rain. Many experts go along with this belief and further say that the bobwhite very often will emit his call both before and after rain. Widely distributed in South Jersey and found in almost all corners of the southern counties, the prolific bobwhite quail seems to maintain an overall healthy population rate despite the fact that it is more widely hunted in New Jersey today than any other native upland bird. Built much like a chicken, bobwhite (as with other quail varieties) is a plump, small bird that averages slightly under one-half pound. Quail varieties include the eastern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*), the southern variety (*C. v. floridanus*), the western (*C. v. texanus*) and the masked or Arizona (*C. ridgwayi*). Bobwhite is one of the most sporty of small game. A wise and wary bird, it possesses a natural instinct for caution and suspicion. Its defensive mechanism reacts much like its alert relative, the pheasant: it runs for cover on small, powerful legs, and easily hides in scant brush; it freezes instinctively and for long periods; it will rise and wing away at 30 to 40 miles per hour. It normally roosts on the ground in some low vegetation that is exposed from above, to facilitate a quick, emergency takeoff. Breeding begins in the spring and extends through October. Clutches of white eggs average about 15, but some have been known to exceed two dozen. Incubation is 23 days, with the cock standing guard a short distance away. Lifespans for the quail in the wild average less than three years. It is a favorite mark for predatory dogs and cats, and owls take a close third in some regions. For the dinner table, the game makes a most delectable food. Since pioneer days, quail has yet to insult or disappoint the huntsman's palate. #

# Slippery Elm

(*Ulmus fulva*)

Slippery elm, sometimes called red elm or gray elm, flourishes in rich, well-drained soils, but it will grow on poor sites. It does not form pure stands but grows with other hardwoods, such as ash, sugar maple, and yellow-poplar.

## Range:

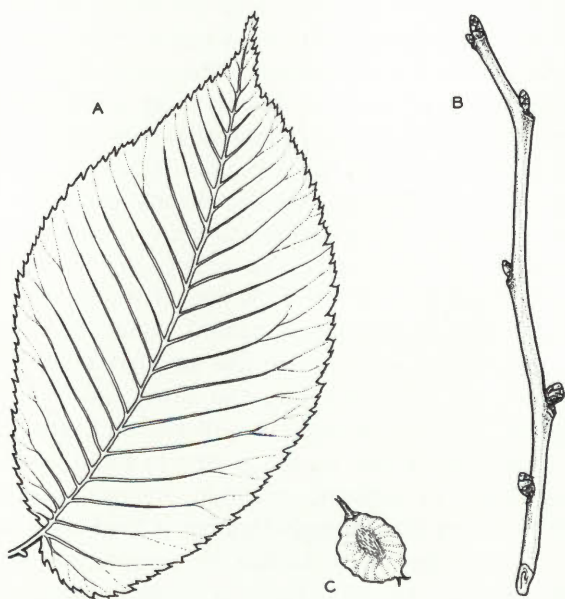
New Hampshire to southern Quebec; west through Ontario, northern Michigan, central Minnesota, and eastern North Dakota; south to south-eastern Texas and east to central Georgia.

## Leaves:

Alternate, 5 to 6 inches long, and 2 to 3 inches wide. The shape of the leaf is elliptical to obovate, thick, dark green, rough on both sides, and doubly serrated. (See figure A.)

## Twigs:

Stouter than the American elm; greenish when young and become grayish



*Slippery Elm*

A. Leaf

B. Twig, with buds

C. Seed, with wing

brown as they grow older. Bark on older trees is rough and dark brown. The inner bark is gluey when chewed. There is no terminal bud on the twig; lateral buds are about one-fourth inch long, ovate, and dark brown to almost black. (See figure B.)

**Flowers:**

Greenish, appearing before the leaves. Flowers are perfect, having both male and female parts. They are clustered on short stalks.

**Fruit:**

A samara on a short stalk, three-fourths of an inch long, differing from the American elm by having only a shallow notch at the tip. The outer seed cavity is hairy, but the surrounding wing surface is smooth. (See figure C.)

**Uses:**

Slippery elm is a medium-sized tree, 1 to 2½ feet in diameter and 50 to 75 feet tall. The wood is used for lumber, furniture, slack cooperage, veneer, fuel, and posts. #

—Austin N. Lentz, *Extension Specialist in Farm Forestry*  
Rutgers—The State University  
Drawings by Aline Hansens

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## HOW'S YOUR SHOOTIN' IQ? . . . Can you answer the following with True or False and win a pat on the back from your buddies?

- |  | True  | False |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Treat every loaded gun with respect, but don't concern yourself with an empty gun that you're sure is safe.   | _____ | _____ |
| 2. So long as the safety is on, swing the muzzle of your gun around freely and take aim to test your skill.  | _____ | _____ |
| 3. It's unnecessary to unload a gun when it's not in use, nor should one hesitate to store it away with the action closed.   | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Don't worry about obstructions in the barrel, a round or two of ammo will blow it clear.  | _____ | _____ |
| 5. When out hunting, anything that moves is fair game, so shoot fast.  | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Horseplay keeps you young.  | _____ | _____ |
| 7. Any real he-man knows how to grab hold of the muzzle of his gun to pull it toward him, and he also knows how to jump with agility from a tree, over a ditch or a fence with a loaded gun. | _____ | _____ |
| 8. During target practice, don't worry over incidentals like the backdrop, or whether your target area has a flat, hard surface (like a rock or water).                                      | _____ | _____ |
| 9. When storing guns and ammo, store them together in any convenient location (unlike other kids, yours won't touch them when told not to).  | _____ | _____ |
| 10. That old saying, "Alcoholic beverages and shooting don't mix," is outdated because the modern, rugged sportsman can hold his liquor.   | _____ | _____ |

Obviously, we've just gone through the 10 Commandments of Shooting Safety. Anyone answering even **one** of the above with **True** is in need of a very kind and very understanding shooting (foolish) buddy. If he finds one, then they're both in trouble. But if anyone answers **all** of the above with **False**, then he's earned a big, fat salute because he's a true sportsman.

**BEGINNER'S BASIC . . .** The maximum *shotgun range* (in yards) is determined to a great extent by the diameter of shot (the pellets in a shotshell). A commonly accepted rule of thumb is: diameter multiplied by 2,200 equals maximum shotgun yardage —  $D \times 2,200 = YDS$ . After having been culled and graded, shot are designated according to diameter size. A simple key is used to do this, arbitrarily based on a constant of 17. Hence, its number subtracted from 17 always will give the shot's diameter. For example No. 6 shot is .11 inches in diameter ( $6 - 17 = 11$ ); No. 8 is .09 inches in diameter ( $8 - 17 = 9$ ), and No. 9 is .08 inches. Now that we have determined the foregoing diameters, we can use the rule of thumb and find that No. 6 shot has a maximum shotgun range of 242 yards, No. 8, 198 yards, and No. 9, 176 yards.

**DOZENS OF COUSINS . . .** Of the 35 species of ducks native to the North American Continent, all belong to one family — the Anatidae — and all have webbed feet, more or less wide, flat bills, short legs and tails and rather long necks.

The similarities end right there. Ducks come in all sorts of shapes, sizes and colors, and the chorus of voices ranges from quacking to whistling, squealing, grunting, and croaking. Obviously then, it takes a well-seasoned wildfowler to be able to identify accurately ducks on the wing, in a grain field or on the water.

The following identification hints, offered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, will help wildfowlers to distinguish one species from another.

*Puddle Ducks* (mallards, black ducks, widgeon, gadwalls, teals, pintails, wood ducks, and shovelers) are typically birds of shallow, freshwater marshes and rivers. They usually feed by dabbling or tipping and since their food is mostly vegetable, they are better “eating birds” than the diving species. Puddle ducks ride high in the water and launch themselves directly upward when rising from land or water.

*Diving Ducks* (canvasbacks, redheads, scaup, ring-necks, ruddy ducks, and mergansers) frequent the larger, deeper lakes and rivers, and coastal bays and inlets. They feed by diving, often to considerable depths, and their diet consists mainly of fish, shellfish, mollusks, and aquatic plants (canvasbacks and redheads fattened on eel grass or wild celery “eat” as well as any of the puddle ducks). When taking flight, most diving ducks literally “run” along the water’s surface to build up enough “ground-speed” to get airborne. Since their wings are small in proportion to their body size, diving ducks have a rapid wingbeat (thus the term *quickwingers*) in comparison with puddle ducks. The “sea birds” (scoters, eiders, oldsquaws, and harlequin ducks) are also part of the diving duck family.

The actions of a flock in the air can help the wildfowler to identify the species. For example: mallards and pintails fly in loose formations; teals flash by in small bunches like so many bumblebees; canvasbacks shift from wavy lines to V’s and back to wavy lines. When ducks are close-up, the trained wildfowler can identify them by their silhouettes, i.e., the size of their heads, bills, bodies, and tails. Color areas, in relation to a duck’s size and location, as well as voice, are two other important means of identification. Wing sounds also help — the goldeneye’s pinions *whistle* distinctly in flight; the *swish* of the wood duck is different from the steady *rush* of the canvasback.

The wildfowler who knows his ducks not only enjoys his sport more; he also helps to perpetuate it.

Sketches of various ducks are presented on the following pages.

## DIVING DUCKS ~hind toe lobed~



**LESSER SCAUP** — Base of bill white, upper parts dusky brown, under parts whitish to light brown, speculum white framed in black, bill dull bluish gray.



**GREATER SCAUP** — Same as lesser scaup only larger.

**RING-NECKED DUCK**



**RING-NECKED DUCK** — Forehead and cheeks white, white eye ring, under parts white to brown, upper parts dusky brown, speculum bluish gray, bill black with bluish gray band near the tip.



**RUDDY DUCK**

**RUDDY DUCK** — Both sexes similar but female has a dark line through the white cheek patch.



**BUFFLEHEAD**

**BUFFLEHEAD** — Small crest, under parts whitish, upper parts grayish brown, white speculum, white patch behind eye.



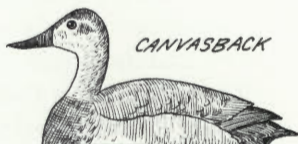
**OLD SQUAW**

**OLD SQUAW** — Crown, back of head and neck grayish, remainder of head and neck white, dusky patch behind eye, upper parts brown, underparts white to grayish, bill dusky.



**AMERICAN GOLDENEYE**

**AMERICAN GOLDENEYE** — Dark brown head with white collar. General gray in coloration, white wing patch.



**CANVASBACK**

**CANVASBACK** — Similar to redhead but has a longer bill and forehead is sloping.



**REDHEAD**

**REDHEAD** — Head and neck dull brownish-red, upper parts brownish, breast brownish, under part white, speculum light gray bordered with black.



**AMERICAN MERGANSER**

**AMERICAN MERGANSER** — Head and neck brown, slight crest, under parts white, back and upper parts gray, white patch on secondaries and upper wing coverts, narrow reddish bill, primaries black.

Winter is an excellent time to go afield to study our ducks. During the winter most ducks are in "typical" plumage, as opposed to the summer moult, and are easily identified. Needless to say, some species are seldom found in New Jersey during the frigid winter months.

RED-BREASTED  
MERGANSER



RED-BREASTED MERGANSER — Crest, head chestnut with crest brown, under parts white to whitish, back and upper parts gray, white patch formed by ends of greater coverts and outer secondaries, primaries dusky, narrow red bill.

HOODED  
MERGANSER



HOODED MERGANSER — Heavy crest, head and neck chestnut brown on crown, underparts whitish, back and upper parts dusky-brown, speculum of wing small, bill narrow dusky to orange.

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SURFACE FEEDERS ~ hind toe not lobed

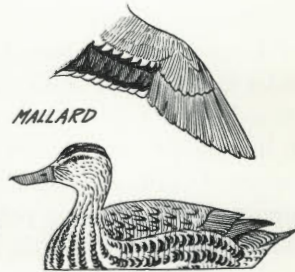
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BLACK DUCK



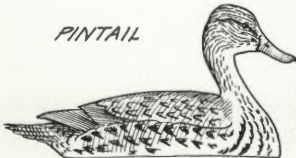
BLACK DUCK — Both sexes dark dusky brown.

MALLARD



MALLARD — Large brown duck, lighter in color on lower parts than on the back, speculum purplish and green edged with black and white, bill dusky to orange, feet yellow.

PINTAIL



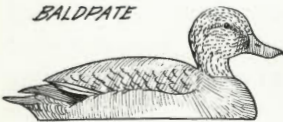
PINTAIL — Long neck, upper and lower parts yellowish brown, speculum green to bronze edged with white, bill dusky blue, feet grayish blue.

GREEN-WINGED  
TEAL



GREEN-WINGED TEAL — Small duck, underparts white to brown on neck, upper parts brown, speculum green with black, bill dusky gray, feet dark gray.

BALDPATE



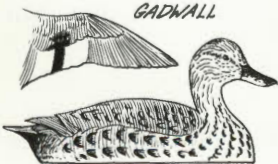
BALDPATE — Head and neck gray, breast brownish, underparts white, back and upperparts brown, bill grayish blue, speculum green bordered with black.

WOOD DUCK



WOOD DUCK — Small duck with small crest, head and neck grayish brown, white circle around eye, upper parts brown, underparts white to whitish, greenish blue speculum, bill reddish at base, feet dusky yellow.

GADWALL



GADWALL — Under parts white, back and upperparts grayish brown, speculum white.

SHOVELLER



SHOVELLER — Upper and lower parts brownish yellow, speculum green edged with white and black, long heavy bill broadened at the tip.

BLUE-WINGED  
TEAL



BLUE-WINGED TEAL — Small duck, head and neck dull buff, back and upper parts dark brown, underparts grayish white, wing coverts blue, speculum green with white edge.

# Council Highlights

## **October Meeting**

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held at the Great Gorge Ski Lodge, McAfee, on October 8. The meeting was chaired by Councilman McCloskey. The members present were: Councilmen Alampi, Allocca, Marron, McCloskey, Richardson, Schollenberger, Space, Toth, Totten, and Wilson.

## **Fort Dix Deer**

Colonel Charles G. Ray and Sergeant Fonda of Fort Dix appeared before the Council and expressed interest in allowing the hunting of deer on Fort Dix under the Special Permit system on December 21, 1968, similar to the program carried on at Earle Ammunition Depot. They estimated their deer population on the military reservation was in the neighborhood of 1,000 animals and they requested permission to issue 150 permits for the date of December 21. The opportunity to secure a permit was to be extended to the approximately 55,000 military personnel and the 8,000 civilian employees at Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base.

It was the recommendation of the Council that, in the interest of good public relations, a limited number of permits, for instance, 10 percent, would be made available to the general hunting fraternity. Colonel Ray was agreeable to this suggestion but said it would be necessary to secure the approval of the Commanding Officer in this regard. He proposed limiting these general public permits to residents of Burlington and Ocean counties where Fort Dix is located.

Councilman Marron made a motion that the Council accepts the proposal of a deer hunt to be conducted on the Fort Dix area under the Special Permit system on Saturday, December 21, 1968, with a maximum of 150 permits being issued, provided that 10 percent, or 15 permits, were issued to the sportsmen in Burlington and Ocean counties. Motion was seconded by Councilman Alampi and passed.

The Council commended the personnel at Fort Dix for their initiative and efforts in starting such a program.

## **Fishermen's Forum**

Councilman Richardson gave a report on the meeting of the Salt Water Committee at which plans for the Fishermen's Forum were discussed. It was decided to hold the Forum on February 15, 1969, at one of the motels in Atlantic City.

## **Marine Fisheries Meeting**

Another item discussed by the Salt Water Committee was the question of whether topics should be submitted for the agenda of the meeting of the Atlantic

States Marine Fisheries Commission to be held in Durham, N. C. at the end of the month. Since New Jersey presented topics for the past several years' agendas, and the present agenda already includes a wide variety of subjects, it was the Committee's recommendation that no topics be submitted this year from New Jersey. No action was taken by the Council in this regard.

### **Fish Tagging**

The Council noted a letter received from the Atlantic-Richfield Company advising that they will be unable to participate in a fish tagging program in New Jersey in the immediate future.

### **Enforcement Cooperation**

A letter from Conservation Officer Karl Kristiansen in regard to cooperation he received from Mr. Riker, Superintendent of Sandy Hook State Park, in apprehending lobster violators was read. Officer Kristiansen had recommended that the Director write a letter of commendation to Superintendent Riker for the excellent cooperation he had extended to him.

Councilman Allocca made a motion that Mr. Riker be commended as requested by Conservation Officer Kristiansen. The motion was seconded by Councilman Alampi and passed. The Director is also to commend Conservation Officer Kristiansen.

### **Bow Season Opener**

Chief Alpaugh reported that a count of cars on the opening day of the bow and arrow season indicated that 60 were present on the Clinton Tract by 9:00 a.m. 92 were counted at Colliers Mills, and 80+ at the Greenwood Forest Tract. Utilization of tracts in South Jersey appeared to be very light.

### **Farmers Week**

Councilman Totten reported that, following the Council's action at the last meeting regarding participation in the annual Farmers Week program, the Agriculture Department will leave the matter up to the Secretary of Agriculture and Director MacNamara to make the necessary arrangements.

### **Salvage Deer**

No success was reported in securing the services of a freezer to process car-killed and other salvage deer in the northern section of the state. The possibility of eliminating the whole program and disposing of the animals by donating them to institutions or by burying them was raised, but it was felt that a very undesirable situation resulted when this was done in the past. Furthermore, institutions were not interested in receiving the animals, it would be a waste of a resource, and, while the amount of money realized from this program might be small, it was still a more satisfactory method of dealing with the problem. The suggestion was also made that thought be given to having

## **. . . Council Highlights**

the animals processed at the hatchery as they used to be. Chief Hayford stated that when this was done in the past the distribution crew operated as a separate unit and did this processing in their off season. However, the hatchery now functions under a different arrangement and personnel would not be available for this job. The Game Committee is to review the matter further and endeavor to reach a solution to the problem.

### **Public Relations**

The pamphlet of facts about the Division being prepared by the Public Relations Unit received the approval of Councilman Allocca, and while it was more wordy than he had envisioned, he recommended that it be printed as quickly as possible.

The Unit personnel were commended for their excellent exhibit at the Trenton State Fair.

William Peterman advised that the Public Relations Unit is checking out its first report of a 200-pound deer taken in Sussex County.

### **Fisheries Management**

Chief Robert Hayford reported that no evidence of whirling disease in this year's young fish has been found, indicating that the conversion to concrete ponds has been beneficial.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m. and the Council took a helicopter tour of the Division's holdings in the vicinity. #

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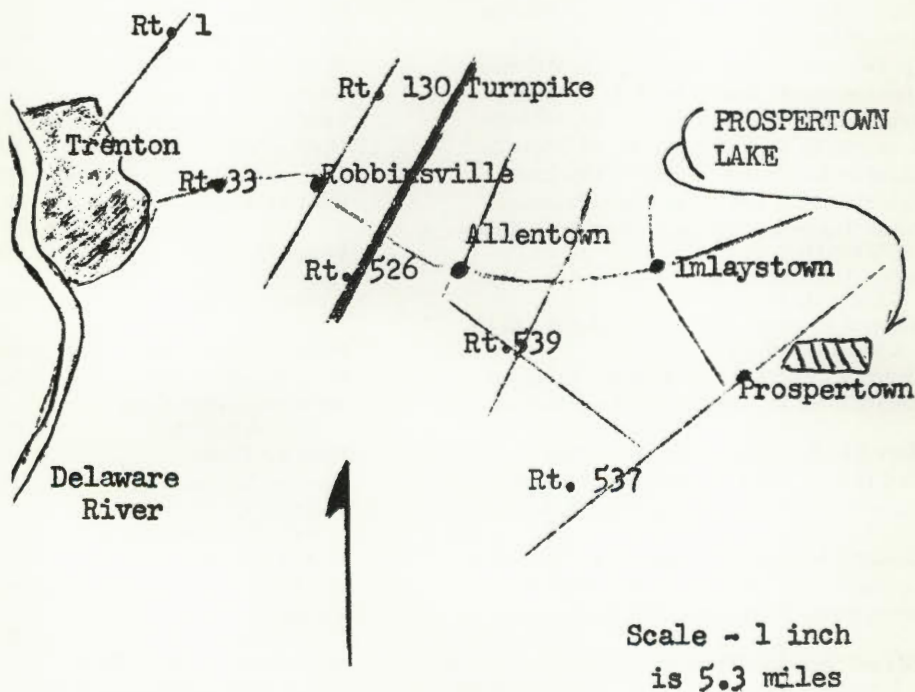
Please give your **CORRECT POST OFFICE ADDRESS** and **ZIP CODE** for change of address, new subscriptions, and renewals.

# Prospertown Lake Tract

The Prospertown Lake Fish and Wildlife Management Area is located in Ocean County, approximately 0.8 mile north and east of Prospertown. The tract consists of 104 acres.

This tract has bathing, fishing, cartop boat launching, and picnicking facilities. Fishing is primarily for pickerel, black crappie, sunfish, and brown bullhead.

To reach the Prospertown Lake Tract from Trenton, take Route 33 east to Robbinsville, turn east on Route 526 and proceed to Allentown. Turn right in Allentown on Route 539 and proceed to intersection of Route 537, take Route 537 to Prospertown. The lake is 0.8 mile east of town on the right side of the road. #



# Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Herman Ryll, 531 E. 25th St., Paterson	Tip-ups w/o name and address	20.
Charles Beckley, 25 Orange Place, Wayne	Use more than 5 tip-ups	20.
Raymond Allen, Route 50, Tuckahoe	Hunt deer at night	100.
Stephen Novak, 323 Rutherford Ave., Franklin	Tip-ups not marked with name and address	20.
James Powell, Jr., 2220 E. Washington St., Toms River	Hunt wrong hrs.	20.
Albert Urback, 1149 Lewison, Toms River	Hunt wrong hrs.	20.
Thomas Armstrong, 4 Tamarack Dr., Englishtown	Take one duck closed season	20.
Thomas Armstrong, 4 Tamarack Dr., Englishtown	Illegal firearm	20.
Elwood Quinn, Route 9, Barnegat	Poss. doe deer closed season	300.
Elwood Quinn, Route 9, Barnegat	Poss. doe deer closed season	300.
Edward Costine, 380 Irvington Ave., Elizabeth	Poss. 2 ducks closed season	40.
Robert LaChance, R.D. #2, Box 288, Rt. 547, Jackson	Illegal missile	100.
James O'Connor, 74 S. Broadway, Saddle Brook	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Paul McCoy, 39 Penn Road, West Berlin	Give false info. on license	20.
Paul McCoy, 39 Penn Road, West Berlin	Give false info. on license	20.
Franklin Williamson, 76 Grant St., Dover	Dis. firearm across road	20.
Alfred Perna, 134 Wallace Rd., Princeton Junction	Illegal missile	100.
Fred Couch, 57 Summer St., Trenton	Hunt raccoon closed season	20.
John Goulding, 1700 5th St., Trenton	Fail to display tag	5.
Will Berry, 112 E. Ingham Ave, Trenton	Fail to display tag	5.
Will Berry, 112 E. Ingham Ave, Trenton	Hunt raccoon closed season	20.
Vesitation Reveria, 448 13th St., Hammonton	Illegal missile	100.
Chester Bobcock, 39 Elizabeth Ave., Warren	Fail to report deer	100.
Edward Dziejpak, 525 Main St., Sayreville	Illegal missile	100.
Quinton Garris, Boston St., R.D. 3, Millville	Hunt deer at night	100.
Quinton Garris, Boston St., R.D. 3, Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
James Smith, Ramak Rd., R.D. #3, Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
James Smith, Ramak Rd., R.D. #3, Millville	Hunt w/aid of lites	50.
Marshall Mitchell, N. Main St., Vineland	Cut vegetation on state land	10.
Robert Pounds, 246 Diane Place, Paramus	Hunt no license	20.
Albert J. Johnson, 102 N. Clifton Ave., Aldan, Clifton Heights, Pa.	Illegal firearm	20.
Albert J. Johnson, 102 N. Clifton Ave., Aldan, Clifton Heights, Pa.	Firearm in woods closed season	20.
Albert J. Johnson, 102 N. Clifton Ave., Aldan, Clifton Heights, Pa.	Hunt w/aid of lites	20.
Dennis C. Plumline, 123 Lake St., Bridgeton	Hunt w/aid of lites	50.
Joseph Sabo, Jr., 330 Schiller Ave., Trenton	Set muskrat trap w/out name & address	20.
Robert E. Rezinski, 3321 Beverly Rd., So. Plainfield	Hunt no license	20.
Carl Halcap, 275 Lynwood Ave., Trenton	Hunt no license	20.
Victor Dacherman, 639 Broad St., Rahway	Trespass in State Fish Hatchery	50.
Donald Vizthum, 53 E. Walnut St., Metuchen	Trap no license	20.
Leo Aetmeyer, Main Street, Port Norris	Dis. firearm upon county road	50.
Bertie Burns, Main Street, Dividing Creek	Set muskrat trap w/o name plate	20.
Edward Beswick, Dividing Creek-Haleyville Rd., Dividing Creek	Set muskrat trap w/o name plate	20.

# Fur, Fin and Campfire

By JACK SHERIDAN

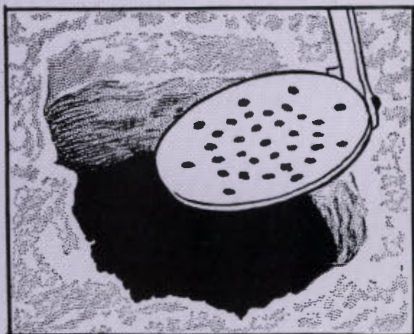
## GOING ICE FISHING ?

HERE ARE SOME HINTS  
WEAR WARM UNDERGARMENTS AND  
WIND-PROOF OUTER GARMENTS.  
WEAR MITTENS, EVEN HEATED ONES.



**T**AKE ALONG A HAND STOVE, FOOD,  
A SLED AND A BUOYANT CUSHION.  
THE CUSHION IS FOR SITTING AND  
COULD EVEN SAVE YOUR LIFE.

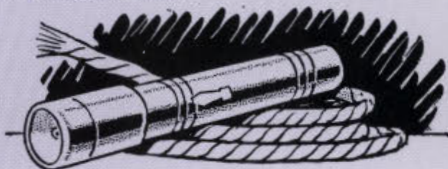
TAKE ALONG SUN GLASSES. ICE  
AND SNOW ON A SUNNY, COLD DAY  
CAN BE IRRITATING.



YOU'LL NEED A SIEVE OR STRAINER  
TO CLEAN THE HOLE OF SLUSH TO  
PROVIDE LIGHT TO ATTRACT FISH.



**TAKE** THAT ICE CHISEL OR SPUD  
ALONG TO CUT YOURSELF A HOLE.  
EVEN AN AX WILL DO IT.



FISH AT NIGHT ? DON'T FORGET A  
FLASHLIGHT. AND ROPE. EITHER  
MAY TURN OUT TO BE A LIFESAVER.

The regular ice fishing season is January 1 to February 16, 1969.  
See Compendium of Fish Laws for details.

**New Jersey Outdoors**  
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Of My Country—  
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Its Forests, Waters,  
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