

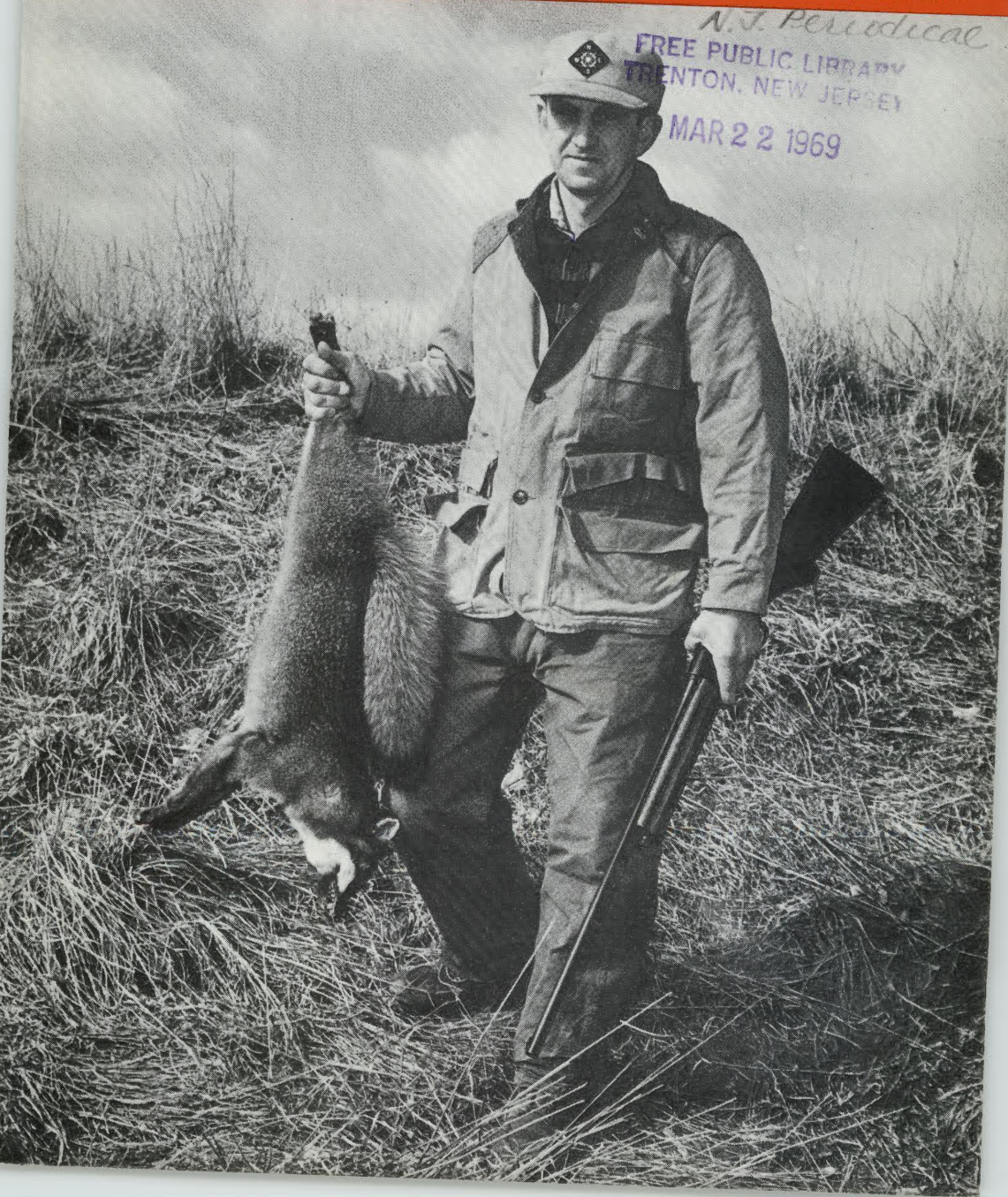
# New Jersey *Outdoors*

February 1969

*N. J. Periodical*

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# Opportunity and Cooperation

By L. G. MacNamara, Director

**Land for hunting and fishing** has become a scarce commodity in New Jersey. Limited access highways designed to meet the demands of vehicular travel and an exploding population have extended urban areas, shopping centers, and housing developments into what formerly were rural regions. The cost of land in all categories has increased several fold and the demand for use of open areas has not only increased significantly but is now subjected to many recreational uses. Unquestionably, this trend will continue and open space for hunting and fishing will be further curtailed.

Heretofore, multiple use has been a rather vague, academic objective. But, now it is a necessity and must be faced squarely and cooperatively if hunting and fishing are to continue as major recreations in New Jersey. The need for additional hunting areas and the principle of multiple use were recognized in 1968 when Commissioner Roe made 192,261 acres of State Forest and Park lands available to the licensed hunter. This acreage, plus the 121,762 acres of Fish and Game lands made a total of 314,023 acres of state-owned land available to the licensed hunter. Even then, many hunters roamed the country roads looking vainly, in most cases, for a tract of unposted land.

Times are tough for the real sportsman. As early as 1932 he recognized the need for space if fish and wildlife populations were to be maintained and managed. At that time he was instrumental in the enactment of the Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds Fund act whereby a certain portion of the hunting and fishing license was dedicated to the purchase and maintenance of lands and water for fish and wildlife. This was followed by the enactment of the Pittman-Robertson Act and the Dingell-Johnson Act by Congress, under which the excise tax on arms and ammunition and certain fishing equipment was returned to the states to be used for acquisition and development of lands and waters and research on wildlife and fish. The sportsman was truly the original conservationist.

Now this image is being blemished by improper behavior of members within the ranks. Certainly the litter problem at Round Valley Reservoir is an example of gross misbehavior that could cause the possible withdrawal or certain denial of fishing privileges at this excellent fishing area. This curtailment could extend to the closure or restricting of other bodies of water and, because of the bad example, could prevent other fishable water under public jurisdiction from being opened to fishing.

We have a law against littering just as we have laws against trespass and hunting too close to an occupied dwelling. Complaints of all three are increasing, and by their very nature it is difficult, if not impossible, to apprehend the violators. The answer seems to be within the ranks of those who hunt and fish. Each year nature produces a bountiful wildlife crop in New Jersey and it is our aim that this recreational opportunity should be enjoyed by the real sportsman. This will require an intensive cooperative effort on the part of the sportsman and the Division of Fish and Game. #

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# New Jersey *Outdoors*

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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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### Cover—"The Fox Hunter"—Harry Grosch

February is a prime month for the fox hunter. The foxes are usually pretty much on the move at night to leave a good cold trail for the hounds, and, they are more than likely to be bedded down above ground, to enjoy the warming sun, rather than being holed up during the day as they often are during January. The successful hunter in the cover photograph has a fine gray fox.

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*The south Jersey tidal waters provide high quality fishing*

# Bed and Board

## An Evaluation of Wetlands Between Stone Harbor and Townsends Inlet

By Walter S. Muraski  
Bureau of Fisheries Management

Photographs by Paul D. McLain

THE WETLANDS lying between Hereford Inlet, just south of Stone Harbor, Townsends Inlet, just north of Avalon, and the mainland include three small sounds (Jenkins, Great, and Stites), their associated thorofares and creeks, and large areas of salt marsh. It is typical of the wetland areas lying between Peck Bay and Cape May Inlet. While we do not have fisheries data on the area, we do have data on very similar areas, namely, Ludlams Bay and Corson's Inlet, both of which are north of the area in question, between Townsends Inlet and Peck Bay, and from Jarvis Sound just north of Cape May Inlet. It is felt that this data is applicable to the area in question. We also have the results of a creel census conducted at Avalon, at the northern fringe of the area in question, for the primary purpose of obtaining fluke data. It reflects the catch of anglers fishing the larger thorofares which drain the wetlands in question.

### Seine Samples

During the summer of 1962 a great deal of time was spent searching for

young-of-the-year fluke or summer flounder under our Dingle-Johnson Project. Seining operations (eight hauls) in Ludlams Bay and Jarvis Sound produced the following species:

	Ludlams Bay	Jarvis Sound
Atlantic menhaden	x	
Atlantic needlefish	x	
Striped killifish	x	
Mummichog	x	
Sheepshead minnow	x	
American eel	x	
Northern pipefish	x	x
Stickleback		x
Black sea bass	x	
Permit	x	
Crevalle jack		x
Silver perch		x
Goat fish		x
Pinfish		x
Tautog		x
Stargazer	x	
White mullet	x	
Atlantic silverside	x	
Winter flounder	x	
Filefish	x	
Northern puffer	x	

## . . . Bed and Board

Most of the fish taken were either (a) young-of-the-year fish of recreational or commercial significance, or (b) forage species emphasizing the importance of estuarine areas as nursery grounds and fish food producers. Unfortunately, we do not have records of invertebrate forage species which, no doubt, occur such as shrimp, crabs, worms, and molluscs. It should be pointed out also that the above data was obtained while searching for young summer flounder and effort was concentrated on the type of habitat in which this species is usually found. Had the effort been randomly distributed, a longer list of species would have resulted. Species, such as the bluefish, kingfish, white perch, anchovy, striped mullet, and weakfish would have been found in the catch.

### **Plankton Net Samples**

Samples taken with a one-meter plankton net at Corson's Inlet provide further evidence of the importance of the area in question. The samples were taken weekly during a one-hour period when the flood tide velocity is at its maximum, between sunset and sunrise. This sampling was begun last January and is continuing. All specimens have not yet been indentified, but the following species have been recorded:

- Atlantic menhaden (larvae)
- Anchovy (larvae)
- American eel (elvers)
- Sea herring (eggs and larvae)
- Smallmouth flounder (larvae)
- Mummichog (young)
- Sticklebacks (adult)

- Sundials (young)
- Pipefish (adult)
- Silversides (adult)
- Pollock (young)
- Red hake (young)

This sampling program is aimed at the species which are being carried by tidal currents from the ocean into the estuary. It does not reflect the forage that is being carried out of the estuary to the ocean. Also, invertebrates are not recorded, but large numbers of shrimp, gamarids, and arrow worms occur in these samples.

### **Creel Census, Avalon**

A creel census was conducted during June, July, August, and September of 1966, at the Driftwood Marina in Avalon. The primary purpose was to get the fluke catch per unit of effort, but catches of other species were also recorded. On 42 census days, 1,600 angler/days accounted for the following catch:

Summer flounder	1,114
Northern puffer	604
Sea Robin	206
Bluefish	38
Northern kingfish	17
American eel	13
Weakfish	11
Scup	7
Rays	2
Toadfish	1

All of these are predatory species which inhabit the deeper thorofores, feeding on the abundant forage that is produced on the surrounding flats and marshes. By extrapolating the above data, an estimate of the total fishermen and catch for the season can be obtained. The result, a total of 4,000



*The New Jersey estuaries support a valuable sport fishery*

angler/days and a catch of 5,000 fish of the above species, represents a recreational resource of considerable value.

**Summary**

It can be said that the wetlands in question comprise a nursery ground for menhaden and other species of

commercial or recreational importance. They also produce the forage upon which these species feed, not only while in their juvenile stages but also when they become mature. The mature fish, attracted by the abundance of forage, provide an important recreational fishery. #



## What Made America Great

I PROFESS to being no prophet or seer. But during three score and ten years I have developed certain philosophies regarding the natural elements and patterns of human behavior which have made this nation rugged and strong—and which now appear to be in danger of decay.

Recognizing the romantic aura which surrounded the first explorations of this new continent—explorations prompted by ambitious and some-

times greedy monarchs as well as individuals of like proclivities, the real core of our strength developed through the migration of many plain God-fearing people fleeing the pressures of nobility, religious strictures, and lack of opportunity. Boundless natural resources gave impetus to a social revolution which resulted in a democratic form of government never before tried.

Generally speaking, the basic urge from the time of the first colonies in

Virginia and Massachusetts was much the same. It meant opportunity for people to prosper within the framework of new freedoms according to their individual abilities. It carried through the westering migration of their descendents as well as the influx of the Irish fleeing a potato famine, the Germans escaping monarchy before the Civil War, and later the immigration of Scandinavians and southern Europeans. It meant all were willing to face danger, and most of them did.

Ethnic backgrounds often determined where people put down their roots. In the beginning many Irish, English, and Germans sought farm lands or became small tradesmen. The Irish that came later helped build the railroads, the great lines of iron highways that criss-crossed the continent. Some Scandinavians, Russians, and Finns became loggers because of their heritage; others homesteaded the prairies. Still other nationalities sought the mining regions because of homeland traditions, while some from all ethnic groups settled in the rapidly expanding cities.

Even though a predominantly English, Irish, and Scotch gentry conceived our Constitutional form of government, those who followed gratefully accepted the equalities, liberties and opportunities granted to all. Although a vast improvement over any European system, it was not perfect. It allowed slavery, indentured servants, and imprisonment for debts. A Civil War ended slavery and enlightened legislation gradually improved many conditions for the common man.

Under this new government the different nationalities and races struggled

to attain their individual and collective goals, to assimilate each other's culture, and to learn how to live peacefully within the concepts of a new and challenging form of self-government. While this new nation was fomenting within a crucible of rapid expansion, no one expected a guaranteed wage, a subsidy, and education on a silver platter. The basic inspiration for everyone came from the fact that every man could prosper in proportion to his intelligence, abilities, and ambitions.

Nothing in the foreseeable future is going to make human behavior perfect, but in the creation of this new nation people were given hope within the framework of equality never before conceived. It gave people strength, courage, and stature so long denied them. They gladly accepted the discipline of hard work, long hours, and much self-denial to achieve those goals.

What made the United States of America a strong, prosperous nation? A new form of government was certainly one factor; opportunities for people who were spiritually and physically starved was another. But certainly a vast untapped storehouse of natural resources—resources the like of which no European had ever seen or hoped to own and possess and convert into useful products—was the loadstone for achievement. If the men and women who developed this new civilization appear to have been overly aggressive or wasteful at times, it simply was an outgrowth of ages of little or no opportunity and much previous self-denial. They asked nothing but the opportunity to float their own

## . . . America Great

stick, as the mountain man expressed it.

Now we have an unrest akin to revolution among some college students who are so well fed and clothed that they do not know what to do with their time. Many are subsidized by taxpayer money or from private foundations. They are supposed to be a rising generation of intelligentsia. They were born into a civilization created by the sweat and toil of others; too few have ever really had to scratch for a living. They have no concept of independent self-sufficiency. Frugality and plain hard work seem to be dirty words.

They seem to feel it is their divine right, or at least a matter of course, that they can live from the fruits of the more industrious. They have little understanding or appreciation of the efforts and struggles which made possible whatever good life we have in the United States, despite some inequities. But most lamentable, these mavericks have no knowledge of the resources created through providence that have made these United States a great nation.

They are, nevertheless, the generation which one day must carry the torch of conservation. How well are they being prepared? Have they any

perspective as to what allows them this idle time in which to revolt? Not only does someone have to work while they march and destroy property, but someone has to stand guard over the nation's resources, someone has to practice husbandry or we will end up as scavengers of a wasted continent. If these young rebels are attempting to reconstruct society, they are ignoring the very elements which make any society possible, even as imperfect as any of them may be.

It is to be hoped, and probably is true, that there is only a small minority of these pinks, punks and dropouts, because there certainly is a strong counter effort to educate the coming generation in the ecology of nature. A true respect for the natural elements cannot help but bring forth a sense of responsibility and discipline. If rebels without a cause had to put some of their vagrant hours on the land, they would sleep better nights and have less time to bay at the moon. Campus riots are not triggered by an empty stomach but by too much of everything of a material nature. People who see the shadow of running a little hungry if they do not discipline themselves run a better race than those who have no goals other than to fill in idle time. #

—Ernest F. Swift

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*The pen of one of America's greatest conservationists and writers came to the end of the line on July 24th. As it does to all men, death overtook Ernest F. "Ernie" Swift following a heart attack in a hospital near his home at Rice Lake, Wisconsin. No one can fill the void left by his passing; no one will be able to pick up Ernie's pen and continue his style of writing or the personal philosophy toward life which motivated it.*

**Ernest F. Swift**  
**1897-1968**



*All of us, however, can continue to spread Ernie's message. This nation is better because he lived here and spoke out for those things in which he firmly believed. Every time a victory is won in the never-ending battle for the wise use and management of our natural resources, we will know that he helped win it. Somewhere, sometime, somehow, Ernie Swift—leader, writer, philosopher, conservationist—did or said or wrote something which inspired us to fight the good fight, to stand up and be counted in a noble cause.*

*His writings were not easy to edit, for his style was unique. Like Hemingway, Ernie never worried much about grammar or punctuation. For him, getting the point across was the main purpose in writing. And he cared little if, along the way, he made editors and readers stop and think about what he was trying to say. He never aimed to entertain or please all of the readers; indeed, at times it almost seemed he tried to start arguments. But regardless of results, Ernie Swift always called the shots as he saw them, always caused people to talk about what he said and wrote. Sincere and unsophisticated, he held no pretensions, either about himself or about his convictions. For Ernie Swift, conservation was always a crusade—a way of life to be shared with others. There was no room for a profiteer in his kind of conservation. He never wrote only to be popular and he never worked for anything or any cause if its only reward was personal fame and fortune.*

*He was born and spent his early boyhood on a Minnesota prairie farm,*

## . . . Ernest F. Swift

later moved to a Wisconsin "stump farm" where he formed his lasting conservation convictions. Upon his return from the Army after World War I, he made his home in Hayward, Wisconsin, working as a guide and dealing in real estate and forest products. In 1926 Wisconsin appointed him as a conservation warden. He devoted the next 28 years of his life to service with his state's Conservation Department, rising through the ranks to become its Director in 1947. Under his leadership, the age of scientific game management was born; his department was one of the first in the nation to employ trained biologists to get the facts about wild birds and animals upon which sound management programs could be built.

In 1954 he was called to the Nation's capital for service as an Assistant Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He was placed in charge of federal game management activities and regional offices throughout the country. A year later, he resigned to accept the post of Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation, the world's largest private conservation organization.

Federation duties and responsibilities took him thousands upon thousands of miles across the nation, speaking to countless groups of sportsmen, conservationists, community leaders—spreading the message of wise use, development and management of natural resources. In 1960 he retired from these strenuous and demanding duties, but continued to serve as Conservation Adviser and Forestry Liaison representative from his home in Wisconsin. In 1967 the Federation published his partial autobiography and a collection of his best conservation essays in a hard-cover book entitled, "A Conservation Saga."

The saga of Ernest F. Swift is ended now, but Ernie's pen, mightier than any sword, had transmitted to paper his ideas, thoughts, convictions, beliefs, and courage almost to the last. Several of his final essays will be published on these pages during the next few months. The first, above, is under a title Ernie would have liked, because he lived it . . . "What Made America Great."

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### Ernest F. Swift Memorial Fellowship

A special fund to honor the memory of the late Ernest F. Swift has been established. The fund will be used to help deserving graduate students in furthering their training in natural resource research and management at American colleges and universities.

Established at the request of his widow, the "Ernest F. Swift Fellowship Fund" will be administered by the Federation as part of its grants-in-aid program. Contributions should be made payable to National Wildlife Federation and mailed to the "Ernest F. Swift Fellowship Fund," c/o National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. All contributions are deductible for income tax purposes. #

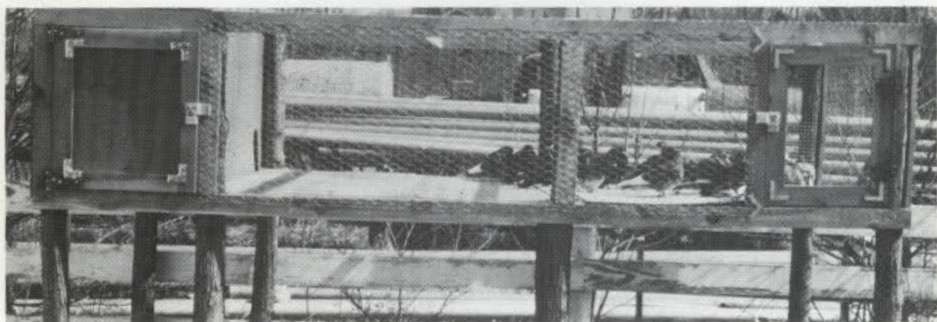
# The Use of Pigeons as a training aid for bird dogs

By Roger Hazen  
Bureau of Wildlife Management

If you have had problems with your pointing dog handling birds, here is a technique that is used successfully by amateur and professional alike and perhaps may be beneficial to you. It involves the use of pigeons.

After you have run your dog and he has settled down, have someone (you can do this beforehand yourself if necessary) plant a bird in a spot known to you (but not the dog). Then carefully work your dog upwind into the area. Be careful—do not let the dog rush in and grab the bird. If he has a tendency to do just that, stop him with a check cord. When you are ready to flush the bird, a gentle nudge of the foot is often enough to wake him and send him on his way.

Pigeons alone are not the answer for training your dog for field work. They will never teach your dog to handle a skittish pheasant or a jumpy grouse, so be sure to supplement this routine with as much work on native game as possible. #



*Pigeon loft for maintaining your own flock of birds*



*Some equipment—check cord, collars, blank gun, bird box*

## . . . Training Aid



*Method of placing a bird in a trance*



*Look carefully and you will see a planted bird. The pigeon was set in the cover after being placed in a trance. A bird so treated, with the head tucked under the wing placed on the ground, will stay this way for five to ten minutes*



*Dog actually pointing a pigeon*



*To be sure of a finished,  
properly trained bird  
dog, you should supple-  
ment this routine with  
work on game birds*

# "Provide Habitat"

## *Is Theme For National Wildlife Week*

The urgent need for the protection and development of wildlife habitat will be the theme for the 1969 observance of National Wildlife Week, scheduled for March 16-21. The National Wildlife Federation, sponsor of the observance, in association with its affiliates in 49 states, has selected this slogan to remind Americans of the need for conservation: "Provide Habitat—Places Where Wildlife Live."

Thomas L. Kimball, executive director of the Federation, said that the "Provide Habitat" theme was selected because of the constantly mounting threat to natural areas in all parts of the nation. Traditional wildlife areas are being damaged or destroyed through building expansion, water and air pollution, highway construction, and even modern agricultural practices.

The presence of wildlife is one of the indicators of the quality of our environment in areas where the natural landscape has not been damaged, Kimball went on to say, animal populations have an opportunity to survive. However, where the land has been misused, wildlife probably cannot exist. If we can afford progress of this type, we also can afford some protection for our great wildlife heritage.

The Wildlife Week observance has been sponsored annually since 1938, when the event was launched by a proclamation by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is scheduled each year to include the first day of spring and promotes a timely conservation issue or resources problem.

The National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates direct the observance in cooperation with citizen groups, public officials, youth organizations, public agencies, and nationwide press and radio-TV media. #

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### **Utilization of the Wildlife Management Areas**

Traffic counters at the Colliers Mills Wildlife Management Area during the past fiscal year clocked 54,507 cars with an estimated 163,521 passengers. About 43,000 people came during the fall hunting seasons. The remainder were fishermen, sightseers, campers, and casual visitors.

Camping is increasing in popularity, especially at Flatbrook and Colliers Mills. A total of 209 camping permits were issued for the various wildlife management areas during the year. An additional 54 groups, totaling 4,950 people, used the clubhouse facilities at Clinton, Flatbrook, Colliers Mills, and Tuckahoe. A total of 26 field trials were held, including: 20 bird dog, 5 rabbit dog, and 1 retriever trial.

# Antlers

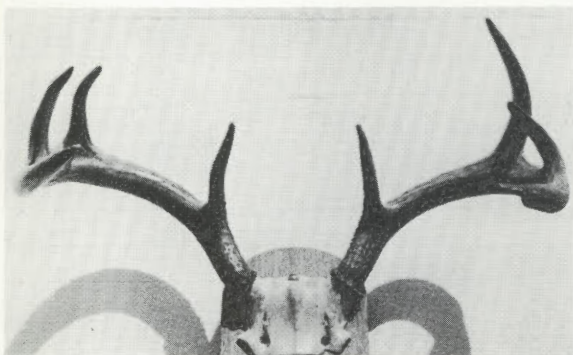
## How Big?

*Pictured are two different sets of antlers with the scoring sheets following to give the hunter an idea of what a big rack looks like. The typical rack would be considered by most as a trophy, but if we look at the scoring sheet, we see it scores only 109. (Better racks will score 120 and above. The world record white tail deer scored 206 4/8.)*

*Non-typical racks are scarcer than typical ones and, as the name implies, have point developments which are abnormal. The non-typical rack which is pictured scores quite high, 176 4/8. This rack is above normal.*

*These pictures should give you an idea how your buck stacks up in the antler score department. If the deer you kill this year has a big rack, enter him in the New Jersey Deer Record Program. He might end up being the State Record.*

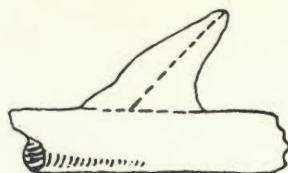
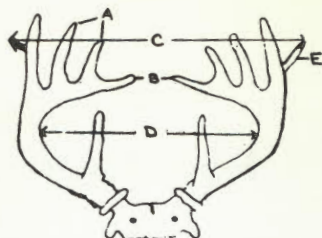
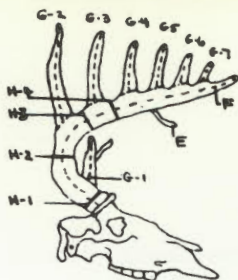
*Entry forms are available from the Division of Fish and Game office in Trenton, fish and game installations, and your local conservation officer.*



*Typical white tail antlers which scored 109 points, not a better rack. (See page 16 for score sheet.)*



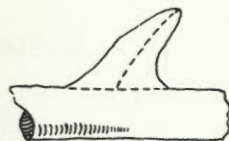
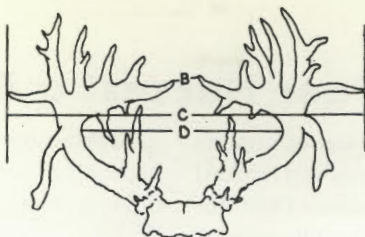
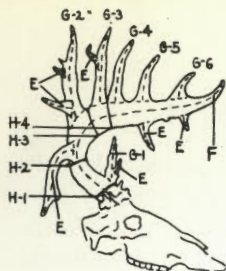
*Non-typical white tail head which scored 176 4/8 points, an above normal set. (See page 17 for score sheet.)*



Detail of Point Measurement

**TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER**

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS	Supplementary Data		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	R.	L.				
A. Number of Points on Each Antler	4	4	Spread Credit	Right Antler	Left Antler	Difference
B. Tip to Tip Spread	13					
C. Greatest Spread	19½					
D. Inside Spread of MAIN BEAMS	17⅞		Spread credit may equal but not exceed length of longer antler		17½	
IF Inside Spread of Main Beams exceeds longer antler length, enter difference						—
E. Total of Lengths of all Abnormal Points						—
F. Length of Main Beam				21½	20½	1½
G-1. Length of First Point, if present				3½	3½	—
G-2. Length of Second Point				3½	7	3½
G-3. Length of Third Point				4½	4½	½
G-4. Length of Fourth Point, if present				—	—	—
G-5. Length of Fifth Point, if present				—	—	—
G-6. Length of Sixth Point, if present				—	—	—
G-7. Length of Seventh Point, if present				—	—	—
H-1. Circumference at Smallest Place Between Burr and First Point				3½	3½	—
H-2. Circumference at Smallest Place Between First and Second Points				3½	3½	—
H-3. Circumference at Smallest Place Between Second and Third Points				4½	3½	½
H-4. Circumference at Smallest Place between Third and Fourth Points or half way between Third Point and Beam Tip if Fourth Point is missing				3½	2½	½
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>17½</b>	<b>48½</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6½</b>
ADD	Column 1	17½	Exact locality where killed <i>Rt. 53 Cedar Township</i>			
	Column 2	48½	Date killed <i>12-21-68</i> By whom killed <i>John Doe</i>			
	Column 3	49	Present owner <i>John Doe</i>			
	Total	115½	Address <i>Box 846 RD #3 Tubertown, N. J.</i>			
SUBTRACT	Column 4	6½	Guide's Name and Address			
<b>FINAL SCORE</b>		<b>109</b>	<b>Remarks: (Mention any abnormalities)</b>			



Detail of Point Measurement

### NON-TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS	Supplementary Data		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	R.	L.	Spread Credit	Right Antler	Left Antler	Difference
A. Number of Points on Each Antler	8	12				
B. Tip to Tip Spread	10%					
C. Greatest Spread	26%					
D. Inside Spread of MAIN BEAMS	19% Spread credit may equal but not exceed length of longer antler		19%			
IF Inside Spread of Main Beams exceeds longer antler length, enter difference						—
E. Total of Lengths of all Abnormal Points	36%					
F. Length of Main Beam				24	23	1
G-1. Length of First Point, if present				4%	5%	9%
G-2. Length of Second Point				11%	9%	1%
G-3. Length of Third Point				11%	8%	3%
G-4. Length of Fourth Point, if present				3%	—	3%
G-5. Length of Fifth Point, if present				—	—	—
G-6. Length of Sixth Point, if present				—	—	—
G-7. Length of Seventh Point, if present				—	—	—
H-1. Between Burr and First Point Circumference at Smallest Place				5%	5%	2%
H-2. Between First and Second Points Circumference at Smallest Place				5	4%	5%
H-3. Between Second and Third Points Circumference at Smallest Place				6%	4%	1%
H-4. Between Third and Fourth Points Circumference at Smallest Place				4%	—	4%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36%</b>		<b>19%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>17%</b>
ADD	Column 1	19%	Exact locality where killed <i>Rt. 53 Cedar Township</i>			
	Column 2	75%	Date killed <i>12-9-68</i> By whom killed <i>John Doe</i>			
	Column 3	61%	Present owner <i>John Doe</i>			
	Total	156%	Address <i>Box 846 RD #3 Tubertown, N. J.</i>			
SUBTRACT	Column 4	17%	Guide's Name and Address			
	Result	139%	Remarks: (Mention any abnormalities)			
Add Line E Total		36%				
<b>FINAL SCORE</b>		<b>176%</b>				

## Bow Deer Harvest a Record

New Jersey bow and arrow hunters have broken the deer harvest record for the third year in a row. Deer report cards received by the Division of Fish and Game through November 13 totalled 1,477, 21 more than last year's bowhunting record. Based on past experience, additional cards were expected.

Both last year's harvest of 1,456 and the 1966 harvest of 1,327 set records; the previous high was 1,299 set in 1960. Breaking the 1967 record is especially noteworthy, as archers had 5 extra days of hunting last fall.

A complete figure will be announced when all cards will be carefully reviewed before the final deer harvest report, including several not yet counted because of incomplete information, and county totals may change slightly as a result.

State Fish and Game Director Lester G. MacNamara said, "This record demonstrates the increasing proficiency of Garden State archers, as well as the continuing abundance of our most valuable wildlife resource, the white-tailed deer."

Hunterdon County, as usual had the highest harvest, 318, followed by Burlington, Warren, Atlantic, and Morris. Warren, Cumberland, and Atlantic have already shown substantial increases over last year.

The breakdown by County of the cards received to date is as follows:

County	Total
Atlantic	144
Bergen	2
Burlington	170
Camden	17
Cape May	32
Cumberland	78
Gloucester	10
Hunterdon	318
Mercer	71
Middlesex	25
Monmouth	38
Morris	130
Ocean	86
Passaic	15
Salem	32
Somerset	84
Sussex	71
Warren	154
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,477</b>

The subsequent tentative total is 1,494.

## Game Bird Liberations

The following game bird liberations were made during the past fiscal year:

**Pheasants**—68,570 of which 63,617 were propagated at state farms and 4,953 were raised to 17 weeks of age by 41 cooperators in six counties from day-old chicks supplied by the state farms.

**Quail**—21,483 of which 12,992 were raised at the state quail farm and 8,491 were reared to 12 weeks of age by 61 youth cooperators in eight counties from day-old chicks supplied by the state farm. #

# Fish and Wildlife Management Areas

Improvement of food and cover facilities for wildlife remains the primary activity carried out on Fish and Wildlife Management Areas. Many of these areas, which annually produce excellent populations of both forest and farm game species as well as waterfowl, are among the most intensively developed wildlife areas to be found anywhere. Management activities during the past fiscal year included:

## Acres Planted

293 rye	25,456 linear ft. of hedgerow mgt.
266 hay mixtures, clovers, burnet grass, etc.	73 acres of woodland slashings
157 corn	882 acres mowed (brush & field mgt.)
104 wheat	7,209 cu. yds. gravel, fill & shale hauled
70 soybeans	108 miles roads graded & maintained
56 food patch mixtures	6.6 miles new road constructed
37 oats	126 acres new land cleared
14 Japanese millet	143 boundary line posted (miles)
13 Lespedeza sericea, bicolor	463 acres sprayed (waterfowl and upland mgt.)
1,010 Total Acres Planted	61,200 tree seedlings planted
	99,443 wildlife shrubs planted

To accomplish this work, the following materials were expended:

fertilizer . . . . .	233 tons	corn . . . . .	26 bu.
ground limestone . . . . .	401 tons	soybeans . . . . .	150 bu.
food patch mixtures . . . . .	940 lbs.	wheat . . . . .	206 bu.
rye seed . . . . .	506 bu.	oats . . . . .	71 bu.
Lespedeza sericea . . . . .	120 lbs.	pasture mixtures . . . . .	5705 lbs.
Lespedeza bicolor . . . . .	200 lbs.	burnet grass . . . . .	200 lbs.
birdsfoot trefoil . . . . .	140 lbs.	Japanese millet . . . . .	328 lbs.
buckwheat . . . . .	580 lbs.	blue indigo . . . . .	30 lbs.
timothy . . . . .	258 lbs.	red top clover . . . . .	650 lbs.

In addition, general maintenance work was carried out. Four new spillways were constructed at Colliers Mills and Tuckahoe, and 12 parking lots were completed at Black River and Greenwood Forest. Facilities related to such activities as camping, hiking, and other forms of outdoor recreation become a more important part of the management of these areas each year.

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New Jersey hunters can now obtain information sheets on State-owned Fish and Wildlife Management Areas from the Division of Fish and Game.

The fact sheets may be obtained at no cost by writing the Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. #



*The osprey is a fairly large bird with a wingspan of 4½ to 6 feet. It is dark above and white below*

—National Wildlife Federation

# The Osprey

## Species:

*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*

## General Characteristics:

The osprey, or fish hawk, as it is commonly called, is a fairly large bird, about 21 to 24 inches in length with a wingspan of 4½ to 6 feet. It is dark above and white below. The head is white but has a black patch through the cheeks. The wings in flight have a decided crook. Dives feet first into water for fish, which it catches alive. Its voice is a series of short shrill whistles.

## Range:

Is found in New Jersey along the coast and larger rivers during the spring, summer, and early fall. Winters from the Gulf states south.

## Life History:

The osprey only a few years ago was found in New Jersey in good numbers, especially along the ocean and Delaware Bay beaches. In the spring it was usually first seen when the herring and shad began their spawning runs up the rivers. Numbers are rapidly declining, as with the bald eagle, and causes are to be found in the high rate of infertile eggs. This has been blamed on widespread use of insecticides, with the eagle and osprey at the end of the food chain. The osprey builds a large, conspicuous nest atop a tree, telephone pole, or other elevation. The nest may be used for several years by the same pair of birds. The most usual number of eggs per clutch is three, but occasionally two or four are found. The eggs are incubated in about 28 days. Only one brood is raised, and the young remain in the nest until fledged or about eight weeks. Both parents feed the young, tearing the fish into small bits, until the young are able to tear the fish apart themselves. The young may continue to use the nest as "home" for several weeks after fledging. Food of the osprey is almost, if not entirely, fresh fish which it catches itself. It does not steal the fish as does the bald eagle or skua.

The osprey is found in New Jersey from March to October or November, rarely remaining into December.

Under normal circumstances, the fish hawk is well able to maintain its numbers and defend itself. It has few natural enemies because of its size and habits. Man, however, has persecuted this fine example of a highly specialized bird of prey, until the osprey along the New Jersey coasts will soon become what the bald eagle now is, a rare bird on the verge of being completely eliminated. #

# Food For All

By Clark Webster, Manager of Wildlife Management, Remington Arms Company

There's scarcely a species of wildlife found in New Jersey, whether bird or mammal, that doesn't love corn. Even normal meat eaters such as fox will nibble it. And, to ducks and geese, it's a feast without parallel.

## Incidental

Of course indiscriminate gorging on a farmer's crop by wildlife can sometimes be a costly nuisance. However, it is also possible to manage corn specifically for wildlife by tying it into regular cropping operations. General farm programs normally include substantial acreages of corn, so there's no need, or use, to plant specifically for wildlife. For squirrels and deer, leave a standing strip adjacent to a wooded area. And if, according to current land-use practices, you've planted the shade-strip of woodlands to a soil holding grass or legume, it's still all right. A corn strip needn't be smack dab against the trees to be useful for forest game. Crossing a 30-foot border is an easy leap for a deer and a quick scurry for a squirrel.

## For Quail

For quail, a cornfield cut clean for silage makes an ideal feeding area. Weeds between the rows normally include foxtail grasses, smartweed, and ragweed. All of them are attractive to quail. Later in the growing season, ripe corn, mechanically picked, will leave an abundance of shattered grain, in addition to a full complement of weed seeds. Timing the harvest of a

cornfield to antedate the opening of the quail season by a few weeks is good business for anyone interested in hunting this fine game bird.

## Gleanings

Before the days of mechanized farming, ducks and geese stayed in the marshes and fed on the seeds and roots of aquatic plants. That's because there was nothing left in harvested crop lands of yore. (When grandpa hand-husked corn, he husked *all* the corn.) But the mechanical picker changed that. It's a lot cheaper than hand picking but will shatter up to 20 percent of the total crop. Lots of farmers glean this harvest loss with pigs or cattle. But waterfowl, as well as pheasants, quail, and other farm game still find plenty to make an easy living. Of course, ducks being ducks they would still prefer to feed in the water; so if you are situated to flood a harvested field, so much the better. The Division of Fish and Game's local conservation officer or game manager can provide helpful tips on how to manage game on farmland and will also pass on the legality of certain procedures which change slightly from time to time.

## Corn Is Corn

And oh, yes. If you belong to a plush club that has just employed a Scottish gamekeeper, don't tell him you want a corn food patch. Or an Irishman—if you have a farm hand fresh from the old sod—don't say 'corn' to him either. In Scotland or

Ireland 'corn' is 'oats.' Come to think of it, you'd better call it 'maize' if you're talking to an Englishman, too. Because to the English, 'corn' is 'wheat.' And they don't 'shock' it, they 'stook' it. With these exceptions, 'corn' is 'corn' most every place and most every place wildlife loves it. #

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**Medicine in the Out-of-Doors . . .** Sportsmen the world over experience medical emergencies at one time or another whether in the fields, woods, or just around the home. Even the most rugged of us can become careless and may have to cope with the consequences of a rusty nail, snake bite, spoiled food or dermatitis, to name a few. Much reference material is available that attempts laboriously to enlighten readers about these problems. But some professional people—like Doc Julius Kowalski, an outdoorsman of long standing from Princeton, Illinois, and an outdoor writer equally as long—can shake off the cumbersome phrases with ease and get right down to cases. Doc, as he is affectionately called by his fellow sportsmen/writers, has prepared numerous articles on many of the nemeses that can plague the outdoorsman. His "Medicine in the Out-of-Doors" is a regular feature in the Illinois Medical Journal, and the only one of its kind in this country appearing in such a journal. The articles are part of the public relations work of the Illinois State Medical Society. Doc is chairman of the Society's Committee on Public Safety. Free copies of the following pamphlets are obligingly made available by the Editor, Illinois Medical Journal, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois:

The Underpinning (about your legs)

Ice (pitfalls and breakthroughs)

Join a Foursome (physical fitness)

Touring (health & altitudes)

Hearts of Hunters (things to think about)

Vision in the Hunter & Hunted

Pocket First Aid Kit

Cold Weather Survival

Immunizations for the Venturesome

The Hummer (mosquito)

Some Stinging Pests

Our Poisonous Snakes

Killer Mushrooms

Autumn Wheezer (allergy)

Lethal Wounds in Game Animals

Bugs 'N Blood 'N Rabbit Fever

International Traveler's Hints

Kits and Immunization Tips

Gardener's Dermatitis

(There are lots more. Write Illinois Medical Journal for other subjects.)

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**Woodchuck-L . . .** The word is that Nature seems to be nurturing meaner and tougher woodchucks these days, judging from the following two reports: A woodchuck bared its noisy teeth and advanced down the road upon an oncoming vehicle, refusing to give the small compact car "right-of-way." At the last moment, however, the woodchuck is said to have succumbed to integrity. In another test of dumb-wittedness, a chuck repeatedly charged a bulldozer that had dared to disturb the tranquility of its home. But size being the advantage that it is, the woodchuck had to be content to slink home, probably wailing in true rock-and-roll fashion: "I want to do what the big guys do." #

## Small Game Season Opener Report

Predictions for excellent small game hunting in New Jersey were borne out by opening day success. Bag checks were conducted by Division of Fish and Game personnel at a dozen state Wildlife Management Areas and at Lakehurst Naval Air Station on November 9. A heavy turnout of hunters was recorded at all areas, and most tracts saw an increased harvest of most species, especially pheasants, rabbits, and quail.

The Flatbrook Wildlife Management Area again proved the most popular, with 1,726 hunters checked. Checking was stopped early at this area, accounting for an apparent drop of 200 hunters from last year and a decrease in all species except pheasant. An excellent variety of game was bagged at Flatbrook, including 536 pheasants, 78 rabbits, 36 squirrels, 30 woodcock, 28 grouse, and 12 quail.

Colliers Mills Wildlife Management Area was the only other tract with fewer hunters than last year, 1,147 compared to 1,196. The Black River Wildlife Management Area nearly doubled from 539 to 1,065. Turnout at other tracts included: Clinton, 1,344, up over 100; Millville, 1,245, up over 200; Assunpink, 975, up 250; Heislerville, 577, up 200; Tuckahoe, 540, up 20; Glassboro, 416, up 150; Whittingham, 386, up 50; Manahawkin, 357, up 100; Port Republic, 257, up 20. At Lakehurst, where civilian use is restricted to 100 hunters at a time, 163 checked in compared to 157 last year.

Pheasant hunters topped last fall's banner opening day success, which

started a record season for this species. Small drops were recorded at only two tracts, Tuckahoe from 120 to 93 and Black River from 206 to 201. The sharpest rise was at Assunpink where 488 ringnecks were bagged compared to 261 last year. Clinton led in the total pheasant harvest with 578. Pre-season pheasant stocking was the same as last year, indicating an increase in native birds.

The rabbit harvest at Clinton more than doubled, from 71 to 157, and nearly doubled at Black River from 29 to 56. Even larger percentage increases were seen at Lakehurst and Port Republic. The only notable drops were at Flatbrook, Millville, and Assunpink.

Quail rose at every southern New Jersey tract except Heislerville, Glassboro, and Assunpink, with only the drop from 103 to 28 at Heislerville notable. The bobwhite bag increased from 38 to 96 at Colliers Mills, from 29 to 72 at Lakehurst, from 12 to 40 at Port Republic, from 5 to 37 at Manahawkin, and from 28 to 44 at Millville. This reflects an increase in both stocking and native populations.

Squirrels increased from 12 to 36 at Clinton, from none to 20 at Glassboro, and 3 to 14 at Whittingham. Decreases were noted at Colliers Mills and Flatbrook.

Grouse rose from 3 to 10 at Manahawkin and showed slight increases at other areas except Flatbrook, where they dropped from 39 to 28. Like squirrels, grouse are found primarily in forest areas not included in the survey.

## How about Winter Fishing

With ice fishing open until February 16 and seasons open for other game and pan fish, many fishermen wonder *why*, and where the fish all are.

The hard-to-explain disappearance of game fish during the winter months can be most perplexing, especially when the fishin' itch in a guy's casting arm doesn't respect a seasonal layoff.

For many fishermen, cold weather and lack of prospects are tolerated without too much complaint. But, what's a man going to do when he still wants to go fishing, regardless of the elements?

It's simple, they say. Just bundle up and go!

Fish, being cold-blooded creatures, are permitted by nature to maintain bodily functions at a speed regulated by the surrounding temperatures. The colder it gets, the more sluggish they become, and the less food is required to sustain life.

Yet they do feed on a limited scale, and can be induced to hit.

Drop your offering in the deepest holes, where the water will be warmest. Bottom springs, when known, are excellent spots. Fresh water entering from tributaries carries oxygen and stirs up the frigid lake in a localized area, creating another preferred fish location.

Use baits and lures as if fish were half asleep . . . not so much out of respect for the slumbering attitudes of the fish, but to give them a chance to catch up if they desire. #

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# American Elm

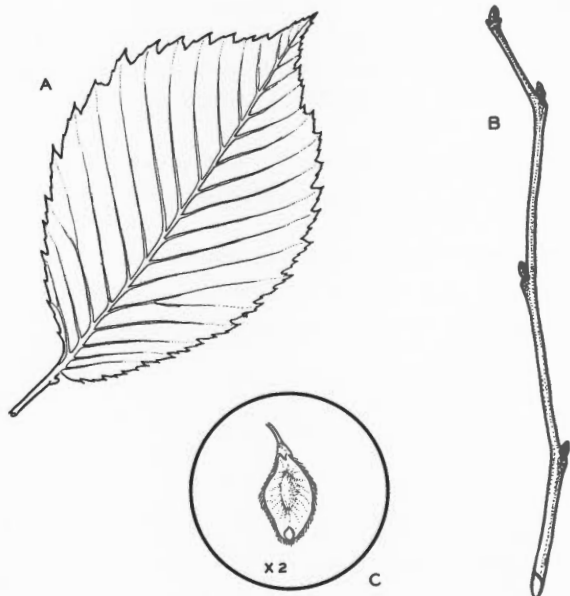
(*Ulmus americana*)

American elm, sometimes called water elm or white elm, is the best known elm in this country because of its beauty and dignity and its value as a street tree. In recent years this species has suffered severely from attacks by the elm leaf beetle and Dutch elm disease.

American elm grows best on moist bottomlands and along streams. It will grow in nearly pure stands or with soft maple and other hardwoods.

## Range:

Newfoundland and the Gaspé Peninsula to Ontario, southern Manitoba,



## American Elm

A. Leaf

B. Twig, with buds

C. Seed, with wing

and eastern Saskatchewan; south of North Dakota, southeastern Montana, western Nebraska, Oklahoma, and central Texas; and east to central Florida.

## Leaves:

Alternate, simple, obovate to elliptical, 4 to 6 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, base inequilateral, double serrate margin. The lower surface is usually hairy, whereas the upper surface is usually smooth. The primary veins run straight from the midrib to the points of the teeth. (See figure A.)

**Twigs:**

Slender, zigzag, brown, and roughened by leaf scars and scattered lenticels. The terminal bud is absent; lateral buds are about one-fourth inch long. (See figure B.)

Bark on older trees is grayish, rough, and thick. It has long irregular furrows.

**Flowers:**

Appear in the spring before the leaves. They are perfect, bearing both male and female parts. Flowers have greenish calyx and styles with reddish anthers. They occur three to four in a cluster in drooping stalks about 1 inch long.

**Fruit:**

The fruit, a samara, consists of a compressed nutlet surrounded by a membranous wing. The fruit is about one-half inch long and notched at the tip. The margin of the fruit is ciliated. (See figure C.)

**Uses:**

Under forest conditions, the American elm grows from 2 to 4 feet in diameter and 60 to 80 feet tall. Open-grown trees may reach 10 feet in diameter and 125 feet in height. It is a valuable ornamental tree.

The wood is soft and light in color. It is used for boxes, baskets, crates, slack coopeage, furniture, caskets, veneer, and rough lumber.

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

### If You Are Changing Your Address

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# Council Highlights

## **November Meeting**

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on November 19.

## **Fishermen's Forum**

Director MacNamara reported that plans are progressing for the 2nd Annual Fishermen's Forum to be held on February 15, 1969, in Atlantic City. He expects to check the facilities of the Golden Gate Motel to ascertain if they are suitable and adequate for the meeting. Indications are that both the commercial fishermen and the sport fishermen are interested in attending this forum and a good attendance is anticipated.

## **Field Trials**

It was noted that many favorable comments were received regarding the success of field trials held on the Assunpink Fish and Wildlife Management Area. For the first time in New Jersey, three separate, hour-long trials were run simultaneously on one tract, and clubs using the area are highly enthusiastic.

## **Newly Appointed Officers**

Arthur Thompson, Austin Perrone, and Carlton Smith, three of the four newly appointed conservation officers, appeared and were introduced to the Council members, who welcomed them to the ranks of the Division of Fish and Game.

## **Deputy Program**

The results of a questionnaire survey sent to other states in regard to their deputy conservation officer programs were circulated to the Council members. They will review the material and discuss it at a future meeting.

## **Fisheries Management**

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that a Dingell-Johnson project will be set up for the pollution unit. This could be a good substitute for the previous project operated under a federal grant from the Department of the Interior. He referred to the absence of an outbreak of whirling disease at the hatchery and attributed this to the renovation of the pools from gravel to concrete.

## **Public Relations**

Robert McDowell, who represented the Public Relations Unit in the absence of William Peterman, Supervisor, who was attending a fire wardens' in-service workshop at Stokes Forest, advised that the operation of the School of Conservation will probably be turned over to Rutgers University. He also reported that we have been contacted by the United Auto Workers of America who are concerned about conservation in the state and are interested in setting up a program.

### **Coastal Patrol**

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, who informed the Council that Coastal Patrol Captain Willet Noon, who was gravely ill during the past summer, has returned to light duty and will probably continue on this basis for some time. The Coastal Patrol carried out regular patrols, checking various commercial fishermen for license and catch and fish markets and stores for under-sized fish. Personnel issued two summonses for waterfowl violations involving hunting after hours.

### **Wildlife Management**

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, advised that 1,494 deer were taken by bow and arrow hunters this year as compared to 1,456 taken in 1967. He gave a report on the opening day hunting pressure on the following Fish and Wildlife Management Areas: Flat Brook, 1,726 hunters as compared to 1,924 hunters in 1967; Clinton, 1,344 hunters as compared to 1,219 in 1967; Glassboro, 416 hunters as compared to 250 in 1967; Black River, 1,065 as compared to 539 in 1967; and Whittingham, 386 as compared to 334 in 1967. He advised that no serious accidents were reported on the Fish and Wildlife Management Areas.

### **Disposal of Animal Carcasses**

Mr. Alpaugh informed the Council that it probably would become necessary to give consideration to a means of disposing of animal carcasses other than by burying, as presently done. He has been checking on the price of incinerators and received a quotation of \$18,000 for a unit of the type used by poultry farms. Two such units probably would be needed, one at Forked River and one at Rockport, which could service the game farm and the fish hatchery. This gas-burning unit is capable of consuming 400 pounds per hour.

### **Law Enforcement**

District Conservation Officer John O'Dowd commented on the activities of the Law Enforcement Agency. During the course of patrols, officers performed 5,011 inspections of licenses, guns, creels, and bags. They made 245 apprehensions and issued 52 warnings. Ninety-one cases were prosecuted. Officers in the North District received training in self defense and proper ways of disarming persons who might threaten officers with knives and guns.

### **Farmers' Week**

In regard to the matter of having some sportsmen participation in the annual Farmers' Week program, which was presented by Councilman Totten at the last meeting and favorably received by the Council, Mr. Totten advised that it was decided it was too late to make the arrangements and the idea will be laid over and activated at the Farmers' Week to be held in 1970.

### **Cooperative Cruise**

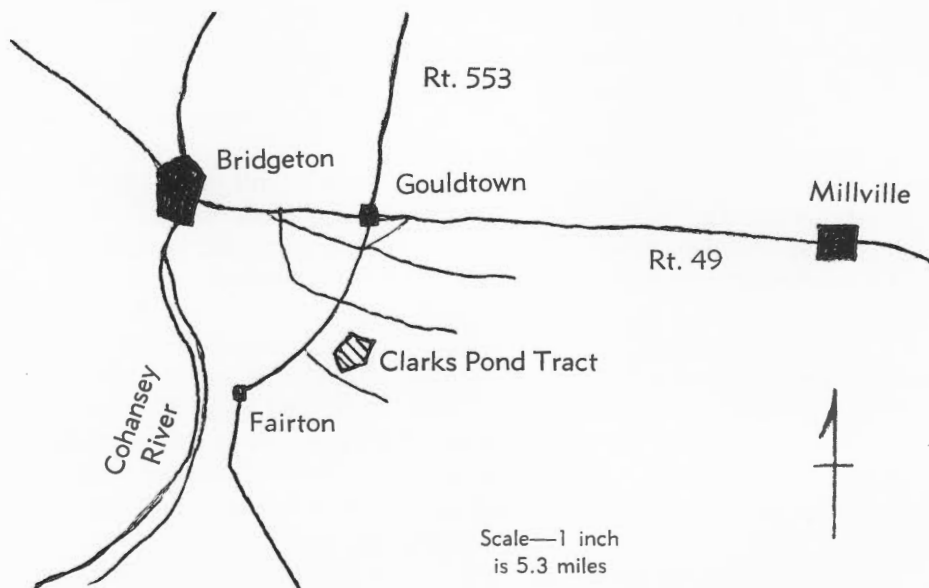
Councilman Schollenberger expressed an interest in hearing a report from our personnel who participated in the Russian-American cooperative research cruise. Director MacNamara advised that this topic would be included on the program at the Fishermen's Forum. #

# Clarks Pond Tract

The Clarks Pond Fish and Wildlife Management Area is located in Cumberland County and comprises about 164 acres. This tract is approximately 6 miles south of the city of Bridgeton.

The pond is stocked with trout in the spring. Fishing is good to excellent for largemouth bass and pickerel. Other species present in the pond include: yellow perch, sunfish, and yellow and brown bullhead.

To reach the Clarks Pond Tract from the city of Bridgeton, take Route 49 east toward Millville. Turn right, in Gouldtown, on Route 553 and proceed about 2.2 miles to the third black top road. Turn left. The pond is located on left side of road about 1 mile from turn. #



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If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation Officer, the Division of Fish and Game Office, or any license issuing agent immediately and get the name and address of the Hunter Safety Instructor nearest you and take your course now.

# Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Robert Mitchell, 201 Concord St., Rahway	Gun on Sunday	20.
Ronald Templaski, 60 Chestnut St., Spotswood	Hunt no license	20.
Robert Tempalski, 60 Chestnut St., Spotswood	Hunt no license	20.
John Michonski, 19 Patton Place, Spotswood	Hunt no license	20.
Howard Wilson, 11 MacArthur Ave., Spotswood	Hunt no license	20.
Joseph Paulus, 3 Pettit Ave., South River	Gun on Sunday	20.
David Harding, 124 Spotswood Green, Spotswood	Fish closed waters	20.
Timothy Sims, 112 Arlington Ave., Lakewood	Fish closed waters	20.
Emilio Collini, 28 Montrose Terrace, Vineland	Fish no license	20.
Kenneth G. Rauba, 247 Grover Ave., Trenton	Hunt no license	20.
William Hitchcock, 611 Kingsland Ave., Lyndhurst	Discharge firearm upon road	20.
Donald Hand, Academy St., Dennisville	Uncased weapon	100.
Arthur Creamer, 75 Main St., Belleplane	Hunt deer at night	100.
Josiah Mann, Lakeview Dr., Mahwah	Uncased weapon	100.
Walter Bain, 73 Victor Ave., Laurel Spring	Fish no license	20.
Monte J. Tabor, Taunton Blvd., Medford	Illegal poss. deer parts	100.
Arthur Jankowski, 119 No. 24th St., Kenilworth	Poss. 3 squirrels closed season	60.
Leroy Wimberly, 245 Washington St., Mt. Holly	Loaded gun w/in 300' of dwelling	50.
Douglas Harris, Creek Rd., Burlington	Loaded gun w/in 300' of dwelling	50.
Norman Pinkett, 206 Chesnut, Mt. Holly	Loaded gun w/in 300' of dwelling	50.
Howard Hickman, 64 Main St., Cedarville	Poss. parts of deer closed season	100.
Edward Travers, Church Hill Arms #78, Belmar	Poss. parts of deer illegally	100.
Austin Wright, R.D. #4—Box 121, Fish Road, Jackson	Uncased weapon	100.
Stephen J. Makler, 47 Princeton Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20.
John Mellon, Jr., 41 Delio Rd., Broomall, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Juan J. Camocho, Gershal Ave., Norma	Fish no license	20.
James C. Wedge, 1192 Byrd Dr., Deptford	Fish no license	20.
Harold Schoononer, Mallard Dr., Martinsville	Angle closed waters	20.
Luther Faniel, 420 Plum St., Vineland	Fish closed trout waters	20.
Theodore Moody, 1211 Wood St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Joseph Bruno, Jr., 340 E. Olive St., Westville	Fish no license	20.
Thomas McCann, 114 Haverford Ave., Runnemedede	Fish no license	20.
Michael Bencosky, Germantown Pike, Lafayette Hill, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Peter Durant, 917 Lenox Rd., Delair	Fish closed waters	20.
Richard Kiel, 306 Anna Ave., Maple Shade	Fish no license	20.
David Philhower, Star Lake Ave., Bloomingdale	Tip-ups w/o name and address	20.
James Basile, 159 Darwin Ave., Rutherford	Dis. firearm upon road	20.
David Buxbaun, 23 Raydol Ave., Secaucus	Hunt no license	20.
Edwin Greenfield, 75 Upland Ave., Metuchen	Take over limit of trout	20.
Patrick Healey, 52 Robbins Rd., Somerville	Kill deer w/antlers less than 3"	100.
Anthony Formento, E. Grant Ave., Vineland	Fish no license	20.
Richard English, 131 Eversham Ave., Runnemedede	Angle closed waters	20.

## . . . Violators Roundup

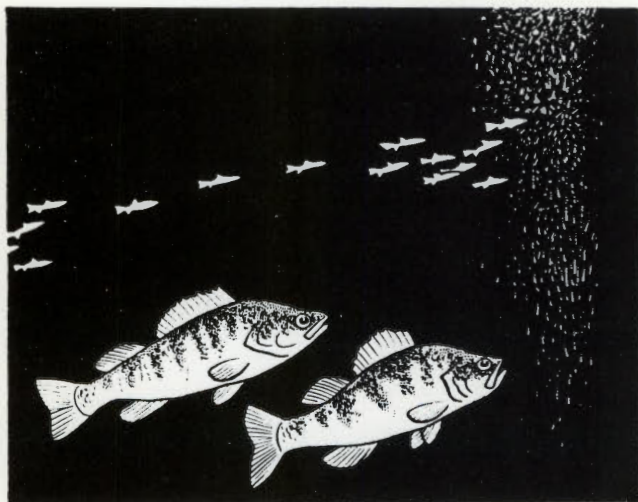
<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Joseph Costiglio, 57 Edgly Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20.
Alexander Korachun, 236 Banto Ave., Garfield	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Muir, 801 Tequesta Dr., Franklin Lakes	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert W. Hodgers, Jr., 879 Scioto Dr. Franklin Lakes	Fish closed waters	20.
Kenneth Romer, Box 193, Sewell	Fish no license	20.
Louis Mallery, 119 Dofrack Dr., Lake Hiawatha	Angle closed waters	20.
John Dinkel, 168 Brunswick Ave., Spotswood	Poss. button buck	100.
Julius Moggard, 82 High St., So. Bound Brook	Fish closed waters	20.
Maurice Lacaille, 91 Riva Ave., Milltown	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Laskowitz, Box 301, Trailer Harbor, Metuchen	Fish closed waters	20.
Harvey Crosby, 185 Hardenburg Lane, E. Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Lawrence Zamorski, 742 Bordentown Ave., So. Amboy	Fish closed waters	20.
Louis J. Prok, Jr., 41 Schuyler Dr., Edison	Fish closed waters	20.
Alexander Dutko, 14 Fayette St., Edison	Fish closed waters	20.
John DeCore, 40 Evelyn Terrace, So. Amboy	Fish closed waters	20.
Westby Costa, 5 Roseland Pl., No. Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Victor J. Lubiejewski, 2285 Conn Ave., Atlantic City	Take 25 striped bass w/gill nets w/in 3 nautical miles off coast	100.
Sarah Miller, 126 W. Ingham Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Arthur Miller, 126 W. Ingham Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Bernard Whitesall, 3 Front St., Salem	Short striped bass for sale	20.
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David Watson, Parkville Rd., Thorofare	Hunt on game refuge	50.
Edward Jackson, 1135 Fanny St., Elizabeth	Angle closed waters	20.
Robert Parisi, Ann St., Denville	Fish no license	20.
Kenneth Kimball, 7 Smith Lane, E. Brunswick	Take illegal deer	200.
Kenneth Kimball, 7 Smith Lane, E. Brunswick	Poss. illegal deer	200.
Edward Czeck, 72 George St., South River	Poss. illegal deer	200.
Edward Czeck, 72 George St., South River	Take illegal deer	200.
Walter Dent, County Place Apts., Turnersville	Fish closed waters	20.
Achille R. DeBartomeis, 710 Quince St., Vineland	Fish closed waters	20.
James Krauss, Sr., Oak Ave., Wenonah	Attempt to fish closed waters	20.
Donald Key, 470 Park Ave., Orange	Fish no license	20.
Lewis Appgar, 116 Sherman Ave., Raritan	Angle closed waters	20.
Henry Morgan, 45 Woodbine Ave., Budd Lake	Angle closed waters	20.
Charles Marsters, 102 Fairchild Ave., Morris Plains	Angle closed waters	20.
Harry Bedford, 3 Bayview St., Highlands	Trout over limit	20.
Steve Fostek, 22 Lafayette St., Freehold	Angle before hours	20.
Raymond Wall, 318 Stearnon Place, Bricktown	Angle before hours	20.
Charles Nicholson, 18 Pennant Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20.
George Scott, Jr., 13 Chevy Chase Rd., Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.	Fish no license	20.
William Miller, 17 Cedar St., Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.	Fish no license	20.

# Fur, Fin and Campfire

By BILL BERO

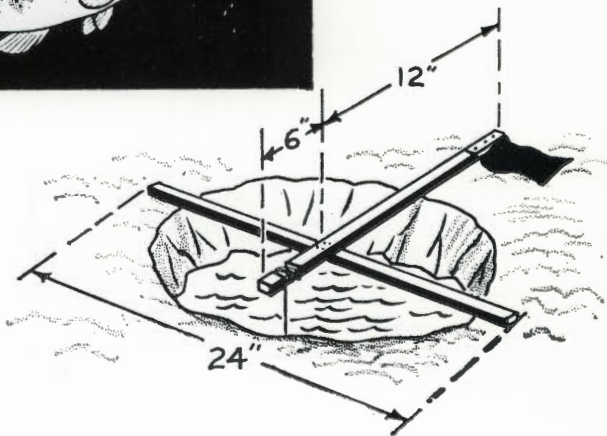
## Ice Fishing Tips:

MARK AN ICE HOLE WITH BRANCHES WHEN YOU LEAVE SO OTHERS DON'T STEP INTO IT. SNOW MAY FALL AND COVER THE HOLE.



IT'LL PROBABLY BE PRETTY DARK LOOKING DOWN THAT HOLE IN THE ICE. PUT SOME CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS IN THE HOLE. THEY'LL GLITTER AND HELP BRING THE FISH AROUND.

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN TIP-UP.



*The ice fishing season extends to February 16.*

**New Jersey Outdoors**  
P. O. Box 1809  
Trenton, N. J. 08625

Form 3579 Requested

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