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New Jersey

Outdoors



Vol. 14 No. 9

Division of Fish and Game

March, 1964



Wildlife Week:

America Needs Outdoor Recreation

"America Needs Outdoor Recreation—Act Now to Provide for the Future" is the 1964 theme of National Wildlife Week which will be observed during the week of March 15-21.

Readers of *New Jersey Outdoors* are well aware of the first part of this theme. Their interest in the magazine expresses their recognition of the need for outdoor recreation.

Likewise, most will assent to the second part. We must act now to insure that there will be adequate recreational opportunities in the future. The question that arises is what sort of action needs to be taken and to what extent is it being taken?

In the area of fish and game, habitat is a prime consideration. Living creatures must have suitable food and cover in order to live, grow, and propagate. Areas open to hunting must be developed so that game will be available. Water must be clean for fish to live and spawn.

Habitat improvement has been one of the major activities of the Bureau of Wildlife Management for many years. Thousands of pounds of seed and hundreds of thousands of trees and shrubs are planted annually by Division personnel and cooperating sportsmen and land-owners. The Division's Information and Education Section has stressed the importance of proper food, cover, and protection for wildlife.

The Pollution Unit of the Bureau of Fisheries Management will continue to play an increasingly vital role. New Jersey was one of two states to receive initial grants from the U.S. Public Health Service for pollution studies related to fisheries. The grant enabled the Division to institute long range studies of the causes of pollution and the effects of various effluents in addition to dealing with immediate problems. This unit is acting now to provide clean water for the future, a task that is certain to become more complex with each passing year.

Just as wildlife cannot prosper without proper habitat, habitat

(Continued on Page 16)

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New Jersey *Outdoors*

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Cover—"Outdoor Recreation"—*Harry Grosch*

The theme of National Wildlife Week for 1964 is "America Needs Outdoor Recreation—Act now to Provide for the Future." Wildlife Week, which is being observed during the week of March 15-21, deserves your support. (See inside front cover for more information.)

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New Jersey State Library

For Early Spring Enjoyment . . .

Try Gatehole Fishing

By Edgerton Grant

Photographs courtesy Marco S. Busnardo

For early spring fishing, southern New Jersey gateholes are a good bet. Bass, perch, and panfish are the principal species, so they can be fished during the closed season for trout.

"What's a gatehole?," I asked Division Fisheries Biologist Bob Stewart after he gave me the above tip to pass along to anglers. He responded by inviting me along to watch the netting of the gatehole below Alloway's Lake.

Gateholes

Gateholes are deep pools below dams at the base of lakes on many southern New Jersey rivers and creeks. Many of the dams were built to supply power for mills which have since gone out of existence, leaving the dams and the gateholes where the water had come over the dam.

Many fish swim up the creeks to spawn each spring. When they are stopped by the dams, they congregate in the deep water of the gateholes. Nutrients are concentrated in the water as a further attraction. As the weather starts to warm up the fish become eager to feed, making for good angling opportunities.

Spring Opening

"The Alloway's project heralds the opening of our spring and summer field operations," Bob pro-

claimed when we met shortly after dawn the following Saturday at the State Fisheries Laboratory in Lebanon. Clearly he and the other fisheries personnel whom we would meet at the site were eager for the outdoors after the long winter spent in analyzing field data. He collected the last of his gear, and we were on our way to Salem County.

Netting of gateholes used to be a common method of obtaining fish for stocking. I asked Bob why it was no longer practiced on a widespread basis.

The Fish

He explained that hatchery rearing is a far more reliable source of fish at far less expense. When I saw how many men were needed to net one gatehole, and the amount of time and travel involved to obtain 160 largemouth bass and a couple of hundred calico bass, I understood the economic aspect. The hatchery raises over 50,000 largemouth bass with relatively little effort.

Furthermore, proper lake management calls for stocking of particular combinations of fish. These are best obtained from a specific source, rather than from netting which inevitably produces haphazard combinations including



Large seines were set in the waters of the gatehole

many fish which may not be desirable to stock. Only when fish are needed for a particular purpose or for a population check is netting justified. In this case calico bass were wanted for stocking in Logan's Pond, and Bob wanted largemouth bass for tagging experiments comparing survival of natural and hatchery-reared bass.

Good Fishing

Last but not least, the gateholes themselves furnish excellent fishing if the fish are not removed.

All this time I was envisioning a little hole about ten feet in diameter. When we got to Alloway's, the gatehole turned out to be al-

most a small lake. There was plenty of room for fishing and, it soon developed, plenty of fish.

A festive spirit prevailed at the scene. Members of the Alloway's Lake Association, led by Jim Tonkin, had turned out in force to help or just to watch.

The Nets

Two large seine nets were set up. This required two men in a rowboat as well as men to hold the net on shore. The gatehole was much too deep to walk the net out. The nets were 250 feet long and 14 feet deep, with a 1½ inch bar and a 3 inch stretch.

As soon as the first net was

. . . Gatehole Fishing

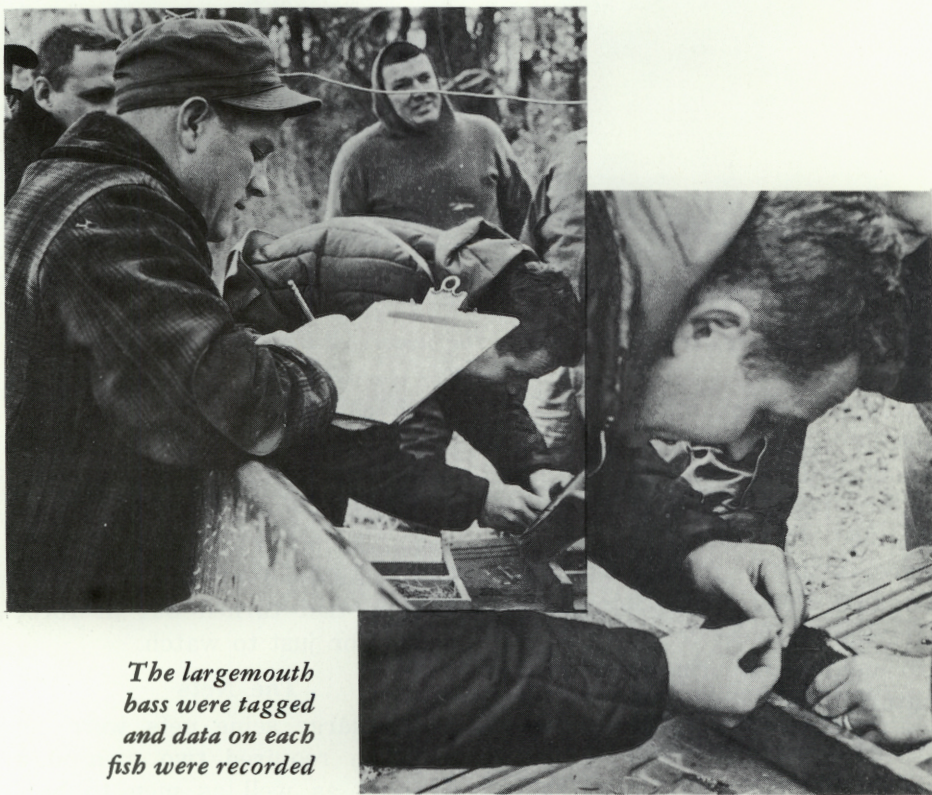
set, the arduous task of pulling it in began. At first all hands pulled, but as the center of the net approached shore an air of expectancy mounted. Youngsters began to vie for the honor of dip netting fish.

Largemouth bass were put into one "live box" and calico bass into

with a few other assorted panfish. Large numbers of carp and suckers were removed. Herring and shad are also found in some gateholes.

A Sideline

A few of each species were turned over to Dr. Mabel Boyden, a Rutgers serologist. She and her husband, Dr. Alan Boyden, took blood samples for their experiments. She was especially inter-



The largemouth bass were tagged and data on each fish were recorded

another. There were more calicos than were needed, and brown bullhead catfish, white perch, and yellow perch were abundant. These were put back in the gatehole along

ested in obtaining carp blood, and youngsters were soon throwing over more carp than she could use. Others watched in fascination as she drew off blood with a hypo-

dermic needle and put it in test-tubes which were carefully labelled.

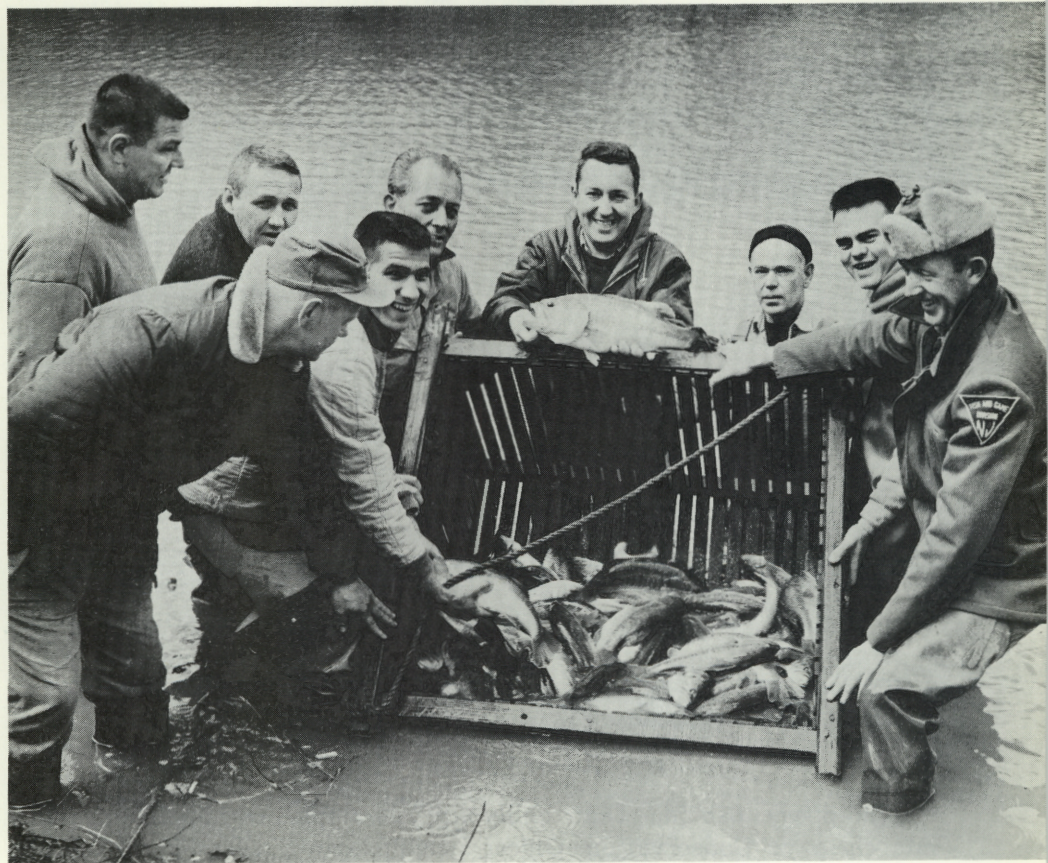
Second Step

The second net was brought in, containing about half as many fish as the first. The same procedure

Pond, a Division-owned public fishing site in Gloucester County.

Tagging

The rest of the crew set about tagging the largemouth bass. This takes at least three men—one to



These fine largemouth bass were held in the live box

was followed. Then the bass were transferred to tanks, and all hands pitched in to get the fish, boat, and other equipment up the steep hill to the road by the lake proper. Biologist Frank Bolton and Fisheries Worker Jack Ramsey took the tankful of calico bass to Logan's

pick up, hold, and measure the fish, one to insert the tag, and one to record the information opposite the tag number. Half the fish were slated to go into Alloway's Lake and half into Thundergust Lake in Parvin State Park. Half of each group were tagged with baggage

. . . Gatehole Fishing

streamer tags and half with Amos tags as a test of the relative merits of the two types of tag.

Biologist Jim Barker had the unenviable assignment of holding

holes in the state. Most are found in Salem, Gloucester, and Cumberland counties. Al is evaluating their fisheries potential, their cost, and the steps necessary to improve access. Acquisition of access rights only may be possible in some cases. The fish I had seen at Alloway's



There is good fishing in many of the gatehole pools

the slippery fish on that chilly March day. Conservation Officer Marco Busnardo recorded the data, and I fumbled around getting tags and sleeves ready for Bob to insert in the fishes' backs.

Acquisitions

Over a bite of late lunch, Biologist Al Essbach explained that the Division of Fish and Game hopes to acquire some of the best gate-

ways were ample demonstration that this program will open up and preserve some top notch fishin' holes.

After lunch Bob and Al took the fish to Thundergust, and Jim and I headed back to the laboratory. By the time we got there the sun had set on a long and interesting day. I could not help feeling, however, that it would be much less trouble for anglers to catch the fish right in the gateholes. #

Industry and Conservation

by Ernest E. Robinson

New Jersey Manufacturers Association

New Jersey is doing a good job making the most out of what it has when it comes to conservation and recreation. Even though it is one of the smallest states, its reputation for sound conservation practices is widely recognized. The New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs has contributed effectively to this effort by following the policy of making the most out of what it has. New Jersey's potential for conservation and recreation may not only be saved but may actually be enlarged.

The purpose of my remarks is to relate the role of industry here in New Jersey to conservation and recreation. However, before I do this, there are one or two comments regarding your theme which I'd like to make.

1) All of you will agree, I think, that your theme, "Conservation and Recreation vs. Progressive Annihilation", is one-sided. Were we choosing sides for a debate on this theme, I am sure that all of us would take the side of conservation and recreation. If any of us were to

take the other side, whether they are members of your Federation or participants on your program here today, I would be sure that they were never invited back again.

2) A second comment regarding your theme would be that, in the words of the old-time Indian, it is "strong medicine". Take the word "annihilation", for example. It travels in fast company. In order to understand it, we come in contact with such words as "destroy", "extinguish", "demolish", "exterminate", so forth, and yet strong as these words are, annihilation is stronger than any of them. It is derived from the word "nothing", and "nothing", we are told, is something so blank and so void that it cannot even be conceived by the mind of man.

3) Your theme, if I read it correctly, is not only the proposition setting forth conservation and recreation on one side as opposed to progressive annihilation on the other. Your theme actually is that conservation and recreation are being progressively annihilated, and when we look at your theme from this point of view, we come to realize

Based on a paper delivered at the Sixth Annual Conservation Convention of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Camp Washington, Long Valley, May 1963.

. . . Industry

that what we have here is actually a declaration of war. It has to be that, because nothing else will suffice. The time has come when we have to stand up and be counted, either on the side of conservation, or all the pleasures of life which stem from conservation and recreation will be no more.

And now to relate the role of industry to your theme. I am happy indeed to give you every assurance that industry stands on the side of conservation and recreation.

At this point, you have the right to ask me, "How can you stand there and give us complete assurances like this? Where is your evidence?"

Good Business

Even if industry were to favor progressive annihilation, it would only be cutting off its own nose to

spite its own face. Remember your theme of last year's convention, "Conservation Is Good Business". This is why industry is on the side of conservation and not on the side of annihilation.

Here are two figures. Last year, Earl McCormick, a member of your Federation and Chairman of the Fish and Game Council for a number of years, stated that just the business of hunting and fishing in the United States exceeded 3 billion dollars. Here in New Jersey, the hunting and fishing business exceeds 50 million dollars. These figures indicate that there is money in conservation and recreation, whereas we know full well there is no money in annihilation. Hence, it is quite obvious on which side industry will be.

Support of Conservation

In the past, New Jersey industry has proved itself in support of conservation and recreation. For example, think back to 1958, when

Progress has been measured in the terms of new construction





It is time progress is measured in terms of natural resources

the water referendum was voted upon. Due to legislative circumstances, there were only three months for campaigning for this referendum. It was a crash program. In order to get underway promptly and to do the job that had to be done, the sum of \$60,000 was needed. As some of you in this audience know, every single penny of that money came from industry and not one cent from government. More recently, industry played a dominant role in getting the referendum passed which resulted in the Green Acres program. A number of businessmen continue to serve as members of an advisory committee which helps with this program as it unfolds.

The NJMA also supports con-

servation and recreation. This is of some significance inasmuch as our Association has a membership of very nearly 12,200 companies, all of whom are located right here in New Jersey. There are now two NJMA programs underway. One, an air and water pollution control committee is being appointed and set in operation by the Association. Appointments have been in process for one or two months now, and probably will continue throughout the summer, before this committee's roster is complete. These appointments take time because experts in the field of air and water pollution are rather few and far between. Air and water are not the only two substances being dealt with, but

. . . Industry

as a previous speaker told you, chemicals such as herbicides, fungicides, pesticides, and so forth, are involved. Also involved are sewage disposal, detergents, and what have you. But, when this committee is formed, it will be responsible for NJMA policy and public position in these important areas. Our Association has great expectations as far as this particular committee is concerned.

Two, perhaps some of you have heard of a second NJMA program which involves our magazine, *New Jersey Business*. For some three years now, we have promoted what we call our "Good Neighbor Contest." Winners of this contest, some ten of whom are chosen each year, are actually companies who have built new plants in New Jersey. These plants are judged from every conceivable angle, and mostly from the standpoint of how they contribute to improving the environment of the community in which they are established. The ten companies who win are regarded as good neighbors, and are given recognition not only in our magazine, but also in newspapers, on TV, and in a special annual dinner which we sponsor.

Infractions

What I have said should not be taken as an effort on my part to whitewash all industry, and to claim in every instance it follows good conservational practices. This

would not be true. There are still infractions made, and you know about them as well as I. But I do contend that these infractions are made by a small minority. As the years go by, let's hope that the practices of conservation will become so well understood and so widely accepted that even this small minority will diminish.

"Progress"

In conclusion, I should like to share with you a thought you may want to consider. For some time now, man has demanded from man that he be considered as an individual, and that respect be given him as an individual for his dignity and worth. Perhaps the time has come when man should not only consider the dignity and worth of other men, but also of nature itself. Perhaps the word "progress" is itself open to challenge.

Up to now, progress has been measured usually in terms of a new road, a new building, a new tunnel, new concrete, and an open pit in the ground. When will it be measured in terms of saving our trees or of saving open space or clear watered brooks and streams? Surely, these things are worthwhile saving, and true progress must sooner or later relate itself to them. Man, of course, must come first, but if he comes first at the expense of wild life and green acres, he may find that his life itself has been diminished. He may also find that he will then come last and will be sorry for it.

Tired of Fighting Crowds?

Why Not Try Contemplative Fishing for

Suckers

By Robert W. Stewart
State Fisheries Biologist

I had been watching the tip of Pete's rod when a series of slight twitches vibrated up the line and were transmitted to the tip. I nudged Pete and pointed to the rod. At that moment the line suddenly went slack, immediately followed by a steady tightening. Pete grabbed the rod and struck. The fish took off like a scalded cat and the drag on his ultra-light spinning reel fairly screamed. Pete let out a yell, "I've hooked that Brown again!"

Introduction

These words recalled to me how I had finally talked Pete into going sucker fishing. About two weeks earlier we had been discussing fishing and I had mentioned going sucker fishing. Pete let out a snort and exclaimed, "I wouldn't waste my time fishing for suckers." As we continued talking I figured out a way to trick Pete into joining me. I said, "Pete, do you remember that big brown you lost last June in the South Branch, well I bet we could tie into him." That did it and here we were.

Previously, Pete had been throwing hardware all over the pool for

about an hour and was beginning to get discouraged. I suggested that we eat our lunch and while relaxing we could fish with worms on the bottom. It was during this time that the fish hit. Following the first long run it settled down to a series of short powerful surges accompanied by head shaking. Pete was in his glory and I could see by his face that he had visions of a large brown trout mounted over his fireplace.

After five minutes of these bulldog tactics the fish suddenly came to the surface and rolled, sending spray several feet into the air. This was the first look we had of the fish and while Pete was extolling the size I took in the unmistakable flat white belly. I knew Pete was in for a surprise when he landed the fish. The fight continued with a series of short runs interspersed with zigzagging directly in front of Pete. The fish slowly began to tire and finally came in to where I could slip the net under it. I glanced at my watch and realized that it had taken approximately 15 minutes to land the 23-inch, 4½-pound sucker that lay in front of me. Pete took one look at the fish,

. . . Suckers

started to cuss, and then all of a sudden became quiet. He was silent for several seconds, when he said, "You know that fish gave me a better fight than any trout I caught last season."

Relaxation

With this revelation another angler had joined the ever growing ranks of spring sucker fishermen. These fishermen have learned the quiet relaxing sport of sitting around campfires, drinking coffee, and swapping yarns, while waiting for a sucker to bite. They have time to watch and think while old mother nature throws off her winter cloak and begins to awaken to the throb of coming spring. Here there is no rush to get to the best hole and a man doesn't have to work himself into a lather trying to catch a limit of fish before they are "all gone." He can relax and enjoy nature and reap the pleasure of fishing as it was meant to be.

The Sucker

The common white sucker, *Catostomus commersoni*, is found in most of the larger rivers and in many streams throughout the state. These fish congregate in deep holes in early winter where they remain 'till spring. As the temperature of the water increases they move upstream in order to spawn. It is while the fish are still congregated in the deep pools during late January through March that fishing is best. Favorite spots to fish

are where a smaller stream enters a large one. Wide, deep holes in fast streams and pools below falls, dams or other obstructions are also prime cover.

The flesh of the winter sucker is sweet and firm and is a delicacy fit for any table. Smoked sucker and fried sucker roe are treats to tempt any gourmet.

The Fishing

When fishing for suckers the important thing to remember is that they have small mouths and generally will shun large baits. A small red worm is generally the best bait; but, grubs, snails, salmon eggs and peeled crayfish tails will get results. Use as little weight as possible, just enough to hold the bait on the bottom against the current. A size 6 or 8 hook is best. Suckers come big and their tough leathery mouths have been known to straighten small hooks.

Where To Go

Almost any river or stream in the state contains suckers but some of the better waters are—Musconetcong, North and South Branches of the Raritan, the Raritan itself, Ramapo, and Manasquan Rivers, and the Delaware River and its tributaries north of Trenton. Tidal portions of the Delaware, Manasquan, and Swimming Rivers are also excellent places to fish for suckers.

So this year why don't you join the ranks of "satisfied" sucker fishermen and learn to enjoy true contemplative fishing. #



—Iris Veit

Pools below dams are often good spots for sucker fishing

In order to stimulate more early-season anglers to take up sucker fishing the Fish and Game Council has extended the open season on sections of streams stocked with trout which offer good sucker fishing through April 5, 1964. (See the 1964 Compendium of Fish Laws for a list of these streams.)

Cooperative Efforts

Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and Bureau of Veterinary Public Health of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey

by Oscar Sussman, D.V.M., M.P.H.

Over the past 15 years the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game has cooperated with the State Department of Health and other public health officials in making the woods a safer, healthier place in which to hunt and fish. Numerous actions that were taken resulted in prevention of the spread of diseases of animals and therefore a depletion of the hunting and fishing possibilities.

Rabies in Foxes

For example, at one time there was an imminent possibility of the spread of fox rabies into the New Jersey northern boundaries. Joint effort on the part of health officials and Fish and Game officials resulted in a containment process which prevented the spread of fox rabies into New Jersey.

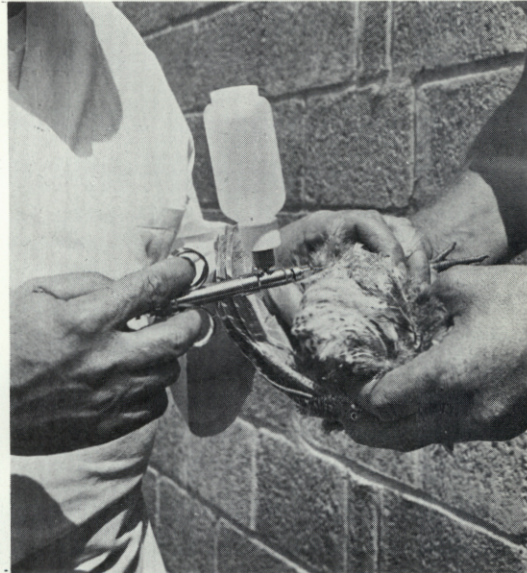
Rabbits

Restrictions that were placed on the importation of rabbits, except during periods when ectoparasites were at a minimum, also resulted in eliminating to a great extent the possibilities of the spread of Tularemia and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

Pheasants

Of more recent date since 1959, following the outbreak of Eastern

Encephalitis, these two departments have worked more closely than any two similar departments in the United States. Requirements calling for the vaccination of pheasants resulted in a decrease in the number of pheasant flocks that



Vaccinating a pheasant against disease

contracted Encephalitis. This in itself resulted in a decrease in the amount of virus in the State of New Jersey and also resulted in a decrease in a hazard to pheasant raisers. This hazard was one of undue public hysteria and desire to



The Division and the Department of Health work together

eliminate the raising of pheasants in certain areas of the state where private flocks were being raised as well as State flocks.

Blood Samples

More recently, cooperative efforts of the Division of Fish and Game and the State Department of Health, Bureau of Veterinary Public Health, are resulting in planned procedures whereby blood samples and other tissue samples will be taken from deer, raccoon, fox, and other similar mammals that are captured by sportsmen throughout the state. These samples will be taken by Health Department personnel, Fish and Game personnel, and interested hunters. Any hunters who are desirous of cooperating in this proj-

ect and who would like to assist the State Department of Health in getting blood samples from wildlife that they capture should communicate with:

Dr. Oscar Sussman
Chief, Bureau of Veterinary
Public Health
New Jersey State Department
of Health
65 Prospect Street
Trenton 8, New Jersey (Phone:
EXport 2-2131, Ext. 589)

If the offer is accepted, correct information will be expected as to where the animal was captured and shot, the date and time, and with prompt submission of the sample to a designated location, with continued refrigeration of sample until it is so collected. #

. . . America Needs Outdoor Recreation

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

cannot be developed without land. New Jersey's Fish and Game Commissioners of the thirties showed great foresight when they set up the Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds fund. Few states were concerned with land acquisition at that time. The rising cost of land, a cost that is sure to continue increasing as the population explodes, has amply justified their wisdom.

Preservation of open land through Public acquisition must continue. The State Green Acres program and the Federal Open Space program are filling some of the need. Passage of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill will make considerably more funds available to states for planned programs of acquisition and development.

Providing access to existing open lands and waters is equally important. The Division is presently using Accelerated Public Works funds to build a 100-acre lake in Ocean County as well as boat launching and parking facilities to enable anglers to reach several fresh water and salt water areas. Of special importance is preservation of marshland. The richly varied marsh ecology provides nesting areas for waterfowl, spawning ground for many fish species, and habitat for many plant and animal organisms vital

to fish and wildlife. There is tremendous pressure to drain and fill marshlands for housing and other uses. The Division is seeking acquisition of as many marsh areas as possible for conservation purposes. Projects aimed at improving Division-owned marsh areas as wildlife habitat are continuing, as are experiments in developing controls over mosquito breeding that are compatible with wildlife conservation.

Thus far we have dealt almost exclusively with action to provide future hunting and fishing opportunities. Hunters and anglers will be shortsighted, however, if they look out exclusively for their own interests. Cooperative effort between all outdoor users, recreational and otherwise, must be stimulated in order to provide future outdoor recreation.

For example: a farm tract that is turned into a housing development will support neither crops nor wildlife; a boat launching site that is not built because of bickering between anglers and water skiers will benefit neither; a polluted stream can become useless for fishing, swimming, or drinking.

New Jersey sportsmen who voted last fall for tax relief for farmers acted wisely, since they helped preserve many acres that will support pheasants, quail, and other species. Farmers should be

grateful for the support they received from recreation lovers.

The Federal Agricultural Act encourages recreational development of private farmland. The Small Watersheds Program of the Federal Soil Conservation Service promotes both soil conservation and recreation. Amwell Lake, a small impoundment in southern Hunterdon County, is a recent example of this program. Built as a cooperative effort between the Division of Fish and Game, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association, it is providing good fishing, boating, and skating. Other impoundments are planned in this and other watersheds.

Direct cooperation between individual sportsmen and farmers is equally important. The hunter who is friendly throughout the year, lending an occasional hand or dropping off an occasional pheasant to the farmer, insures himself a place to hunt. The farmer who closes his land to all hunting is losing this helpful friendship. The sportsman who leaves a trail of litter or misbehaves is surely cutting off hunting opportunities.

One of the best examples of a cooperative effort that is providing outdoor recreation for the future is the multiple use of reservoirs such as Round Valley and Spruce Run. These areas will be open to fishing, hunting, swimming, boating, and camping in addition to their main purpose of insuring a

supply of clean water. It has taken, and will continue to take, considerable cooperation between the Divisions of Water Policy and Supply, Resource Development, and Fish and Game to plan this program.

These reservoirs also present a challenge to recreation users to make such cooperation work. If multiple use proves practical, future reservoirs and others now closed will be encouraged to permit recreation. The Division of Fish and Game has long been dedicated to such a program. Certainly if city children had more places to fish, city police departments would have fewer cases of juvenile delinquency.

If, on the other hand, recreation users create problems of litter or pollution, if boaters, swimmers, and anglers are in constant hassles over each others rights, or if hunters shoot too close to valuable dams and equipment, those responsible for present and future water supply facilities will turn a deaf ear to recreation.

New Jersey is fortunate in those programs that are already underway to provide outdoor recreation. National Wildlife Week is an excellent occasion for the Division of Fish and Game, other state and federal agencies, sportsmen, and all who cherish our outdoor heritage, to rededicate ourselves to taking those actions now that will provide future recreational opportunities. #

Fur, Fin and Campfire

By JACK SHERIDAN

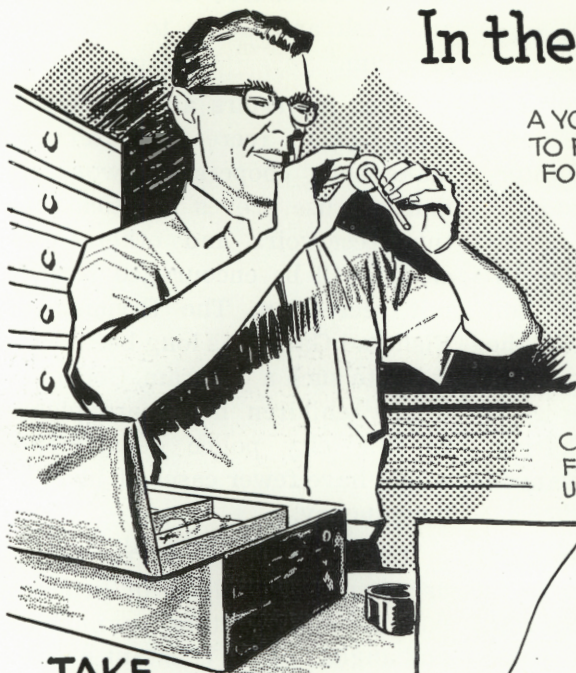
In the Spring

A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY TURNS TO FISHING, SO BE READY FOR THAT OPENING DAY:

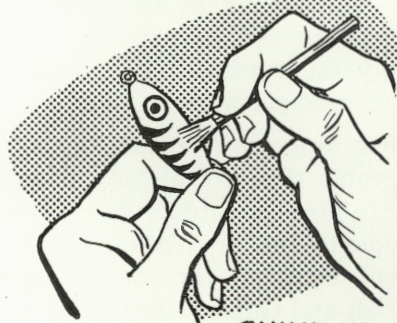
GET A LICENSE!

IF YOUR FLY LINE WAS LEFT ON THE REEL DURING THE WINTER, WASH IT IN SOAP WATER AND CHECK FOR BREAKS.

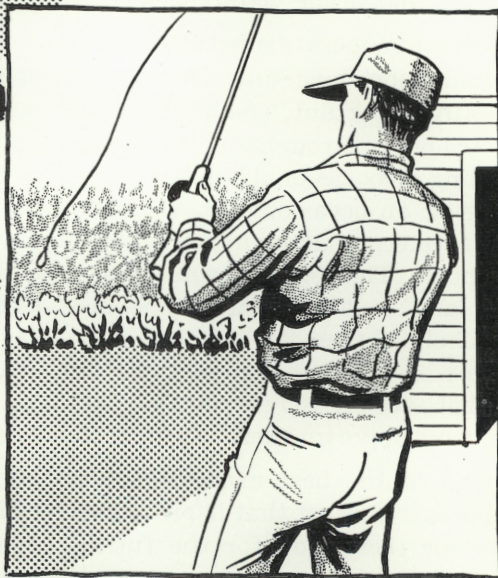
CHECK THE LANDING NET FOR HOLES AND SHARPEN UP YOUR HOOKS.



TAKE
APART AND CLEAN YOUR
REEL AND OIL IT.



SHINE UP
YOUR LURES OR PAINT 'EM.
NAIL POLISH WILL DO IT.



BRUSH UP ON YOUR SPIN OR FLY
CASTING RIGHT IN YOUR BACK YARD.

When you obtain your 1964 Fishing License make sure that you receive a copy of the Compendium of 1964 New Jersey Fish Laws.

1964 Fishing Regulations

Following the public hearing held at the State House, Trenton, on September 10, 1963, the Fish and Game Council of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for the 1964 fishing seasons. These regulations, as provided by R. S. 13:1-B-33, are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting fishing are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

Trout

1. The trout season for 1964 shall commence January 1, 1964, and extend to midnight, March 8, 1964. The trout season will re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 11, 1964, and extend to and include February 28, 1965, except that the waters listed below shall be closed to all fishing on the dates listed; included in these waters are all feeder and tributary streams for a distance of 100 feet from the main channel. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.) *The hours listed below shall be standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is official in New Jersey on the given date.*

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. April 23, 1964, to 5:00 a.m. April 24, 1964, and 5:00 a.m. May 14, 1964, to 5:00 a.m. May 15, 1964.

Lake Hopatcong—(2 periods of 24 hours as listed above.)

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Monday to 5:00 a.m. on Tuesday, during the months of April and May, commencing on April 20 and ending May 29:

Hackensack River, Poplar Road to Westwood Ave., Bergen County

Rockaway River, from Milton to Boonton Reservoir, Morris County

Pequest River, from Tranquility Dam downstream to Delaware River, Sussex and Warren Counties

Manasquan River, down to Allenwood Bridge, Monmouth and Ocean Counties

Metedeconk North Br. from Aldrich Road Bridge to Junction with South Br. Metedeconk, Monmouth and Ocean Counties

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Tuesday to 5:00 a.m. on Wednesday, during the months of April and May, commencing on April 21 and ending May 29:

Pohatcong Creek, Route 69 to Delaware River, Warren County

Raritan River North Branch, Somerset County

Lamington River, from dam at Burnt Mills to Junction with North Branch, Somerset County

Pompton River, from dam at Pompton Lakes to D. L. & W. R. R. Bridge at Lincoln Park, Passaic and Morris Counties

Stoney Brook, Hunterdon and Mercer Counties

Assumpink Creek, at the N. J. Turnpike, downstream to a point 100 feet below road bridge at Whitehead Rd., Mercer County

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Wednesday to 5:00 a.m. on Thursday, during the months of April and May, commencing on April 22 and ending May 29; the period of closure in the following trout stocked ponds and lakes shall end on May 15:

Raritan River South Branch, Morris, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties

Passaic River, from Davis Bridge to Dead River, Somerset County

Lawrence Brook, from dam at Farrington Lake to dam at Main Street, Milltown, in Middlesex County

Hooks Creek Pond, Middlesex County

Wigwam Pond, Middlesex County

Roosevelt Park Lake, Middlesex County

. . . Fishing Regulations

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Thursday to 5:00 a.m. on Friday, during the months of April and May, commencing on April 23 and ending May 29:

- Black River, from Hwy. 206, Chester, to dam at lower end of Hacklebarney State Park, Morris County
- Capoulin Creek, Hunterdon County
- Ramapo River, from Bridge at Oakland-Mahwah line to Bridge at Doty Road in Oakland, Bergen County

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Friday to 5:00 a.m. on Saturday, during the months of April and May, commencing on April 24 and ending May 29:

- Paulinskill River, Sussex and Warren Counties
- Walkill River, W. Mt. Rd. to Route 23, Hamburg, Sussex County
- Musconetcong River, Sussex, Morris, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties
- Wanaque River, Passaic County (excluding Wanaque Reservoir and Lake Inez)
- Diamond Mill Pond, Essex County
- Verona Park Lake, Essex County
- Hudson County Park Lake, Woodcliff, Hudson County
- Branch Brook Park Lake, Essex County
- Big Flat Brook, starting at Steam Mill Bridge on Crigger Road, Stokes State Forest, Sussex County
- Lake Wapalanne, Stokes State Forest, Sussex County
- Lake Ocquittunk, Stokes State Forest, Sussex County
- Saw Mill Lake, High Point State Park, Sussex County
- Rahway River, Union County

2. There will be no minimum size limit on trout.

3. Creel limit, 6 trout per day, whether taken in fly-fishing or other waters, except as noted on the Paulinskill no-kill stretches. Possession limit is one day's catch.

Fly-Fishing Waters

From and after 5:00 a.m., on Monday, May 4, 1964, the following stretches are hereby designated as fly-fishing water:

1. Big Flat Brook, Sussex County—from the concrete bridge on Route 206, downstream to the end of the Roy Tract, a distance of approximately four miles, except that portion known as the Blewett Tract regulated below.
2. South Branch of the Raritan River, Hunterdon County—the stretch of water known as the Ken Lockwood Gorge, a distance of approximately two and one-half miles.
3. Musconetcong River, Morris and Warren Counties—the stretch starting at the bridge on Schooley's Mountain Road, extending downstream approximately one mile to the entrance of the river into the Cook Chemical Works Pond opposite Cedar Castle.

From January 1, 1964, to midnight, March 1, 1964, and from 8:00 a.m. on April 11, 1964, to midnight, February 28, 1965, the following stretches are open to fly-fishing only, except on the days when closed for stocking during April and May.

1. Paulinskill River, Sussex County—from the dam at Paulinskill Lake downstream for a distance of approximately one mile to the marker sign erected by the Division. This stretch is designated as a no-kill area and all trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.
2. Paulinskill River, Sussex County—that portion known as the Emmons property, starting at the Fredon-Stillwater Road, for a distance of approximately 1¼ miles upstream to a marker sign. This stretch is designated as a no-kill area and all trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

3. Big Flat Brook, Sussex County—that portion known as the Blewett Tract, clearly defined by marker signs.

The following regulations shall apply to the above-designated fly-fishing waters:

1. Fly-fishing only shall be permitted from 5:00 a.m. Monday, May 4, to and including November 30, except in Paulinskill and Flat Brook as noted above. Whenever fly-fishing only is permitted, daily closing time shall be 9:00 p.m.

2. Not more than 6 trout may be killed daily. Trout in excess of this number may be caught provided such trout are immediately returned to the water unharmed, except that the Paulinskill fly-fishing stretch is designated a no-kill area and all trout caught in this stretch must be returned to the water unharmed.

3. No bait or lures of any kind may be used except artificial flies which are expressly limited to dry flies, bucktails, nymphs, and streamers. Expressly prohibited are metal, plastic or wooden lures, plugs, spinners, and flies with spinners attached, or any multiple-hooked device. In the Paulinskill no-kill area only barbless hooks may be used.

4. Also expressly prohibited are spinning reels or any type of angling whereby the fly is cast directly from the reel.

5. No person may have in possession while engaged in angling on the waters designated as fly waters between May 4 and November 30, 1964, or in the Paulinskill and Flat Brook as designated above, any natural bait, live or preserved.

Landlocked Salmon

1. The 1964 season shall commence January 1, 1964, and extend to midnight March 8, 1964. The season will re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 11, 1964, and extend to and include February 28, 1965, except that the waters listed above shall be closed to all fishing on the dates listed; included in these waters are all feeder and tributary streams for a distance of 100 feet from the main channel.

2. Minimum size: 15 inches

3. Daily bag limit: 2

Baitfish

It is prohibited to net, trap, or attempt to net or trap any type or species of minnow or baitfish from March 9 to June 13 from that section of any water that is stocked with trout, except that landlocked alewives may be taken in fresh water by special permit issued by the Division at its discretion. From and after June 13, any type or species of minnow may be taken provided that they be limited to 35 per day per person; and any seine so used shall not be greater than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in depth; and any minnow trap so used shall not be larger than 24 inches in length, nor have a funnel mouth greater than two inches in diameter.

Warm Water Fish

1. During 1964, there shall be no closed season in open (unfrozen) waters on pike-perch (walleyed pike), pickerel (Eastern or chain, sometimes called pike), smallmouth (black) bass, and largemouth (Oswego) bass. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and see ice fishing regulations.)

2. Closed seasons are hereby eliminated on all fresh water fish except brook, brown, and rainbow trout, landlocked salmon, and on striped bass in fresh water.

3. The size limits on rock bass, calico bass, crappie, and pickerel are hereby eliminated in all waters except Lake Hopatcong. In Lake Hopatcong there shall be a minimum size of 15 inches for eastern chain pickerel. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake.)

4. The provision that a person may not take or have in possession more than 25

. . . Fishing Regulations

in the aggregate of fish commonly classed as fresh water game and food fish is hereby abolished. (See code for bag limits on individual species.)

5. The minimum length of largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass in all waters shall be 9 inches.

6. Daily bag and possession limit for largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass shall be not more than 5 in the aggregate. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

7. Fishing for all species of fresh water fish is permitted 24 hours daily except on those days that certain trout streams are closed for stocking during April and May and except in the Paulinskill no-kill fly-fishing stretch where fishing is restricted from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily.

8. In the Paulinskill no-kill area only barbless hooks may be used.

Ice Fishing

1. The ice fishing season for all species will be from January 1, 1964, to February 16, 1964, inclusive. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

2. Not more than 5 tip-ups or lines may be used by each ice fisherman and all such devices must be clearly marked with the name and address of the user.

3. Carp and suckers may be taken through the ice as provided by law.

4. There shall be no bag limit on white or yellow perch taken through the ice.

Angling in Trout Stocked Waters

Between March 9 and April 11, 1964, at 8:00 a.m. EST, it shall be unlawful to angle with fly, bait, or lure, hook and line, or with bow and arrow, in ponds, lakes, or those portions of streams that were stocked with trout for the 1963 season. Angling, however, is permitted in Lake Hopatcong, Lake Grinnell, Big Swartswood Lake, and Farrington Lake through April 5, provided trout are not taken. This restriction shall apply to all waters on which closed intervals are prescribed during the 1964 trout season in that period of time from April 20 to May 29, both dates inclusive.

The sections of streams listed below will be open to angling through April 5, 1964, and closed from that date to 8:00 a.m., April 11, 1964, except trout cannot be taken between midnight March 4, to 8:00 a.m., April 11, 1964.

1. South Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from Bridge at Dart's Mills on Rt. 523.

2. North Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from U.S. Rt. 22 Bridge.

3. Ramapo River. Entire river downstream from W. Oakland Dam.

Bow and Arrow Fishing

It shall be legal to take any species of fish except brook, brown, or rainbow trout, landlocked salmon, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, pickerel, or walleyed pike at any time by use of a long bow and arrow with line attached, provided a person has a proper fishing license. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and for streams stocked with trout for 1963 season.)

Greenwood Lake

In cooperation with the New York State Conservation Department, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game announces the following regulations for Greenwood Lake, which lies partly in Passaic County, New Jersey, and partly in Orange County, New

York. These regulations are made a part of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Code and will be enforced on the whole lake by the Conservation authorities of both States.

	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	No closed season	None	3
Largemouth and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9 inches	5 singly or in aggregate
Eastern chain pickerel	No closed season	None	10
All other species	No closed season	None	None

On Greenwood Lake, it shall be illegal for any ice fisherman to use at any time more than five tip-ups or lines per angler, and such tip-ups or lines must be plainly marked with the name and address of the angler.

On Greenwood Lake, fishing will be permitted 24 hours a day.

Either New York or New Jersey fishing licenses will be honored on all of Greenwood Lake.

Bow and arrow fishing for carp, suckers, herring, catfish, and eels in Greenwood Lake by properly licensed fishermen will be permitted.

Delaware River Between New Jersey and Pennsylvania

In cooperation with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game announces the following regulations for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These regulations are made a part of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Code and will be enforced by the Conservation authorities of each state.

	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	April 15-Sept. 30	10 inches	5
Largemouth and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9 inches	6 in all
Walleyed pike (pike-perch) and pickerel	No closed season	None	6 of each
Striped bass	March 1-Dec. 31	12 inches	None
Baitfish, fish bait	No closed season	None	35
All other fresh water species	No closed season	None	None

Fishing licenses of either state will be recognized in the Delaware River from water's edge to water's edge and fishermen will be permitted to take off in a boat from either shore and on returning, to have in possession any fish which may be legally taken; however, any person fishing from the shore must obtain a license in that state on whose shore fishing is done. Residents of Pennsylvania must possess a New Jersey non-resident license if they fish from the New Jersey bank, and residents of New Jersey must have a Pennsylvania license if they fish from the Pennsylvania bank.

Angling may be done with two rods and two lines or two hand lines or one of each. Not more than three single hooks or three burrs of three hooks each may be used per line.

While fishing through holes in the ice for fish not protected by closed season, five tip-ups or any combination of five devices that will include tip-ups and not more than two rods and lines or two hand lines or one of each may be used.

Spears (not mechanically propelled) and long bows may be used to take shad, eels, carp, suckers, herring, and bullheads by properly licensed fishermen, except within fifty rods (825 feet) of an eel weir.

Baitfish may be taken and possessed for personal use only, but not to exceed 35 per day.

Eel weirs for the catching of carp, catfish, eels, and suckers only, may be operated

. . . Fishing Regulations

under permit from the Division of Fish and Game at any time of the year and at any time of day.

Tributaries of the Delaware River Between Trenton Falls and Birch Creek Where Tide Ebbs and Flows

The seasons, sizes, and bag limits established for the taking of fresh water game fish in the tributaries of the Delaware River between Trenton Falls and Birch Creek shall be the same as those previously outlined for all waters of the state, other than the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Greenwood Lake where special regulations apply.

(Note: Birch Creek is located in Gloucester County approximately one mile north of the Salem County Line.)

These 1964 Fishing Regulations are presented merely
for your convenience in planning vacations and fishing trips.
Consult Compendium and Fish Laws for details and laws in full

Ocean Highfields—a Joint Effort

A joint effort aimed at conservation of both human and natural resources was recently undertaken by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies in cooperation with the Division of Fish and Game in the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Governor Richard J. Hughes, Dr. Lloyd W. McCorkle, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, Commissioner Robert A. Roe of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and other officials of both departments participated in the dedication of the new Ocean Group Residential Center. The Institution, more commonly called "Ocean Highfields" is located on the Division's State Game Farm at Forked River. It is an institution for the rehabilitation of youthful offenders recommended by the courts. It is patterned after the Highfields Institution where a small group of youths have an opportunity to talk out their problems and meet work situations rather than entering a reformatory. A very high percentage of these youths stay out of trouble thereafter.

The boys will work under careful supervision at the Game Farm and other installations in the Ocean County area where extra help is needed. Game Farm Superintendent Philip T. Grant said after the dedication that he was eager for their assistance. They can perform many jobs that would otherwise be left undone during the farm's intensive efforts to raise the finest possible game birds.

Boys from the Warren Residential Group Center have helped out for several years at the State Fish Hatchery in Hackettstown. The success of this program, both from the Division's standpoint of the assistance provided in raising fish, and also the standpoint of the youngsters' adjustment to society, prompted this new effort at even closer cooperation.

The weeks spent at a Residential Group Center may be a youngster's first contact with the outdoors. The healthy work in which he engages can lead to physical fitness and habits of clean living. In this way, the program will contribute to better management not only of outdoor resources, but of New Jersey's greatest natural resource, our youth.

#

Council Highlights

December Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on December 17. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present the following persons attended: John Russack, Roy Williams, Herb Blackwell, and Bill Backus.

Hunting Hours

A letter was received from Conservation Officer Thomas Mulvey concerning the large number of violations for shooting before hours which took place this year. Mr. Mulvey suggested that possibly the public was confused by changes made in starting time the past several seasons and that perhaps a definite starting time established and enforced each year might resolve the problem.

Director MacNamara reported the a very active campaign against early shooting violators had been carried on by our Law Enforcement Unit this year and many persons were arrested. This vigorous enforcement policy had shown definite results as the season progressed. In view of the success of this program, it was felt that this may be a solution to the problem and would make it unnecessary to set a definite starting time in future years which would react to the detriment of the waterfowl hunters.

4-H Quail Allotments

A letter was received from the 4-H Club Agent in Atlantic County suggesting that, if it were deemed necessary that the Division restrict the allotment of quail furnished to 4-H cooperators in order to meet budgetary requirements, rather than do this, the price per bird be reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00 and the allotment of birds remain the same as last year.

Director MacNamara will have the Bureau of Wildlife Management consult with the 4-H Agents throughout the state to secure their reaction to lowering the payment per bird rather than decreasing the allotment of birds, and he will write to David Wood, Atlantic County 4-H Agent, explaining the present policy of the Council.

IBM for Permits

The possibility of using an IBM machine as a more equitable means of choosing successful party permits was discussed. At the present time the Department of the Treasury is investigating possible uses of these machines by all state departments. Mrs. Helen Musick

. . . Council Highlights

is making a survey of the use of these machines in other states and will refer the information she receives to the Treasury Department for their use in determining whether this method would be feasible for our purpose.

No-kill Trout Areas

A letter was received from Joseph C. Hull commending the Council for their action in establishing no-kill-no-take trout fishing areas and suggesting that such areas be established nearer the metropolitan district. No action taken by Council.

Anti-pollution Measures

A letter was received from Ross L. Leffler, President of the National Wildlife Federation, concerning more effective anti-pollution measures. No action taken by Council.

Law Enforcement Report

William P. Coffin, Chief of Law Enforcement, reported that pressure on the first and last days of the deer season was moderately heavy but during the rest of the week the pressure was very light as far as individual hunters were concerned. There were 57 incidents of deer jacking apprehensions by the Conservation Officers from the first of the fiscal year, involving 110 persons. One hundred sixty-four arrests were made for early shooting hours up to November 30. This activity seems to have been curtailed as a result of the strict enforcement.

Wildlife Management Report

George N. Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported on the number of deer killed during the past season. He stated that on January 1 we will have begun liberating pheasants and quail on the public shooting grounds. Personnel of his unit were gathering figures on the annual waterfowl population winter inventory. Several incidents of tularemia have been reported in Cape May County and this matter is being investigated with the Department of Health.

Fisheries Management Report

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that Deep Brook was stocked with 513 fin-clipped sea trout fingerlings in November. Electro-fishing of this stream prior to the stocking had shown a good population of sea trout and brook trout. A fish kill occurred, attributed to natural phenomena. One item of special interest in this stream was that trout in these waters survived

a pH of 4.5, which is believed to be the lowest pH in which brook and brown trout have survived in New Jersey. Bioassays have been conducted with largemouth bass and smallmouth bass in Sunfish Pond which showed that they survived pH values of 4.7. An experimental stocking of 500 smallmouth bass is planned for the near future.

Investigations are continuing on effluent of the Toms River Chemical Company. It appears that some chemical is entering the Company's cooling water which is having an effect on the Toms River.

Mr. Hayford also reported that fluke studies are being continued by our Marine Laboratory personnel.

Coastal Patrol Report

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that trawling activities along the coast have been carried on mainly in the 3-to-5-mile limit. Codfish and whiting are the principal species being caught. Extra Patrols have been carried on due to the heavy concentration of striped bass. Schools of striped bass off Ship Bottom and Spray Beach were registered on the fathometer as 27 feet thick. This has been an exceptionally successful season for the striped bass anglers. The Coastal Patrol also cooperated with the Fisheries Biologists in securing fluke samples ten miles offshore in the Atlantic City area.

Pompton Lakes Access

Councilman McCloskey reported that in accordance with the minutes of the last meeting, he had attempted to contact the Pompton Lakes Board of Education in reference to an access site and they were to get in touch with him and advise him when a meeting would be held. However, no one has contacted him since.

Public Relations Report

Jules Marron, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that duties of his unit have been very light during the month and several of his employees are taking vacation time. The School of Conservation is closed and this is the slack season in his unit.

Councilman Space expressed disappointment in the amount of publicity given to the deer season in his local papers. He suggested that next year, more effort be made to publish pictures and releases on the deer season.

Sewer Line at Hatchery

In accordance with the minutes of the November meeting, Councilman McNeel reported that members of the Fresh Water Fisheries Committee had met to consider the question of the type of pipe to be used for the sewer line passing through the State Fish Hatchery at Hackettstown. He stated that the recommendations of the Committee

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were that cast iron pipe be used and that mechanical joints be employed equal to that manufactured by the Warren Foundry located in Phillipsburg. In addition, Mr. McNeel recommended that Engineer Charles W. Boesch supervise the installation and that the line be subject to a hydraulic test on completion.

A letter was also received from Charles W. Boesch, our Engineer, in which he recommended the use of cast iron pipe.

The Council passed a motion accepting the recommendations of the Fresh Water Fisheries Committee. But, the Council felt that the cost of having Mr. Boesch supervise the installation would be more than we could afford and the efficiency of the line should be tested hydraulically. Director MacNamara is to so advise the company installing the sewer line.

Public Relations Committee

Councilman Godown reported that the Public Relations Committee had held an evening meeting which was most successful and enlightening. The committee will make a full report to the Council at some future meeting.

Game Committee Meeting

Councilman Canale reported that the Game Committee had held an evening meeting at Tuckahoe to discuss field trial activities on tracts in South Jersey and everyone concerned was well satisfied with the results of the meeting.

Atlantic City Expressway Fencing

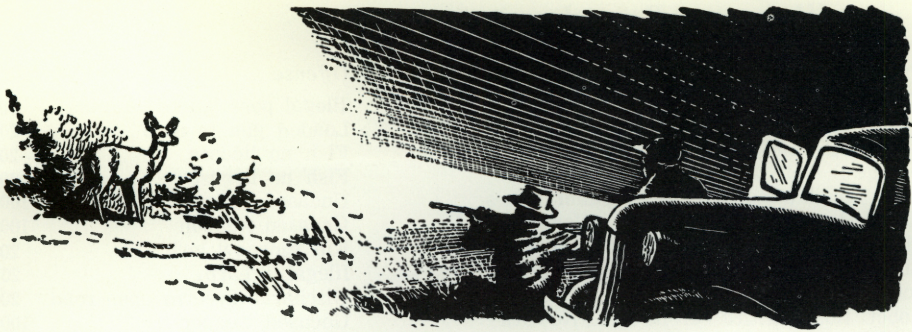
Councilman Canale expressed concern over the fact the Atlantic City Expressway will pass through many miles of excellent deer habitat and no provision has been made by the Expressway Authority for fencing the highway to protect both the deer and the motorists. He suggested that perhaps the Division of Fish and Game could supply deer fencing if the Expressway Authority would erect the fence. The entire Council was concerned with the lack of fencing protection but it was felt that the Division could not consider supplying the fencing due to the cost involved.

Pomona Reservation Deer

Mr. Alpaugh reported that due to a very heavy schedule during December, the Wildlife Management Bureau did not have the opportunity to investigate the deer situation at the Pomona Federal Reservation, but this matter will receive attention in the very near future. #

If You Are Changing Your Address

Please send both your old and new address to *New Jersey Outdoors*, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J., 08625, so that you will continue to receive your copies of the magazine without interruption. (*New Jersey Outdoors* can not be forwarded by the post office. Therefore, we need your new address in advance. Allow six weeks for processing.)



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Porfirio F. Rivera, Big Oak Rd., Bridgeton	Illegal poss. pheasant	20
Paul A. Shannon, 75 North St., Bridgeton	Hunt from auto	20
Porfirio F. Rivera, Big Oak Road, Bridgeton	Illegal poss. pheasant	20
Robert Decker, Branchville	Deer closed season	100
Edward Johnson, Beaver Run Rd., Lafayette	Hunt aid of lights	20
Edward Johnson, Beaver Run Rd., Lafayette	Hunt no license	20
Edward Johnson, Beaver Run Rd., Lafayette	Shoot deer at night	100
Edward Johnson, Beaver Run Rd., Lafayette	Illegal missile	100
Linn Courtright, Box 109, Vernon	Hunt no license	20
Linn Courtright, Box 109, Vernon	Hunt deer closed season	100
Linn Courtright, Box 109, Vernon	Hunt deer at night	100
Linn Courtright, Box 109, Vernon	Uncased firearm	100
Leo R. Kane, 846 Market St., Paterson	Illegal firearm	20
Peter D. Wesler, 12-1 Grimes Pl., Paterson	Illegal firearm	20
Fred W. Search, Schoolhouse Rd., Oak Ridge	Uncased weapon	100
Albert Bockhorn, 815 Delair Ave., Delair	Tag not displayed	5
Mrs. May Arena, Pennsauken Mart, Pennsauken	Illegal poss. fox	100
Ralph E. Rambone, Main & Catawba, Newfield	Illegal missile	100
Ralph E. Rambone, Main & Catawba, Newfield	Hunt aid of lights	20
Ralph E. Rambone, Main & Catawba, Newfield	Hunt no license	20
Ralph E. Rambone, Main & Catawba, Newfield	Uncased firearm	100
Charles D. Daugustine, 54 S. Main St., Vineland	Illegal missile	100
Charles D. Daugustine, 54 S. Main St., Vineland	Hunt aid of lights	20
Charles D. Daugustine, 54 S. Main St., Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Charles D. Daugustine, 54 S. Main St., Vineland	Uncased firearm	100
Wm. Berkery, 1301 8th St., No. Bergen	Loaded gun in auto	20
Alfred Smith, 142 Townsend St., New Brunswick	Illegal firearm	20
George V. Kaltschmid, 5 Euclid Ave., Kingston	Fish no license	20
Mathew A. Kordys, 310 Front St., Plainfield	Gun on Sunday	20
Thomas L. Fish, 112 Hillside Ave., Neptune City	Uncased firearm	100
Ken A. Kletz, 1095 Anna St., Elizabeth	Gun on Sunday	20
Wm. Monahan, 948 Park Ave., Collingswood	Gun on Sunday	20
Skip Fauce, Garfield Ave., Pemberton Twp.	Gun on Sunday	20
Charles McCreery, 4415 Decatur St., Phila.	Procure lic. wrongfully	100
	Lic. Rev.	
Dennis Romos, 49 Casperson Ave., Gibbstown	Ducks after hrs.	20
Luis Santana, 13 S. Egg Harbor Rd., Hammonton	Hunt no license	20
Luis Santana, 13 S. Egg Harbor Rd., Hammonton	Hunt aid of lights	20
Jack Van Arsdale, 171 Trailer Acres, Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Wm. G. Remper, Jr., 4915 Rawle St., Phila.	Uncased weapon	100
Frank Nolte, 8140 Castor Ave., Phila.	Uncased weapon	100

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
George S. Adams, Sr., Creek Rd., Masonville	Illegal poss. game animals	50
Robert Melvin, 76 Atlantic St., Carteret	Loaded gun in auto	20
Gary A. Granito, 200 Richard Dr. W., Mt. Arlington	Fish no license	20
George D. Bell, 417 25th St., Union City	Fish no license	20
Rudy Houghtaling, Box 487, Highland Lakes	Uncased weapon	100
Alfred Houghtaling, 96 Main St., Warwick, N. Y.	Uncased weapon	100
Thomas D. Richards, Richards St., Ogdensburg	Kill meadow lark	20
Allen J. Mayer, Box 50 R.D. 1, Stockholm	Illegal firearm	20
John Manfredi, Vernon-Stockholm Rd., Vernon	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Robert Koshnuk, 260 Verona Ave., Newark	Uncased weapon	100
Fred Mancini, 11 Pine Lane, So., Newark	Uncased weapon	100
Alexander S. Wicki, Rt. 46, Great Meadow	Illegal missile	100
Glenn A. Rodgers, 54 Glenwood Ave., Angola, N.Y.	Fish no license	20
James L. Fisher, Box 87A, Vincentown	Illegal firearm	20
Robert F. Mason, 530 Oxford Dr., Maple Shade	Loaded gun in auto	20
Harry L. Mason, 530 Oxford Dr., Maple Shade	Loaded gun in auto	20
Nathanel Deberry, 165 Jackson St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Bruno Tramontana, Butler Ave., Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Eugene Giacomini, 9 Woodside Pl., Newark	Poss. duck closed season	20
John McCaskill, 105 Anchor Pl., Garwood	Remove vegetation from shooting grounds	20
Bernard Willoughby, 12 Clark St., Cranford	Remove vegetation from shooting grounds	20
Eugene Giacomini, 9 Woodside Pl., Newark	Hunt closed season	20
Raymond Werner, 53A Shore Blvd., Keansbury	Illegal firearm	20
Raymond Werner, 53A Shore Blvd., Keansbury	Hunt no license	20
Geza Csigo, 85 Larch St., Pt. Reading	Illegal firearm	20
Herbert Woodington, 415 S. Lenola Rd., Moorestown	Kill protected bird	20
Fred Ellenberg, Burroughs Ave., Linwood	Illegal firearm	20
Albert Colombo, 1010 S. 3rd St., Camden	Kill protected bird	20
Albert Colombo, 1010 S. 3rd St., Camden	Kill protected bird	20
Elton C. Pierce, Delsea Dr., Green Creek	Ducks after hrs.	20
Joseph S. Pierce, Delsea Dr., Green Creek	Ducks after hrs.	20
George Meirose, 44 Wilson Ave., Millton	Ducks after hrs.	20
Benj. Washko, 90 S. Main St., Milltown	Ducks after hrs.	20
Paris Capers, 331 Chester St., Camden	Loaded gun in auto	20
Will Anderson, 6015 Pine St., Phila.	Illegal missile	100
James Lendell, 4019 Fairmount Ave., Phila.	Fish no license	20
Paul J. Story, Jr., Waln Rd., Chesterfield	Hunt closed season	20
Paul J. Story, Jr., Waln Rd., Chesterfield	Hunt no license	20
Roger Szumeraj, 539 F.I.S., McGuire AFB	Hunt no license	20
Roger Szumeraj, 539 F.I.S., McGuire AFB	Hunt closed season	20
Richard Cook, 144 Barricklo St., Trenton	Hunt before hrs.	20
Joseph T. Prendergast, 206 Palermo Ave., W. Atlantic City	Hunt before hrs.	20
Richard Flemming, Cross Keys Trailer Park, Sewell	Kill protected bird	20
Richard Flemming, Cross Keys Trailer Park, Sewell	Kill protected bird	20
John E. Perkins, River Styx Rd., Hopatcong Boro	Fish no license	20
William Carlin, Sr., 100 Chestnut St., Mantua	Tag not displayed	5
Dominick J. Mattia, 1745 Pitman Ave., Pennsauken	Loaded gun in auto	20
Dominick J. Mattia, 1745 Pitman Ave., Pennsauken	Uncased firearm	100
Charles S. Heppard, Rt. 563, Green Bank	Loaded gun in auto	20
Charles S. Heppard, Rt. 563, Green Bank	Uncased firearm	100
Russell J. Foulke, Rt. 563, Green Bank	Loaded gun in auto	20
Russell J. Foulke, Rt. 563, Green Bank	Uncased firearm	100

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James Bienkowski, 600 Broadway, Westville	Illegal firearm	20
Louis T. Griffith, Jr., 131 Crown Pt., Rd., Thorofare	Illegal firearm	20
James L. Burgoyne, 84A McLaren St., Red Bank	Loaded gun in auto	20
Frank Washington, 131 4th St., Lakewood	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. Stewart, 810 D Laurel Hill, Fort Dix	Illegal firearm	20
Marvin Anderson, 48 Vanderpool St., Newark	Fish no license	20
Edward M. Silvaney, 96 Elmhurst Ave., Iselin	Hunt on game refuge	50
Edward C. Bullock, 14 Asbury Ave., Linwood	Ducks after hours	20
Adrian Isard, 14 Delaware Ave., Somers Point	Illegal firearm	20
Ralph J. Shaw, 2827 Hayes Ave., Camden	Hunt on game refuge	50
James Traenkner, 844 Elm St., Camden	Hunt on game refuge	50
Ronald Devine, 310 N. Oxford Ave., Ventnor	Poss. protected bird	20
Ronald Devine, 310 N. Oxford Ave., Ventnor	Ducks after hrs.	20
Stephan Sindle, 67 Wilmore Rd., Little Falls	Hunt closed season	20
Robert Babcock, 1165 Ringwood Ave., Haskell	Hunt before hrs.	20
Robert Green, 33 Greenwood, Ringwood	Hunt before hrs.	20
Frank Seminaris, 941 C Pacific St., New Milford	Discard refuse on state grds.	20
Arthur DiOrio, 27 Mohenoney Ave., Haskell	Hunt before hrs.	20
Raymond Bailey, Storm Ave., Haskell	Hunt before hrs.	20
Stephan Kara, 57 Maxbie St., Franklin	Hunt before hrs.	20
Joseph R. Braun, 50 Garden St., Saddle Brook	Hunt before hrs.	20
Vincent Sarnd, 314 Saddle River, Saddle Brook	Hunt before hrs.	20
Gabriel Manza, 2379 Blvd., Jersey City	Hunt no license	20
Gabriel Manza, 2379 Blvd., Jersey City	Hunt on Sunday	20
Gabriel Manza, 2379 Blvd., Jersey City	Hunt closed season	20
Walter H. Sackewitz, 15 Dartmouth Ave., Somerville	Hunt no license	20
Walter H. Sackewitz, 15 Dartmouth Ave., Somerville	Illegal poss. squirrel	20
Walter H. Sackewitz, 15 Dartmouth Ave., Somerville	Hunt on Sunday	20
Milford T. Evans, 39 Ferry St., Lambertville	Hunt closed season	20
George Brown, Jr., 60 Franklin St., Lambertville	Uncased firearm	100
		Jail—20 days
Frank Lonska, 131 Exton Ave., Trenton	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Theodore E. Ditmar, 31 Elm St., Lambertville	Hunt no license	20
Frank Springer, Store Harbor Blvd, Cape May Court House	Tag not displayed	5
Francisco Martinez Baez, Box 157 Westville Rd., Toms River	Hunt closed season	20
Francisco Martinez Baez, Box 157 Westville Rd., Toms River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Jaime Martinez Cruz, Box 157 Westville Rd., Toms River	Hunt closed season	20
Jaime Martinez Cruz, Box 157 Westville Rd., Toms River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Herbert W. Payne, P.O. Box 57, Whiting	Remove vegetation from hunting grounds	10
Dionisio Sanchez Felex, Box 157 Whitesville Rd., Toms River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Booker Shepperson, R.D. 2, 16th Ave., Mays Landing	Illegal firearm	20
Migel Virella, 13 S. Egg Harbor Rd., Hammonton	Hunt no license	Jail—5 days
Migel Virella, 13 S. Egg Harbor Rd., Hammonton	Hunt aid of lights	Jail—5 days
Felix Rodriguez, 108 9th St., Hammonton	Hunt aid of lights	Jail
Felix Rodriguez, 108 9th St., Hammonton	Hunt no license	Jail
Ollie Lucca, 270 S. 1st Rd., Hammonton	Hunt before hrs.	20
Joseph R. Caruso, 414 Pleasant St., Hammonton	Hunt before hrs.	20
Jorge Luis Rodrigues Mateo, Weymouth Rd., Hammonton	Hunt closed season	20
Enrique M. Alicea, Weymouth Rd., Hammonton	Hunt closed season	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Donald Katts, 331 Morris St., Gloucester City	Ducks after hrs.	20
John Chamberlin, 49 E. Linden St., Clayton	Hunt before hrs.	20
Albert J. Pelura, 106 Justice Dr., Penns Grove	Ducks after hrs.	20
John Kupsey, 115 Logan La., Bridgeport	Ducks after hrs.	20
Stanley Kupsey, Jr., 115 Logan La., Bridgeport	Ducks after hrs.	20
Douglas Witt, Jr., Oxmead Rd., Burl Twp.	Illegal poss. deer	100
Douglas Witt, Jr., Oxmead Rd., Burl Twp.	Illegal poss. deer	100
Howard G. Rabb, 2331 Kay Ave., Trevoese, Pa.	Hunt no license	20
Howard G. Rabb, 2331 Kay Ave., Trevoese, Pa.	Hunt aid of lights	20
Philip O. Lattiere, S. Church St., Moorestown	Hunt no license	Jail
Philip O. Lattiere, S. Church St., Moorestown	Illegal missile	Jail
Philip O. Lattiere, S. Church St., Moorestown	Uncased weapon	Jail
Philip O. Lattiere, S. Church St., Moorestown	Loaded gun in auto	Jail
James A. Bailey, Norcross La., Pemberton	Illegal firearm	20
Albert Saboski, 683 Lamberton St., Trenton	Hunt before hrs.	20
Andrew J. Guzallis, Jr., 707 Wiedeman Pl., Lyndhurst	Hunt no license	20
Frank J. Bulger, 439 3rd Ave., Lyndhurst	Illegal poss. deer	100
Carmen M. Mardozzi, 21 Oswega Ave., Middlesex	Loaded gun in auto	20
Charles Sayres, Harding Hwy, Newfield	Poss. protected bird	20
Charles Sayres, Harding Hwy, Newfield	Poss. protected bird	20
Richard Shafer, Harding Hwy., Newfield	Poss. protected bird	20
Richard Shafer, Harding Hwy., Newfield	Poss. protected bird	20
Wm. Stinger, 143 Lafayette St., Riverside	Hunt closed season	20
Charles Emerson, 3rd., 19 Engle Rd., Runnemedede	Uncased weapon	100
Walter G. Hasiuk, 206 N. Black Horse Pk., Runnemedede	Uncased weapon	100
Thomas McCafferty, 711 Chestnut St., Roselle Park	Hunt no license	20
Thomas McCafferty, 711 Chestnut St., Roselle Park	Loaded gun in auto	20
Philip Caltabiano, Wolfert Sta. Rd., Mullica Hill	Duck over limit	20
Paul Yoroshko, R.D. 2, Swedesboro	Duck over limit	20
Donald Jagers, 510 N. Clinton Ave., Wenonah	Ducks after hrs.	20
Herman Ross, 2059 8th Ave., N.Y. City	Procure lic. wrongfully	100
Raymond Mason, Darmstadt Ave., Egg Harbor	Ducks after hrs.	20
Edward Angelo, Trailer Camp 33, Cardiff	Ducks after hrs.	20
Paul Anderson, Jr., Houser Trailer Pk., S. Delsea Dr., Vineland	Ducks after hrs.	20
Alvin R. Petty, 31 Duclos La., Highland Pk.	Illegal firearm	20
Kenneth Solamon, 42 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn	Procure lic. wrongfully	100
Robert Petersen, 40 Irving Ave., Spotswood	Illegal firearm	20
John J. Callahan, Jr., 105 W. Rosemary Rd., Wildwood Crest	Loan hunting license	20
Sheppard W. Taylor, Old Shore Rd., Cape May	Hunt aid of lights	20
Sheppard W. Taylor, Old Shore Rd., Cape May	Hunt no license	20
Joseph P. McAnaney, 205 Central Ave., N. Wildwood	Hunt no license	20
Stanley Kindrew, Rt. 513, Long Valley	Illegal firearm	20
Stanley Kindrew, Rt. 513, Long Valley	Hunt aid of lights	20
Stanley Kindrew, Rt. 513, Long Valley	Loaded gun in auto	20
Stanley Kindrew, Rt. 513, Long Valley	Uncased weapon	100

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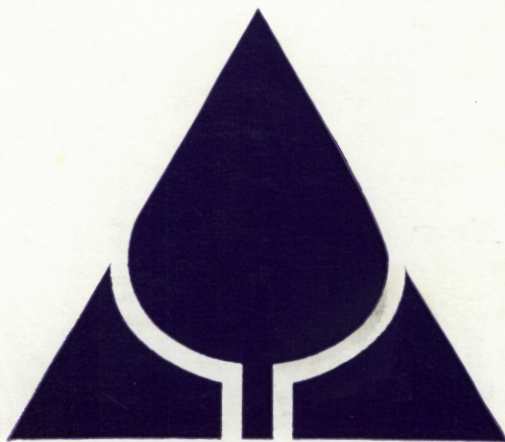
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