

P. B.

New Jersey

Outdoors



VOL. 13, NO. 3

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

SEPTEMBER, 1962



Excellent Choice

The Kennedy Administration has dipped into New Jersey and come up with an eminently qualified man in the person of A. Heaton Underhill of Pennsylvania to be the assistant director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Mr. Underhill filled what in New Jersey is a most demanding job, director of the state's Division of Fish and Game, beginning in 1950. Among his many contributions to New Jersey is the origination of the \$60-million "Green Acres" program, which Mercer County only this week announced will help considerably in carrying out a far-reaching and badly needed public parks project.

In his new position as a member of Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall's "team," Mr. Underhill will be charged with the responsibility of carrying out portions of the national "open spaces" program.

Because of the controversial nature of many issues which arose during his stay in New Jersey, there are some who disagree with Mr. Underhill from time to time. But there are few who will deny that he did an outstanding job, and that Washington's gain is a distinct loss for the Garden State.

This editorial was published in *The Trentonian* on August 8, 1962, shortly after Secretary Udall had announced the appointment of Dr. A. Heaton Underhill, the Division's Director since 1950, to the position of Assistant Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in Washington, D. C.

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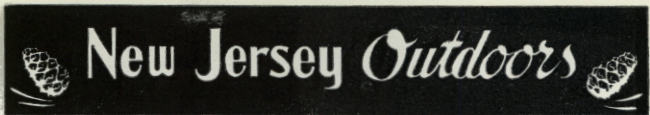
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IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Trout Management	<i>Richard W. Gross</i> 3
Streamer Fly Trolling	<i>Howard L. Brant, Jr.</i> 9
Refresher for Rover	<i>J. P. Linduska</i> 13
Public Hunting, American Style	15
Rail Bird	<i>Pictorial</i> 16
Rail Season Prospects	<i>L. G. MacNamara</i> 21
1962 Hunting Regulations	22
Migratory Bird Seasons—other than waterfowl.	27
Council Highlights	28
Woolman Lakes Reclaimed	<i>Meyer and Wilson</i> 29
Violators Roundup	32

Cover—"FISH FIGHTER"—*Raymond G. Wilson*

Although Al Essbach, Division Fisheries Biologist, may appear to be a forest fire fighter lost on the waters, he is actually using the fire pump and tank to spray a fish-killing chemical in Woolman Lakes to eradicate undesirable kinds of fish. For details see page 29.

Editor: **Bob Adams**

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TROUT MANAGEMENT

Part III—BIG LAKES

By RICHARD W. GROSS, Assistant to the Director

THE DATE was September 20 and the phone rang waking him from a deep, after dinner snooze. "Gabby?" "Yeh," he answered. "Ernie, I think maybe we should go to the lake tomorrow." "Are they biting?" he asked. "I haven't checked with Dick yet, but this is about the same time it started last year." "O.K.," he said, "pick me up at seven."

And so goes the conversation of some trout fishermen around northern New Jersey during late May, and again in late September, those magic times of the year. Magic, we say. It sure is, because then the big browns start biting at Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake. But we're getting a little ahead of our story. When we talk of Lake Hopatcong and trout, some fishermen will give us the "eagle eye" and respond, "I thought those lakes were bass and pickerel lakes." Our answer is of course they are, but they are also trout lakes.

Lake Characteristics

For years, Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey's largest lake has been known for its largemouth bass, pickerel, and yellow perch and, to

a lesser extent, smallmouth bass and catfish. Hopatcong, like many other northern New Jersey glacial and artificial lakes, is what the limnologist or lake scientist calls a "Eutrophic" lake. Essentially this is a lake of three water layers in the summer that includes an epilimnion or upper area of warm water, a thermocline or area where water temperature cools rapidly with the depth, and a hypolimnion, or bottom area that consists of cold water. Actually most lakes throughout the world have three water levels, but many factors result in the final characteristic of a lake.

In New Jersey, with its productive soils, almost all lakes are of the "Eutrophic" variety, lakes that have a hypolimnion or bottom area practically devoid of oxygen. The reason for this lack of oxygen in the bottom waters is the result of organisms, both plant and animal, that live in upper waters, die and sink to the bottom or deep areas where they decompose. In the process of decomposition, oxygen is used and carbon dioxide released. Since aquatic plants carry on photo-synthesis in water similarly to plants on land, oxygen will be

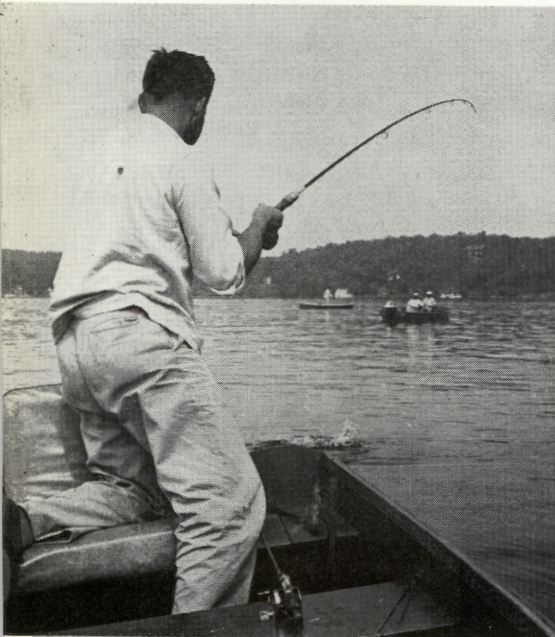
← *This big brown trout, caught by Bill Hartie in Lake Hopatcong, is typical of the hold-over trout from there*

. . . Trout Management

replaced in surface waters from that process as well as from wind action. However, the warm surface waters will not mix with the cold deeper waters. Therefore, the bottom area will remain un-oxygenated during the summer months in the majority of our lakes.

Trout Lakes

It was with this thought in mind that practically all lakes inventoried by the lake survey team of the early 1950's recommended no



Author Gross in action on Hopatcong

stocking of trout in lakes. The cold, bottom waters of lakes like Hopatcong, Culvers, White, Swartswood, and Greenwood appeared to be suited for trout because of the cold water present. But trout also need

oxygen, and it was not present in these deep waters. Nevertheless, the search was continued in the effort to find some type of trout lakes in northern New Jersey.

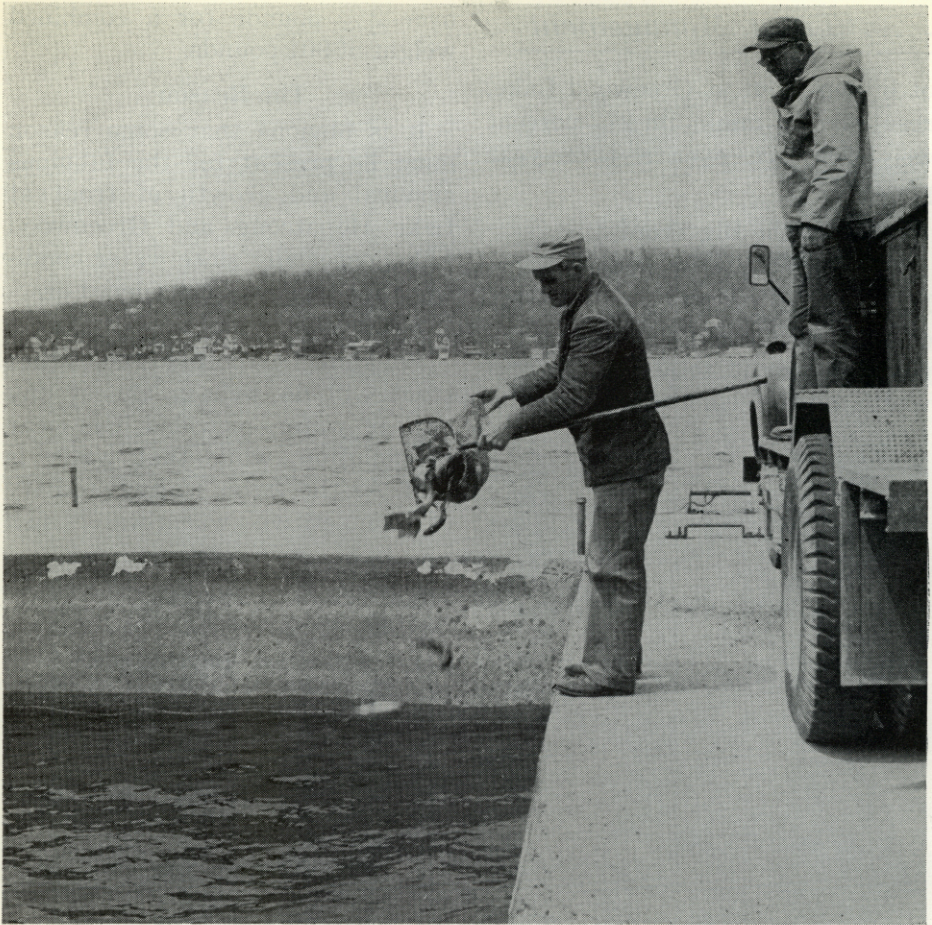
The Program

The untiring efforts of the Knee Deep Hunting and Fishing Club of Lake Hopatcong to establish trout in that lake finally brought results when the sincerity of the request was realized. A joint stocking of 2,000 trout (1,000 bought by the Knee Deep Club the other 1,000 stocked by the Division of Fish and Game in 1953, resulted in good returns to the anglers and led to the "Big Lake, Trout Management Program" inaugurated in 1954. Thus, the put-and-delayed-take trout program was born in New Jersey.

For five years from 1954 to 1959, Division Fisheries Biologists investigated at Lake Hopatcong the stocking of brook, brown, and rainbow trout for total returns, return by size, best stocking period, and growth, as well as various other data. In 1958 a study was started at Greenwood Lake similar to the Hopatcong study.

Returns to Anglers

As in many other waters, where put-and-take stocking of trout predominates, the highest return to the angler governs the success of the program. If we stock 1,000 trout in a certain pond and 600 fish are caught, we generally consider that a successful venture. If however, we stock 1,000 trout and only 100 or 200 fish are caught, this would probably be considered un-



The put-and-delayed-take program for big lakes is practical

successful. We must then, govern ourselves by the number of fish harvested by the angler. However, we must also consider sociological-harvest as well as the economical harvest.

In Lake Hopatcong, the harvest for the year of stocking of rainbow trout and brown trout generally averaged 30 percent, while brook trout would go as high as 60 percent. While this may be low when compared to some streams and small ponds, another factor be-

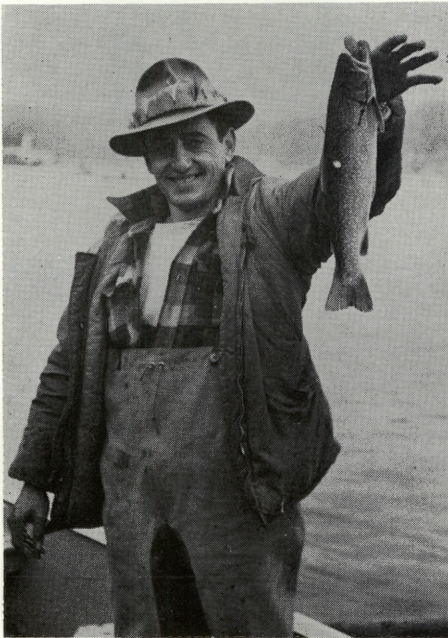
comes vastly important in the big lakes—the delayed-catch or hold-over-catch. This bonus, as we shall call it, adds another 2 - 18 percent trout return, of the original stocking, to the anglers in succeeding years after the release. The “hold-over” return however, is much more important when considered on a weight basis, since returns of between 100 percent and 200 percent of the original stocking weight have been harvested by anglers. On one occasion, the 1958 stocking

. . . Trout Management

of brown trout at Greenwood Lake, resulted in a minimum 272 percent weight return over a three-year period.

The Big Trout

Therefore, our program on big lakes not only rests on the number of trout harvested, but, more important, on the total weight harvested by the fishermen. Lake Ho-



Tiger trout are taken in Hopatcong

opatcong for an average year will produce 300 to 400 two-to four-pound brown trout. Add to this another 50 to 100 four-to eight-pound brown trout, as well as large rainbow trout and brook trout, and the importance of the delayed-catch is realized. Greenwood Lake in 1959 had an estimated catch of 360 trout

over 2½ pounds for a combined weight of 901 pounds.

The Reason

It is obvious that some reason must be present for the fabulous survival and growth of trout at Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake, especially since water conditions for trout are considered practically absent.

We know from other studies that trout will do well in almost any type of water, provided it is clear of pollution, while that water is cold. As the water warms, activity of competitive warm-water fish



Brown trout are caught all year round

species increases, crowding out the trout. Exactly the same occurs in the big lakes. During the spring the



The fishing is best during the spring and fall months

trout feed in shallow water on insects and crustacean. As the water warms, the trout are forced out of

the shallows. Here the key to the answer is found.

In small, shallow ponds when trout move to open, cold water, desirable food is unavailable and eventually the trout perish. In lakes like Hopatcong and Greenwood, the landlocked alewife, or herring as it is commonly called, occupies the area of water just above the thermocline, essentially the same as that sought by the trout because of desirable temperature and oxygen conditions. Since the four factors for excellent trout survival and growth (temperature, oxygen, food, and space) are present; trout will exist and do extremely well.

The alewife, being the key for trout existence in these big lakes,



Brook trout provide early fishing

. . . Trout Management

is also responsible for the excellent growth attained by the trout. It is common for 10- to 12-inch trout stocked in April and early May to reach 13 to 15 inches by mid-July and 16 to 18 inches a year later as holdovers. Another year in the lake will add a few more inches and a couple of pounds, making four-to six-pound trout 24 months after stocking.

The Fishing

The pattern of trout fishing at Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake, as well as recently added Swartswood Lake, calls for the stocking of brook, rainbow, and brown trout in those waters. Brook trout, a species that feeds well and is quite active during the early season, is stocked in April for early season fishing. A few holdover brook trout are recorded each year

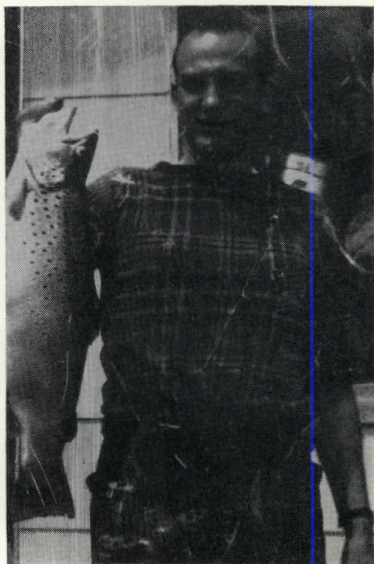
and some nice specimens up to 5 pounds have been recorded. Rainbows are stocked early season, also. However, they are taken throughout the summer and fall. Late April and May appears to be the best period to fish for that species. The bulk of the brown trout (over 80 percent of the total catch for any given year) is taken from late May until early July and again in the fall. This not only includes fish stocked the previous spring but holdovers as well. As expected, fishing pressure reaches its greatest proportions on these lakes during May and June, because that is the period of fish activity and the time to catch large fish.

Ernie and Gabby aren't the only two fishermen to realize the fish that are waiting for the angler on our big lakes. Despite this, there is plenty of room for more. Try your luck! #

Another Big One From Greenwood

The big trout are still being caught from Greenwood Lake, one of the big lakes being managed under the put-and-delayed-take trout management program. This fine brown trout of six and one-half pounds, 23-inch length and 15-inch girth, was taken by John Laurie of Clifton. This is what John had to say about his catch:

Sunday, May 6, 1962, while trolling I landed this 6½-pound brown trout in Greenwood Lake. It took a good 15 minutes to get the fish in the boat. It broke water about four times. The first time I bet it jumped two and a half feet out of the water. It was beautiful. (I caught it on a black and white daredevil.)



Streamer Fly Trolling

In Lake Hopatcong

By HOWARD L. BRANT, JR.

UNDoubtedly the most under-developed type of fishing technique used in our state is streamer fly trolling. When I mention streamer flies, I'm not speak-

dressed to imitate the smelt, the predominate bait-fish in Maine, which the salmon and trout love.

In checking hundreds of anglers on Lake Hopatcong, it is surprising

The streamer fly was originally dressed to imitate the smelt



ing about the usual trout size of 8, 10, or 12, which are normally seen on all of our trout streams, but large "State O' Maine" type in hook sizes 2 and 4, with a trail hook tied behind.

This is certainly not a new technique, but has been used in the State of Maine for many, many years. In fact, although it wasn't originated in the Pine Tree state, Maine anglers, without a doubt have proven its deadly worth by accounting for thousands of land-locked salmon and squaretail trout through the years.

The streamer fly was originally

how few use this method for taking trout and even bass and pickereel when it has proven its merit elsewhere.

Lake Hopatcong

Every angler who has fished Lake Hopatcong to any extent, knows that the predominate bait-fish in the lake are the land-locked alewife, more commonly known as the "herring." Every game fish in the lake feeds voraciously on this bait-fish and in the same manner and fashion as the salmon and trout feed on the smelt in Maine.

When the "lunker" trout in our Lake Hopatcong come to the sur-

. . . Streamer Fly

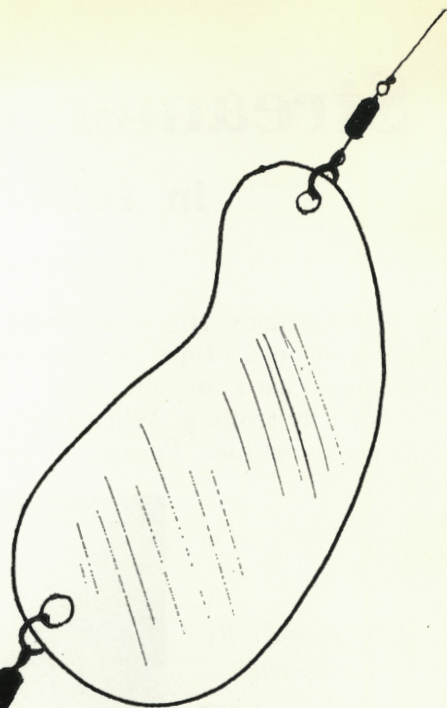
face, chasing the herring is the time when a properly trolled streamer fly is a deadly killer. The best time of the year for this method of fishing is between the middle of May to the latter part of June, when the herring are on "top" and again in late September. Game fish can be taken with this method too, during the remainder of the summer months, but here it must be trolled to deeper depths.

Equipment

Perhaps the best equipment for this method is the time-tested fly rod of between eight to nine feet in length, preferably glass and in the five-ounce class. Use a large, single-action fly reel of the salmon type, loaded with fly-line to match



For spinning outfit use, a keel should be placed about 18 inches above the fly



the rod and one hundred yards of backing line spliced to the casting line. A nine-foot leader tapered to 1x, tipped with a streamer fly, completes the outfit. A spinning outfit too can be used as successfully, but here the fly has a tendency to twist the line and a plastic keel and barrel swivel should be attached about 18 inches above the fly. Fish the fly just below the water surface.

Flies to Use

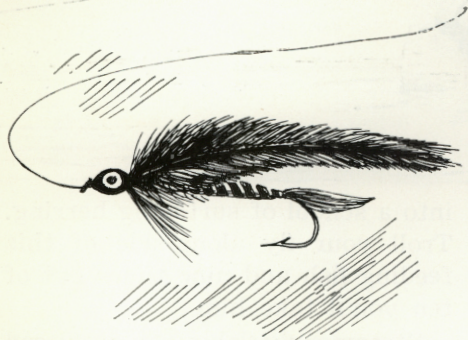
The most productive flies are the salmon streamer type, of about three to five inches in length tied on either a #2 or #4 hook. If you can obtain them with a trail hook tied into them, so much the better. The time honored gray and green ghosts are excellent, as well as the black ghost, Edson tiger light and

dark, white maribou, supervisor, Jane Craig, nine-three, and the herring. These all represent top patterns for Lake Hopatcong trout, and bass and pickerel. However, bass and pickerel will usually take better the brighter, more attractive patterns, such as the orange maribou, Ballou special, blue devil, bumblepuppy, royal coachman, and Colonel Fuller.

Most of these salmon streamers can be obtained from a good tackle shop. And if they don't have them in stock, they undoubtedly can order them for you. However, if you order them, make sure they are tied with tandem hooks, as this type of hooking arrangement "hangs" many short striking fish, where otherwise you would only have a strike, but no fish.

Trolling Speeds

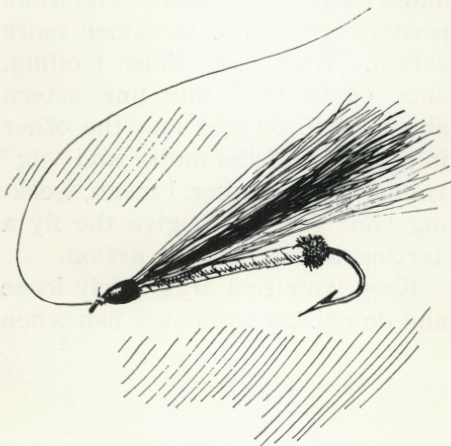
Perhaps the most interesting thing about streamer fly trolling for trout, is that most anglers troll



Streamers are the standard

too slowly. During the early part of the season when the waters are cold, a rather slow troll is necessary, but as the waters warm, the fly should be trolled faster.

A trolling speed of about five miles an hour is about best for all normal conditions when after trout. However, pickerel and bass normally will not take a fast trolled streamer. So if you are after these species, then troll at a



Bucktails may also be used

slower speed, but the trout wants a fast trolled lure. And too, if you get a strike without hooking the fish, instantly increase your trolling speed, to give the impression that the bait-fish (your streamer) is attempting to escape from the fish.

But never stick to one trolling speed. Keep varying your speed until you receive a strike or two, then stay at that speed. But as a rule of thumb, streamers should be trolled rather fast for the trout family.

Trolling Tricks

An ideal trolling arrangement is trolling either two or three lines. When trolling three lines, troll one line about 60 feet astern and the

. . . Streamer Fly

other line about 50 feet astern. Then drop the third line directly into the wake of the motor, about 20 feet astern. Trolling a fly in the wake of the motor sometimes produces surprising results. The wake perhaps gives the streamer more action. With two lines trolling, once again troll one line astern about 50 to 60 feet and the other in the wake of the motor and "jig" your fly. By jiggling, I mean, working your rod tip to give the fly a darting and scurrying action.

Keep your reel drag fairly loose and do not try to hook a fish when

times, using this method, a fish will be attracted from the shore-line by the angler casting the streamer or spinner. Then it often takes the trolled fly.

Another point of interest is that when fish are feeding on bait-fish and you are trolling a streamer, it usually makes little difference if your fly is just below the surface of the water or four feet below. So keep your fly near the surface, unless the fish are on the bottom during the summer months, then you must sink your fly.

Perhaps the most deadly time a streamer will work is when a fish is located, slashing and swirling



he strikes. A fish usually hooks himself on a trolled fly, without the angler putting any "body English" into it.

Include Casting

Another unique method of trolling when your trolling a shore-line with one line astern about 50 feet (you need two anglers for this), is to have the angler in the bow of the boat either cast a streamer or spinning lure into the shore. Many

into a school of surfacing herring. Troll your fly along-side of this feeding fish and nine times out of ten you'll take him.

Streamer fly fishing as discussed here, certainly does not only apply to Lake Hopatcong, but to any other lake where trout, bass, and pickerel are prevalent. So if you have a hankerin' to really have some fun and the surprise of your life try trolling streamers. #

Refresher For Rover

By J. P. LINDUSKA

This is the month to start preparing for the opening of hunting seasons. In fact rails already are legal game. But time remains for most of us to sharpen-up hunting dogs, and, in the process, to limber up squeaky joints of both dog and chair-borne master.



Kennel dogs that haven't had benefit of periodic training are likely to be especially rambunctious. You can avoid frustration and a lot of profanity by passing up field work for the first few lessons. Go all the way back to puppyhood instruction. Put your dog on a leash and review the rudiments of yard training—heel, sit, whoa or stay, and come. It'll remind him of the need for taking orders and

establish some measure of obedience without the distraction of wide-open spaces, flitting birds, and heavenly scents.

With hunting seasons crowding on, it's a temptation, in the cool of the day, to work for perfection the first time out. Don't overdo it. As a dog tires, his interest wanes, your temper flares, and what should be a pleasant occasion turns out to be a drudge. It's a fact, too,

. . . Rover

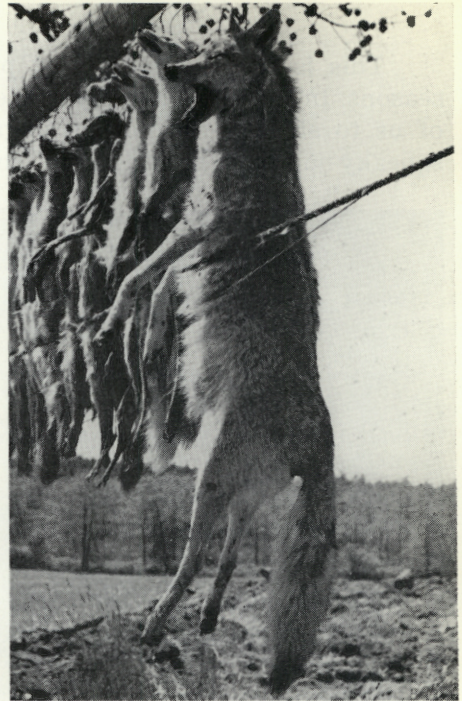
that fatigue leads to indifference, and that to bad habits. Avoid such possible problems by taking him up while he's still keen and raring to go.

Pre-season practice has one big advantage over training-as-you-go in hunting season. Since you can't shoot, you're free to devote full and undivided attention to the dog. That's important.

It's a time, also, to acquaint a youngster of pre-hunting age with the outdoors. He'll be a keener and more apt pupil when the time comes to start him hunting in earnest. And, just in passing, if you're working a retriever, you'll appreciate the help of young legs in running out to place dummies.

And don't overlook the opportunity which dog training offers to establish a better rapport with landowners. Most landowners are agreeable to the use of their lands for this purpose. And having had such an opportunity to size you up, it makes for friendlier contacts when seasons are in. Needless to say, training sessions are a time for exemplary behavior. Tend watchfully the closing of gates and proper crossing of fences; use only harvested fields, or, better yet, ask the owner where you may and may not run the pooch *and* keep him under control. If he tramps through the flower bed or retrieves a prize rooster, even in perfect style, it could just cost you a place to hunt. #

PARKWAY COYOTE



Paul D. McLain

The coyote in the above picture was recently found on the Garden State Parkway near Forked River Mountain where it had been struck by a car. Fox hunters in the area had been tracking it for several months, and its size indicates it had been loose for some time.

Wildlife Manager Paul D. McLain, who took the photograph, believes it was probably brought into the state as a pet and escaped. Since many coyotes are not pure bred, it was sent to biologists at Cornell University for analysis. The reply was, "The crittur is a coyote, pure and simple. Nothing else. No coydog, coy, dog, cow, no nuttin but a coyote."

Public Hunting, American Style

SEPTEMBER 2, 1962, marks the 25th anniversary of a most important event in the history of public hunting in America. On this date 2½ decades ago, the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act—better known to shooter-sportsmen as the Pittman-Robertson Act—was signed into law. Numerous and far-reaching benefits have accrued to hunters and to our nation and state.

It is significant that this program was initiated by and paid for by shooter-sportsmen. In the early 1930's the North American waterfowl population was in extreme danger due to a shortage of well-watered nesting, breeding, and feeding areas. Far-sighted individuals in and out of Congress, concerned over the future of wildlife and public hunting, conceived the idea of having the excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition go into a special fund to be distributed to the states to pay for needed wildlife restoration rather than into the general funds of the U. S. Treasury. Under the terms of the Act, project costs are borne initially by the state game departments. Reimbursement from Federal funds for completed work is made for the Federal pro rata share, which cannot exceed 75% of the cost of each project.

The Act became effective on July 1, 1938. Since that time more than 200 million dollars have been made available to states and territories for the conduct of wildlife restoration and management. Habitat improvements resulting from Pittman-Robertson projects, benefiting practically every species of game animal, now cover vast areas of public and private lands. Land acquisition has made possible the intensive development and preservation of suitable wildlife habitat and has contributed greatly to the need and mounting demand for public hunting opportunities as the Nation's population increases. In addition, research has been accomplished on virtually every species of wild birds and mammals. This research has enabled state game departments to have technically trained staffs to conduct the program.

Because this approach to wildlife restoration has been so successful and because more and more of our people are looking to the outdoors for recreation, some thought should be given to the need to expand the program to include facilities for teaching hunting skills and safety. The National Rifle Association of America has developed an excellent hunter safety course which is conducted in cooperation with 31 state game departments. Much of this educational effort also is done by shooter-sportsmen, but more ranges are needed.

When our forefathers established our government, it was decreed that wildlife belongs to the states in their sovereign capacity for the use and enjoyment of the people. The hunter and sportsman, through payment of excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunition and by the purchase of hunting licenses, is responsible for the accomplishments of the Pittman-Robertson program. Since the hunter pays the bill, he is entitled to harvest the benefits—and he does. This is *public hunting, American style.* #



RA
BI

RAIL BIRD



Some of the fastest and sportiest shooting to be found in the country continues to go begging each fall. The rail bird gunning in the New Jersey marshes, which starts on September 1, gives hunters a chance to hunt almost limitless marshes under uncrowded conditions for over two months. And, the number of birds that may be taken is indicative of the sport possible—25 sora rails and 15 other rails. Why not try rail birds?

Photographs by Harry Grosch



. . . Rail Bird

For rail birds on easy swinging gun (above) and light loads are in order.

One of the ways to keep your shells dry (right) while wading the creeks is to carry the loads in a plastic sack.

A few shells lighter and a few birds heavier (opposite page) finds Amos Horrocks contemplating the joys of a pan of tasty, well-browned rail birds.







Rail Season Prospects

The Fish and Game Council has set the 1962 seasons for rail and gallinules from September 1 - November 9. The daily bag limit with the exception of the sora rail is 15, and the possession limit is 30. In the case of the sora rail, the daily bag limit is 25 and the possession limit is 25. Shooting hours are from sunrise to sunset, E.S.T.

The saline marshes of New Jersey produce a significant number of clapper rail which in turn contribute to the overall clapper rail potential of the Atlantic Flyway. The 1962 nesting season has been very satisfactory and exceeds that of the best previous one in 1958.

Assistant Wildlife Manager William Shoemaker reports that 33 clapper rail nests were under observation in his district near Tuckerton Meadows, and of this number all 33 hatched successfully.

Assistant Wildlife Manager Fred Ferrigno who operates two census areas in the upper Cape May salt marshes reports that of the 40 nests under observation, 39, or 97½ percent hatched successfully. This hatching success represents an increase of 18.2 percent in nest production over 1961 and is 34.5 percent above the 8-year average.

Nest mortality did not occur from high tides this year and phenological conditions were very good for the hatching of this important game bird and also for the livability of the broods. It is now estimated that over 70 percent of the young this year will be on the wing September 1, and the sportsmen of New Jersey can look forward to a very good clapper rail season.

This will allow the licensed hunter of New Jersey an opportunity to go afield early in the fall to take advantage of an arduous but invigorating sport on the many acres of salt marsh from Tuckerton Meadows south to Cape May. The assistance of a good retriever will be very helpful to the hunter who wishes to take advantage of an early opportunity to test his skill and secure a bird that is an epicurean delight when properly prepared.

L. G. MacNAMARA, Chief
Bureau of Wildlife Management

← Rail tracks in the mud of tidal creek. Just seeing the conspicuous tracks of the rail does not mean that you will flush the bird. The slim birds can run and duck through the marsh grass like an old, shot-shy cock pheasant. Therefore, a bird dog is a valuable asset.

1962 HUNTING REGULATIONS

MALE ENGLISH OR RINGNECK PHEASANT

Duration: November 10—December 8, inclusive.

Daily bag limit: 2 male pheasants

Hunting hours: On November 10, 9:00 a.m. EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Hen pheasants: Unlawful to possess, take, or attempt to take female pheasants.

JACK RABBIT, RABBIT

Duration: November 10—December 8, inclusive.

December 17—December 31, inclusive.

Daily bag limit: 1 jack rabbit or hare, 4 rabbits. No season limits.

Hunting hours: On November 10, 9:00 a.m. EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

RUFFED GROUSE AND SQUIRREL

Duration: November 10—December 8, inclusive.

December 17—February 2, inclusive.

Daily bag limit: 3 grouse, 5 squirrel.—No season limits.

Hunting hours: November 10, 9:00 a.m. EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

QUAIL

Duration: November 10—December 8, inclusive.

December 17—February 2, inclusive.

Daily bag limit: 7 quail. No season limit.

Hunting hours: November 10, 9:00 a.m. EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

BEAR

Duration: December 10—December 15, inclusive.

Bag limit: One bear a season: kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.

Hunting hours: 7:00 a.m. EST, to 5:00 p.m. EST.

WILD TURKEY AND BEAVER

It shall be illegal to possess, take, kill, or attempt to kill a wild turkey or beaver at any time.

MINK, MUSKRAT, OTTER (trapping only)

Duration: 6:00 p.m. on November 30 to March 15, inclusive.

On State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds:

6:00 a.m. on January 1 to March 15, inclusive.

No stakes or traps shall be set before that time.

No cage trap, metal box trap, or diving trap shall be permitted on any of the State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds, and no trap of any kind shall be set anywhere on any of the State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds unless it bears a metal tag inscribed with the name and address of the owner of the trap. No trap of any kind shall be permitted to remain set on any property at the close of the trapping season.

Regular firearm hunting license is required to trap fur-bearing animals.

RACCOON TRAPPING

The trapping of raccoon shall be permitted as a fur-bearing animal, under a regular firearm hunting license.

- Duration:* 6:00 p.m. on November 30 to March 15, inclusive.
No trapping of raccoon will be permitted on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds, except on tidal meadows and tidal impoundments thereon. Raccoon may be trapped at any time of year under special permit when causing damage.
- Bag limit:* No daily bag limit. No season limit.

RACCOON HUNTING

- Duration:* Sunset on September 29 to sunrise, March 17.
- Hunting hours:* Between sunset and sunrise only. Cannot hunt raccoon during the firearm deer season.
- Dog training:* There will be no raccoon dog training season prior to the opening of the raccoon hunting season.
- Bag limit:* No daily bag limit. No season limit.

WOODCHUCK

- Duration:* March 15—October 1, inclusive. Properly licensed hunters may take woodchuck during upland season with shotgun or bow and arrow.
- Hunting hours:* ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
- Bag limit:* No limit.
May be trapped at any time of year where destroying poultry, crops or property.

FOX

- Duration:* November 10—April 30, inclusive (except may not hunt with hounds during regular Firearm Deer Season).
- Hunting hours:* 9:00 a.m. November 10 to ½ hour after sunset. Other than opening day, ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
May be trapped at any time of year when destroying poultry, crops, or property.

SQUIRREL

Property owners, or their designated agents and occupants of dwellings that are suffering damage from squirrels, may control these animals by any method and at any time, subject to local firearm ordinances, in the following counties and municipalities.

Bergen—All of the county

Essex—All of the county

Hudson—All of the county

Union—All of the county

Middlesex—North of Raritan River

Morris—Only Madison, Chatham, Florham Park, Dover, Morristown, and Morris Plains.

Passaic—Only Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, Township of Little Falls, and Boroughs of West Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Prospect Park, and Haledon, Hawthorne, and North Haledon.

Camden—Only Boroughs of Audubon, Barrington, Bellmawr, Brooklawn, Collingswood, and Haddonfield, and Audubon Village, Gloucester City, Haddon Heights, Merchantville, Mt. Ephraim, Oaklyn, Runnemede, Woodlynne, Camden City, and Haddon Township.

Monmouth—East of Route No. 35 from Keyport to Manasquan.

Mercer—City of Trenton and Borough of Princeton.

FIREARMS AND MISSILES, ETC.

Illegal for any hunter to have in his possession in woods, fields, marshlands, or on the water, any shell or cartridge with missiles of any kind larger than No. 4 fine shot except during the firearm deer hunting season, and except that waterfowl hunters in

. . . Hunting Regulations

tide waters and tide water marshes may possess and use shells loaded with No. 2 or smaller fine shot.

At all times it shall be illegal to have in possession any buckshot which is strung, waxed, cut, or joined in any manner.

Illegal to use in hunting fowl or animals of any kind, any shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time, or that may be fired more than thrice without reloading.

From December 10 to December 15, inclusive, it shall be illegal to use any rifle or firearm of any kind of a smaller caliber than 12 gauge or to have in possession any firearm missile except buckshot, or to hunt between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. or to hunt deer with a dog. (This does not preclude a person engaged in waterfowl hunting only from being possessed solely of shotgun and nothing larger than No. 4 fine shot. No. 2 fine shot in tide waters and tide water marshes.)

Illegal to hunt, hunt for, or attempt to capture, kill, injure, or destroy game birds or animals except at the time and in the manner provided by fish and game regulations.

The prohibition against shooting waterfowl or placing a boat or other structure at a greater distance than one hundred feet from shore shall not apply in Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays. (Sinkbox prohibited by U.S. Regulations.)

Wild waterfowl, migratory game birds, rabbits, hares, jack rabbits, squirrels, grouse, pheasants, and quail shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday. However, pheasants, quail, chuckar partridge, and turkey may be hunted for or taken on Sunday on semi-wild and commercial shooting preserve lands that are properly licensed for the taking of same.

Deer shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday except on wholly enclosed preserves that are properly licensed for the propagation thereof.

ARCHERY

It shall be illegal to use a bow and arrow for hunting between ½ hour after sunset and ½ hour before sunrise during the Bow and Arrow Deer Season or between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. during the firearm, and party permit deer season.

During the bow and arrow seasons for taking deer, October 6 to November 9, December 10 to December 15, all arrows carried in the woods and fields must be fitted with an edged head of the following specifications:

Minimum width shall be ¾-inch—Maximum 1½-inch.

Minimum length shall be 1½ inches on main cutting edge.

Cutting edges shall be of well-sharpened metal only.

The bow must have a minimum draw pull weight of 35 pounds, and cast a legal hunting arrow 125 yards to a point of similar elevation.

It is illegal at all times to discharge an arrow from or across a state, county, or municipal highway or roadway, or within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling, except with permission of the owner or lessee.

It is illegal to use a bow and arrow from any vehicle, moving or stationary.

DEER—BOW AND ARROW EXCLUSIVELY (either sex)

Duration: October 6—November 9, inclusive.

Bag limit: One deer of either sex.

Hunting hours: ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

DEER—FIREARMS OR BOW AND ARROW

(antlered only, except in area designated as Hunter's Choice described below)

Duration: December 10—December 15, inclusive.

One deer with antler at least three inches in length, except in the Hunter's Choice area described as follows: East of Route 202 from New York line to

Pompton Lakes, east of the Pompton River to its junction with the Passaic River, east of the Passaic River to Berkeley Heights and continuing along the Passaic River to Route 531, east of 531 to Route 22, south and east of Route 22 the junction of 287, east of 287 to Raritan River, and north and east of Raritan River to Raritan Bay. In this area, consisting of portions of Bergen, Union, Passaic, Essex and Middlesex Counties, a properly licensed person will be permitted to take a deer of either sex and any age.

A person who has legally taken a deer during the special bow and arrow season, can legally take an antlered deer with a shotgun during the interval of December 10 to December 15, if he possesses a valid firearm license.

Hunting hours: December 10—December 15, inclusive, 7:00 a.m. EST, to 5:00 p.m. EST, with gun or bow and arrow.

DEER—PARTY PERMIT, FIREARMS. ONLY (deer of either sex)

Duration: December 10—December 15 (concurrently with the regular firearm season)

Bag limit: One deer of either sex, any age, per Party Permit.

Hunting hours: 7:00 a.m. EST. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

Method: The taking of one deer of either sex with a firearm under a Party Permit, in addition to the legal antlered deer allowed under the statewide buck deer season, will be permitted in designated areas and counties by holders of a Party Permit.

A party shall consist of 4 licensees, who will make application by mail on forms provided by the Division of Fish and Game. The procedure shall be as follows:

Applying for a Party Permit

1. Only valid 1962 Firearm Hunting License holders may apply for a Party Permit.
2. Select the area where the party wishes to hunt as outlined on the map appearing on the application form.
3. Fill in the application form on the first page of the application completely, including: the name of the area, "A", "B", "C", "Monmouth", "Ocean", "Burlington", "Atlantic", "Cape May", or "Cumberland"; the names, complete addresses, and firearm hunting license numbers of each party member. Next, the party member who assumes the responsibility of filing the application must read and sign the "certification" and fill in the mailing stub with his name and complete address.
4. The firearm hunting license is composed of three portions. Attach the top portion (descriptive part) of the license of each member of the party to the application. An archery license may not be used in applying for a party permit, nor a juvenile license.
5. Enclose permit fee of \$2.00 in form of money order or certified check. This single \$2.00 fee covers the entire party of four members.
6. Send all items listed above by U. S. Mail to the State of New Jersey, Division of Fish and Game, Box 1809, Trenton 25, N. J.—MARK YOUR ENVELOPE "Party Permit—Area". (Designate one area only). Only one application will be accepted in one envelope and only one application may be submitted by any individual. Envelopes not properly identified and applications postmarked prior to October 1 or later than October 15 will not be accepted. Permits will be issued on a first come, first served basis until quotas are exhausted. Applications may not be made in person.
7. If the application cannot be honored for any reason, the permit fee will be returned. Any party permit obtained by fraud, or by a person or persons not entitled to be issued it, or who makes a false statement in applying for it, shall be void.

Use of Party Permit

1. The Division will return the party's firearm hunting licenses with the party permit tag. The licenses of each member of a party receiving a permit will have marked thereon the area to be hunted and the number of the party permit. A permit is valid only

. . . Hunting Regulations

in the area designated on it and no Party Permit or part thereof is transferable. However, members of parties holding permits may hunt antlered deer anywhere in the state during the regular open season.

2. The party deer may be taken at any time during the regular open season for the area in which a permit is issued. The party does not need to hunt as a group but the party deer may only be taken in the area covered by the party permit and only by the party member in possession of the party deer tag.

Tagging, Reporting, Possession

1. Upon taking the party deer, it must be tagged immediately by filling in and affixing the special party deer tag.

2. Special party permit reporting card must be filled in and mailed to the Division within 24 hours.

Party Permit Areas and Quotas:

Area "A"—Quota 600. Starting at Whitehouse, east of the Hunterdon County boundary, north of Route 22, west of the western boundary of Union and Essex Counties, south of Route 10 to Netcong, south of the southern Sussex County line and east of the eastern boundary of Warren County to Stephensburg, east of the Hunterdon County line to Whitehouse.

Area "B"—Quota 1,100. Bounded on the west by the Delaware River, south and east of the southern boundary of Warren County (Musconetcong River) to the Hunterdon County line southwest of Stephensburg, south and west of the Hunterdon County Line to Whitehouse, south of Route 22 to Route 206, and west of Route 206 to Trenton.

Area "C"—Quota 800. Bounded on the west by the Delaware River from Riegelsville north to the New York line, south of the New York-New Jersey line to Route 84, west of Route 84 to Sussex, west of Route 565 to Ross Corner, west of Route 206 through Newton and Andover to Netcong, north of the Sussex-Morris County line westward to the Morris-Warren County line, west of the Warren-Morris County line and Warren-Hunterdon County line (Musconetcong River) to Riegelsville.

Monmouth County	Quota 125	Atlantic County	Quota 200
Ocean County	Quota 200	Cape May County	Quota 100
Burlington County	Quota 300	Cumberland County	Quota 100

These 1962 Hunting Regulations are presented here merely for your convenience in planning vacations and hunting trips. Consult Compendium and Game Laws for details and laws in full.

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Migratory Bird Seasons – Other Than Waterfowl

Hunting seasons announced at the recent game code hearing for three types of migratory birds are further described by the Division of Fish and Game.

Rails and gallinues can be hunted from September 1 through November 9. The daily bag limit is 15 birds with a possession limit of 30. Sora rails are an exception, having a daily and possession limit of 25.

The woodcock season will extend from October 20 through November 28. The daily bag limit is four and the possession limit, eight.

Wilson's snipe can be taken from November 10 through December 8. The bag and possession limit is eight snipe.

These seasons correspond in length and time of year with those of last fall. Shooting hours on all three species will be from sunrise to sunset, E.S.T.

Federal regulations, set by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, govern seasons on all migratory birds. States are permitted to select a given number of consecutive days within the period September 1 through January 15.

The federal authorities found a decrease of only three percent in breeding woodcock and no significant population changes in the other two species. Thus they made no changes in the permitted length of seasons or limits.

Seasons and limits for ducks and other waterfowl will be published as soon as possible.

The Division of Fish and Game already has noted that prospects are excellent for clapper rail, which breeds on salt marshes.

L. G. MacNamara, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management stated "I am pleased to see that hunters can continue to enjoy the same kind of hunting for other rails, woodcock and snipe that we have had for the past few years."

A Recipe

Speaking of tags the Fish and Wildlife Service's bird bands used to read "Wash. Biol. Surv." an abbreviation of Washington Biological Survey.

This was changed, so the story goes, after a disgusted farmer wrote to his local game and fish department thusly:

"Dear Sirs

I shot one of your crows the other day and followed direckshuns. I washed it, bioled it and surved it. It was turrible."

The bands now read, "Notify Fish and Wildlife Service Washington, D.C." Sportmen will benefit themselves by returning bird or fish tags according to instructions. #

COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS

JULY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on July 10. In addition to the Council and staff members the following persons were present: Roy Williams, Edward Jackson, Nelson Benedict, and William Backus.

Fisheries Report

Councilman Kelly gave a brief report on the past fishing season, which was very successful. He also noted that, while pollution continues to be a serious problem, Division personnel do the best job possible with the men and equipment available. Councilman Kelly predicted that, with the services of the newly hired chemist who has started work at the Fisheries Laboratory, the Division should be able to produce stronger evidence in pollution cases which should aid in the prosecution of offenders.

Wildlife Management

Chief MacNamara of the Bureau of Wildlife Management reported that conditions are in general favorable for the popular New Jersey game species. The hatch of clapper rail has been very successful which should result in a good season this year. Twenty-five pairs of bamboo partridge will be received at the Quail Farm in September for further experiments in raising and stocking the species. Seventy-nine cottontail rabbits raised on the game farm have been released and 50 additional rabbits remain to be liberated. To date the greatest mortality encountered in raising the cottontail rabbits on the farm appears to be caused by the drowning out of the nests as a result of heavy rainfalls. The Division is deriving considerable valuable information from the experiments in raising the rabbits.

A Lake in Dennisville

Councilman Hart inquired concerning a lake in Dennisville which is a popular fishing spot and which, he found from his own experience, supports an excellent population of fish. The dam structure impounding the waters of the lake was reported to be in a weakened condition thus posing a threat to the continued existence of the lake. Chief MacNamara stated that he had checked on the condition of the dam and that he is proceeding with plans to rebuild it.

Fisheries Management

Chief Hayford of the Bureau of Fisheries Management pointed out that the extremely dry weather and resulting low water could prove troublesome. He also commented on the recent retirement of John Wiley, a fish hatchery employee with 49 years of loyal and conscientious employment. The Council passed a motion to send a letter to Mr. Wiley commending him for his many years of service with the state. #

Woolman Lakes Reclaimed

On July 14, Woolman Lakes in Burlington County were treated with Rotenone as the first step in a program outlined by the Fisheries Management Unit of the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game for the stocking of the lakes with large mouth bass, channel catfish, and red-ear sunfish. Biologist Alban Essbach and two technicians of the Fisheries



Fisheries Biologist Al Essbach prepares the rotenone solution

Unit, assisted by Francis Durand and Hugh Faux of the Burlington County Game Protective League and others, sprayed the lakes with emulsifiable rotenone.

The purpose of the rotenone treatment was to kill the many shiners, and other undesirable fish prior to the stocking of game fish. These fish, if left in the lakes, would compete with the young of the game fish.

Within an hour after spraying, many small fish were floating on the surface. The children of the neighborhood, armed with nets and buckets,

. . . Woolman Lakes Reclaimed



Biologists spraying the rotenone solution from a small boat

did a wonderful job in cleaning the lakes of these fish. The members of the Burlington County Game league sincerely thank this legion of small, but willing, workers as well as the men who also assisted.

At the end of the day, the fish count tallied as follows: Bullheads (catfish) 192.5 pounds, young shiners 56 pounds, adult shiners 6.5 pounds, pumpkinseed sunfish 2.8 pounds, and chubs 8.8 pounds. These fish ranged in size from an inch to over a foot in length, but the majority were very small.

Since many of the fish sank to the bottom on Saturday, large numbers of additional fish were taken from the lakes for several days later. These fish are not included in the tally above.

Al Essbach outlined the plan for the lakes. About a month after the date of the rotenone treatment, fathead minnows were to be stocked as a food fish for the game fish to be stocked later. Five or six weeks after the minnow stocking (to permit the minnows to become accus-



Biologists, sportsmen, and children join to collect the fish



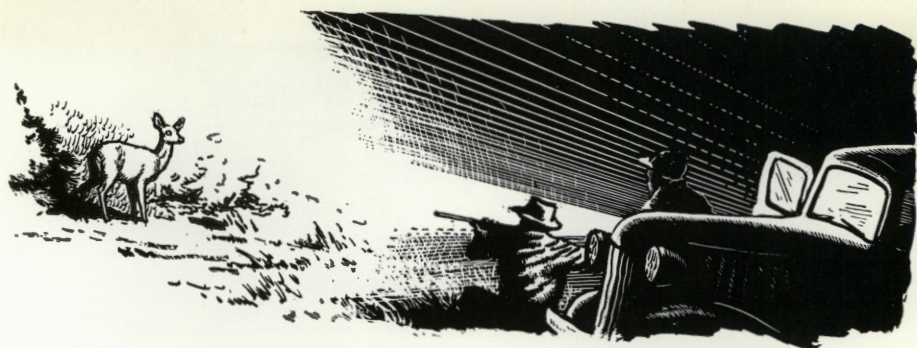
A conglomeration of fish was gathered during the project

tomed to their new environment), the largemouth bass and sunfish are to be stocked. Mr. Essbach also felt that trout could be stocked experimentally next spring.

The fishermen of Burlington County can look forward to good sport fishing in Woolman's Lakes. Mr. Essbach warned, however, that well meaning sportsmen should not introduce carp from other waters into the lakes as these fish could prove to be obnoxious.

Photographs by Raymond G. Wilson

WILLIAM F. MEYER



VOLATORS ROUNDUP

MAY 1962

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Angelino Rebelo, 42 Marne Ave., Newark	Offer for sale illegal striped bass	20
Charles DeCarlo, 220 Syluendell Ave., Nixon	Fish no license	20
Orrin Allen, 1016 Spruce St., Roselle	Fish before hours	20
Wm. Bischoff, Mill St., Califon	Fish before hours	20
James Eodice, 1605 W. 4th St., Plainfield	Trout over limit	20
Kenneth Bannon, 887 Edwards Road, Parsippany	Fish no license	20
Charles Rupp, Changebridge Road, Montville	Angle in closed waters	20
Harry Denapoli, 1171 Romana Ave., Bellmawr	Fish no license	20
Richard Cook, 145 Cooper Ave., Woodlynne	Fish no license	20
C. F. Reese, 747 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Eva Miller, 181 Ablett Village, Camden	Fish no license	20
Thomas Clemes, 2032 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Kenneth Terone, Mohawk Trail, Ringwood	Fish closed waters	20
Peter Oleniak, 180 Terrace Ave., North Haledon	Fish closed waters	20
James Hallwell, 418 Main St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Robt. Salman, 192 John Ochs Drive, Saddle Brook	Angle closed waters	20
Wade Ellison, 4050 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Ronald McCaslin, 21 St. Michel Drive, Riverside	Fish no license	20
Charles Pelle, Morris and Jackson Aves., Gibbstown	Illegal firearm	20
Carl Blum, 152 Giammarino Ave., Gibbstown	Illegal firearm	20
Robt. Williams, 1856 E. 2nd St., Plainfield	Fish closed waters	20
Carl Cook, 219-1st St., Keyport	Uncased gun	100
Gerald Crowley, 400-1st St., Keyport	Uncased gun	100
Wm. Johnson, 41 Clark St., Hazlet	Trout closed season	20
Kenneth Sachse, 339 Kingston Rd., Parsippany	Fish closed season	20
Lawrence Ternstedt, 114 Charles St., Jersey City	Illegal firearm	20
Raymond Miller, 762-4th St., Secaucus	No. license to keep game birds in captivity	50
Wm. Pastorek, 237 Bower St., Jersey City	Illegal firearm	20
Carl Sacovelli, E. Grove Rd., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Firman Lawless, Hesstown Rd., Millville	Hunt on revoked list	Jail
Firman Lawless, Hesstown Rd., Millville	Hunt deer at night	Jail
Robt. Santini, Union Road., R.F.D. No. 2, Vineland	Fish no license	20
Lulie Loving, Cumberland R.D. No. 2, Millville	Hunt on revoked license	Jail
John Bernruther, 214 N. Lenola Road, Morristown	Fish no license	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
David Knight, 509 Broad St., Cape May	Fish no license	20
Isaac Glass, 711 S. Marvine St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Kenneth Forbes, 92 Martha Ave., Wrightstown	Illegal firearm	20
Patricia Evans, 3934 G-McGuire Housing, Wrightstown	Fish no license	20
Kenneth Forbes, 92 Martha Ave., Wrightstown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Brice Christian, Main St., Hope	Hunt no license	20
James Mack, 15 Monmouth Ave., Pt. Monmouth	Angle before hours	20
Albert Borremann, 36 Montclair Ave., Nutley	Gun on Sunday	20
John Mahoney, 330 Hickory St., Kearny	Gun on Sunday	20
Robt. Ranous, 179 Duke St., Kearny	Gun on Sunday	20
James Burns, 28 Rockland Ave., Nanuet	Angle closed waters	20
Jesse Williams, 258 Governor St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Robt. Mohns, 9 Grands St., Wayne	Fish closed waters	20
Ann Koelin, 4 Grapancke St., Yonkers	Fish no license	20
Conrad Ruis, 25 Van Houten Ave., Passaic	Angle closed waters	20
Hendrick Van Veerendaal, 70 Sherman Ave., Yorkers	Fish no license	20
Donald Haring, 169 Oakdene Ave., Leonia	Fish closed waters	20
John Stradling, R.D., No. 2, Rt. 38, Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Earl Rizzo, Lakehurst Road, Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Robt. Brewer, B. Co., Special Troope, Ft. Dix	Fish no license	20
Rademes Martrones, Magnolia Road, Pemberton	Fish no license	20
Wm. Tomes, 3417 N. Philip St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Richard Scanlon, 14 Durland Place, Brooklyn	Fish no license	20
J. Ted Polistina, 170 N. 11th St., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
L. Lawrence Picinick, 218-70th St., Guttenberg	Fish closed waters	20
L. Lawrence Picinick, 218-70th St., Guttenberg	Fish no license	20
Wm. R. Mozoki, 1039 Kilsyeth Road, Elizabeth	Fish closed waters	20
Christopher DiStefano, 620 Cranford Ave., Kenilworth	Fish closed waters	20
John Bashford, 938 Douglas Terrace, Union	Fish closed waters	20
John Bashford, 938 Douglas Terrace, Union	Fish closed waters	20
John Bashford, 938 Douglas Terrace, Union	Fish closed waters	20
Larry Jennings, 215 W. Maple, Bound Brook	Fish closed waters	20
James Champion, W. Jersey Ave., McKee City	Hunt aid of lights	20
James Champion, W. Jersey Ave., McKee City	Hunt no license	20
Earl Scarlett, Jr., Virginia Ave., McKee City	Hunt aid of lights	20
Earl Scarlett, Jr., Virginia Ave., McKee City	Hunt no license	20
Raymond Thomas, 111 N. New Road, Pleasantville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Raymond Thomas, 111 N. New Road, Pleasantville	Hunt no license	20
John Kuntz, 55 Macon Drive, Trenton	Fish no license	20
Harvey Barbour, 167 Jacobstown Road, New Egypt	Fish no license	20
Roland Stafford, 374 S. Martin Ave., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Charles Wilson, Birmingham Road, Birmingham	Fish no license	20
Dale J. Maxwell, 6229 Crescent Ave., Cornwell Heights, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Carmen Vancio, Hopatcong	Fish no license	20
Carmen Vancio, Hopatcong	Fish no license	20
Robt. Fitch, Box 17, Lake Valhalla, Montville	Fish no license	20
Andrew Bobchak, 208 Grand St., Jersey City	Angle closed waters	20
James McHenry, 7 Bergen Ave., Jersey City	Angle closed waters	20
Raymond Barone, 133-28 Blossom Ave., Flushing, N.Y.	Hunt no license	20
Theresa Jarrell, R.D. No. 1, Holiday Park Homes, Williamstown	Hunt no license	20
Albert Reitz, 6925 Bristol Emilie Road, Levittown, Pa.	Illegal poss. striped bass	20
Wallace Jackson, R.F.D. 146, Woodstown	Fish no license	20
Harold Domaratus, 17 Yale Terrace, Cranford	Trout over limit	20

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