

N.J. - Periodicals

New Jersey

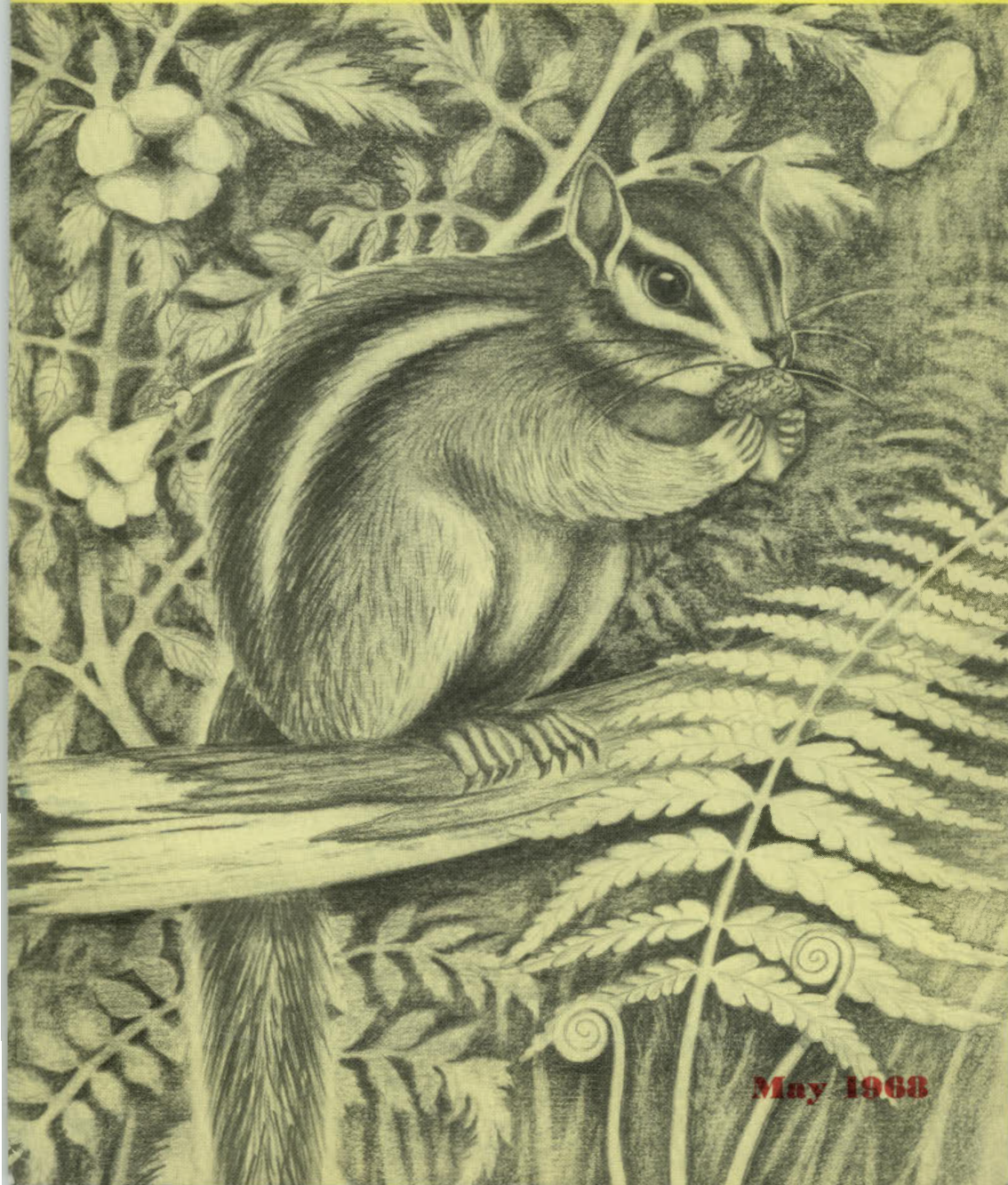
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Outdoors

REFERENCE
DEPARTMENT

Index
p. 29



May 1968

It Started with a Woman

WHILE FISHING IS USUALLY THOUGHT OF as a man's sport, the first fishing expert was really a woman.

A printing of a bit of outdoor writing penned on parchment around fourteen twenty-five has been credited to a sweet little English nun named Dame Juliana Berners.

Juliana was born of a royal family in England and did some fishing and hunting as a girl with some of her sporting cousins and friends. Later on, she entered a nunnery at St. Albans and wrote the first known works on fishing.

Juliana wasn't any slouch concerning the art of angling. For instance, here's how she recommends making a fishing rod.

First you cut a smooth six-foot staff of willow or aspen. Heat it in an oven, get it good and straight, and let it dry for four weeks. The next trick is to get a piece of plumber's wire, heat it red hot, and burn a hole clear through the staff. Then store it in a smokehouse for a while.

Now you take a stroll in the woods and cut a slender slip of hazel the same length. Soak it thoroughly, straighten it out, and let it dry in the smokehouse too. The next step is to trim the hazel whip so it can be inserted into the butt section. Now, fashion a metal pin to hold the two together, and you have a two-section fishing rod.

Juliana advocates such a two-section rod because it forms a good walking staff for a Sunday afternoon stroll, and can easily be transformed into a fishing rod if you happen by a good fishing hole.

For a line, Juliana advocates the long horsehairs woven together and colored with a mixture of ale, crushed walnut leaves, and alum. Such a line, she says, blends with the water and fools the fish more readily.

In her tips for anglers she recommends not casting a shadow on the water, fishing below waterfalls or in deep pools, fishing when the wind is either out of the south or the west, and using a wire leader when fishing for pike.

She makes one more recommendation which is just as true today as it was five hundred and forty-three years ago. Choose your bait with care, she says, "for you cannot bring a hook into a fish's mouth unless there is food on it that pleases him."

Fishing wasn't and isn't the exclusive male sport that some people think it is.

#

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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

In This Issue

It All Started with a Woman	Inside Front Cover
Channel Catfish	3
The Day-Old Chick Program	8
What Is a Fisherman	11
Fur, Fin and Campfire	13
State Record Fish	15
Muskellunge Caught	21
Loblolly Pine	22
Federation, Commissioner, and Council Meet.	24
Information on Federal Gun Laws	25
Council Highlights	27
Stafford Forge Tract	29
Violators Roundup	30

Cover—"The Chipmunk"—Bush

The eastern chipmunk is probably one of our most familiar and popular small mammals, inquisitive and friendly almost to the verge of its own safety on occasion. It spends most of the time on the ground and usually lives in a hole in the earth.

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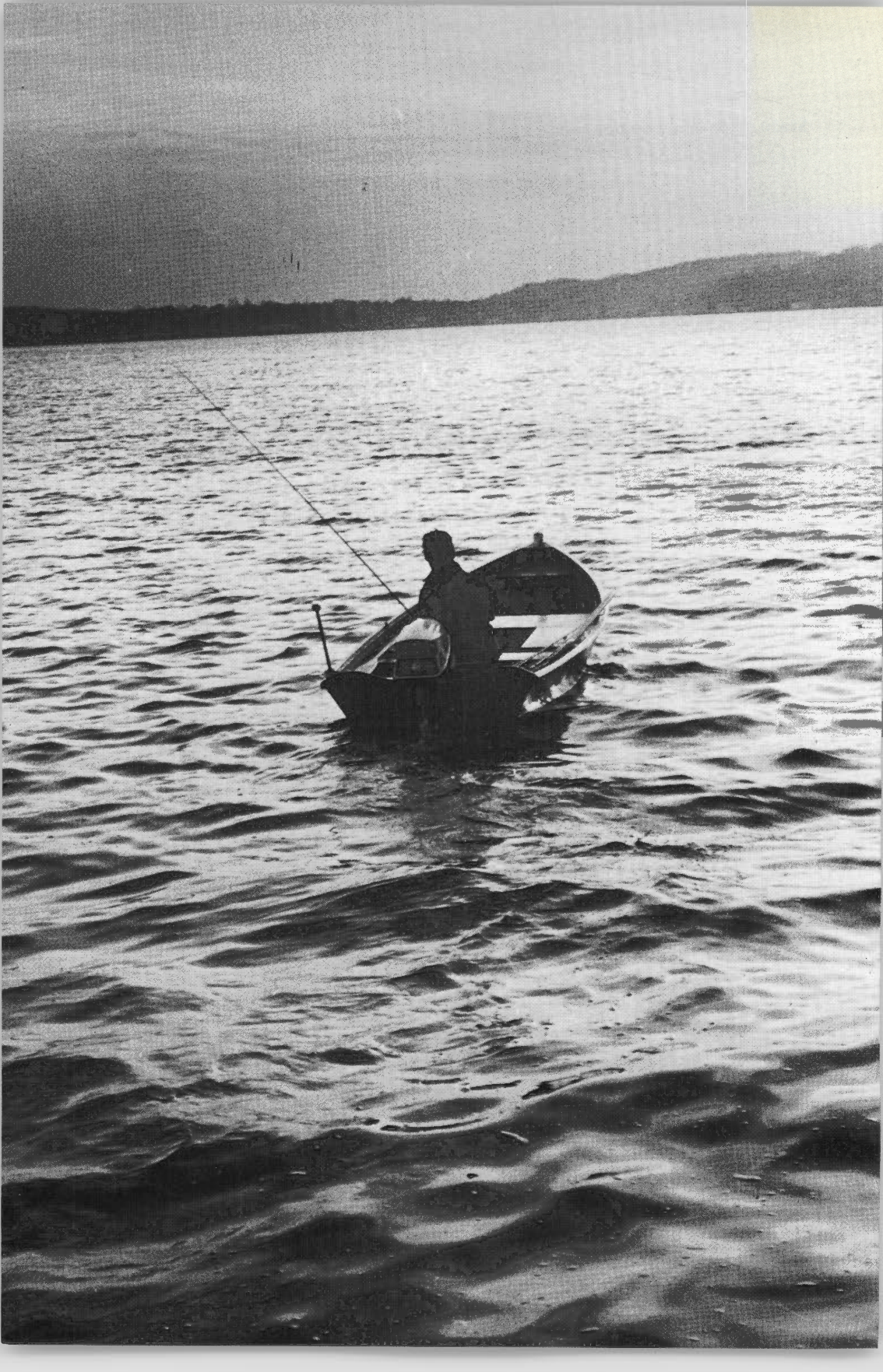
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Fauna of New Jersey

Channel Catfish

The King of New Jersey Catfish

By Robert W. Stewart
Bureau of Fisheries Management

IT WAS LATE IN THE EVENING of a hot August day when an aged fisherman ambled down the bank of Weequahic Park Lake, Newark, baited his line and cast. A young angler, equipped with modern spinning gear and fishing nearby, chuckled to himself when he saw the new arrival's gear, which consisted of a short sturdy salt water boat rod and companion reel filled with heavy linen line. Then to top off this outlandish rig, a piece of shrimp was attached to the hook as bait.

A short time passed and, as darkness was fast approaching, most of the fishermen began to leave. The young angler was just leaving also when he noticed the line on the "salt-water rig" slowly start to unwind (the reel had purposely been left on free spool). The old angler waited several seconds in order to let the fish swallow the bait, then with a determined strike, set the hook. The look on the young man's face turned from mild curiosity, to surprise, and to outright amazement as the fish made one long run after another, stripping line off the reel and making the tightly set drag scream.

Finally the fish began to tire and the old man was able to bring his quarry to land. There on the bank lay the King of New Jersey catfish, a channel catfish. This particular fish weighed over 14 pounds and was better than 30 inches in length. With this experience an avid supporter of this increasingly popular sport fish was born.

Taxonomy

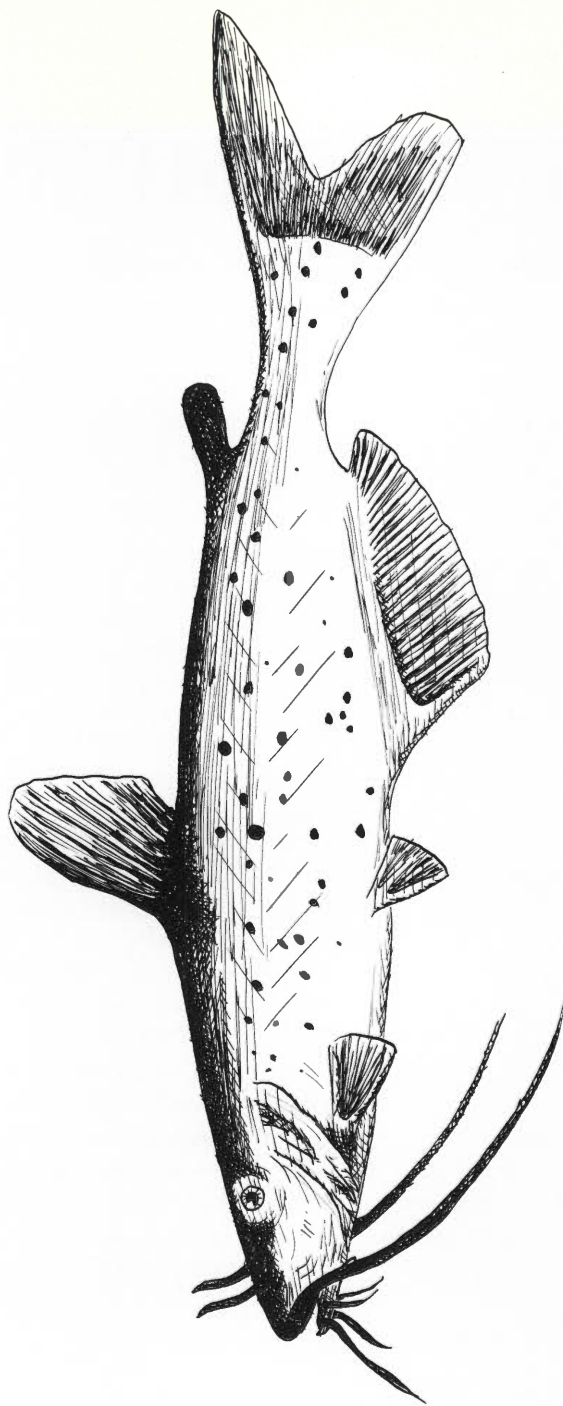
Various local names have been attached to the channel catfish. One of these, spotted cat, is appropriate for this fish is generally sprinkled along its sides with dark round spots of various sizes. They are generally not present on young fish of less than three inches, and tend to disappear on larger adults. Other local names include fiddler and Great Lakes catfish. Scientists avoid all confusion centering around local names by using the Latin name, *Ictalurus punctatus*, Rafinesque, which is not likely to become a part of many anglers' vocabulary.

The channel catfish, along with the other freshwater catfish, belong to the family, *Ictaluridae*. Members of this family have the following in common:

The time to fish for channel cats is when darkness fast approaches

4 Scaleless skin
Eight barbels

Spines in dorsal and pectoral fins
Adipose fin (relatively small)



Spots—on some specimens
Belly—usually dirty white

Tail fin—deeply forked
Anal fin—24 to 29 rays

How to Identify the Channel Catfish

. . . Channel Catfish

a scaleless skin, a single strong spine in each of the dorsal and pectoral fins, an adipose fin, and eight barbels (two on the snout, two on the jaw, and four on the chin).

Description

The over-all color of the channel catfish varies from one water to another. Characteristically, it is light brownish to slate-gray on the sides and darker gray-brown on top. In some waters, however, the dorsal surface is a very dark brown to olive green, sometimes bluish; the sides a lighter yellowish or grayish green; the underbody is a dirty white, this latter description being more typical of New Jersey fish. Small specimens (greater than about three inches) are generally covered with a varying number of dark spots, but as mentioned previously, these spots tend to disappear on older fish. The tail of the channel catfish is deeply forked, this distinguishes it from all other New Jersey catfish with the exception of the white catfish. The primary differentiating characteristic between these two species is the number of rays in the anal fin, the channel catfish has 24-29 rays while the white catfish has only 18-22.

Distribution

Originally the channel catfish was found in rivers and lakes from the St. Lawrence basin to Montana, Wyoming, and the Prairie Provinces of Canada, then southward to the Gulf states, Texas, and Mexico. They were reportedly abundant in the Mississippi-Missouri River system. Through in-

troductions, this species is now established in eastern (including the Delaware River) and far western rivers distant from its original range. It is widely stocked and reared in waters throughout its present range to provide sport fishing. In the South and Midwest particularly they are also reared commercially for pay sport fishing and as a delicacy on the menu of many fine restaurants.

In 1958 sac fry were air shipped to Hawaii from Oklahoma and Kansas. In 1963 the Division of Fish and Game at Honolulu reported that this fish "offers excellent promise for development as a game species in Hawaii." It has now become established on four of the Hawaiian islands.

The exact date channel catfish were first introduced into New Jersey is unknown. However, Dr. Charles C. Abbot, a naturalist and writer listed this species as being present in the Delaware River as early as 1887. The source of these fish was presumably from early introductions of various catfish species by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. These catfish were obtained from commercial netters operating in the Great Lakes and Mississippi River region.

In recent years the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game has been experimentally stocking channel catfish (obtained from commercial hatcheries in the south, federal fish hatcheries, and the Delaware River) in many waters through the state: Greenwood Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Branch Brook and Weequahic Park Lakes, Thundergust, Parvin, Tuckahoe Impoundments, Swedesboro and Harrisonville

. . . *Channel Catfish*

Lakes, and the Mullica, Passaic, and Swimming Rivers, to name a few.

Size and Growth Rates

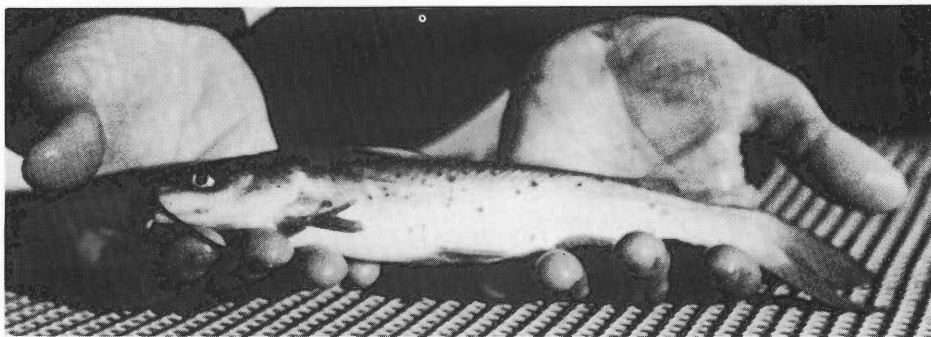
"Average" sizes with the channel catfish are meaningless. In big waters the average may be five to twenty pounds; in lesser rivers and lakes it may be one to two pounds. But this species has great growth potential as indicated by the current record fish caught on sporting tackle, namely a 57-pounder. These fish have grown well in New Jersey, especially in the more fertile waters, with a good number of fish in excess of 10 pounds being captured from several of the lakes where they were introduced. In addition at least one 16-pound fish has been reported caught from the Dela-

both plant and animal matter. Smaller fish subsist mostly on insects, while larger fish will take small fish, crustaceans, and plant material, with special emphasis on filamentous algae.

Reproduction

Channel catfish spawn in the spring or early summer. This commences when the water temperature reaches 68° F., with activity reaching its peak when the middle to high 70's prevail. This fish seeks seclusion for their breeding by selecting sites under rock ledges, deeply undercut banks, or in hollow logs. The male selects the nesting site, cleans it, and guards the eggs. During incubation he fans the ova gently and chases off any trespassers.

A first-spawning female, generally maturing in her fourth year at a length of thirteen to fifteen inches, may lay



A young channel catfish. Note the irregular spots

ware River. The current state record, which is questionable due to conflicting identification, is 28 pounds. This fish was caught from Greenwood Lake in 1918.

Food Habits

The channel catfish is omnivorous, in other words it will utilize almost anything that is available including

4,000 eggs. Large fish spawn 20,000 or more. The adhesive eggs, each half the size of a pea, form a golden-yellow, gelatinous mass. They hatch in seven to ten days; thereafter the male shepherds the tight-packed school of fry until they can shift for themselves.

A thoroughgoing cosmopolitan, the channel cat is at home in typical cat-

fish environs—large sluggish rivers and warm weedy lakes—but again it will be found in swift, cool, clear-running streams and rock-hemmed lakes.

The only known established population in New Jersey is found in the Delaware River, with the greatest number occurring from Trenton to Philadelphia. They are found throughout the main portion of this river as far north as the Water Gap but seem to prefer areas around the mouths of the major tributaries.

In New Jersey lakes where channel catfish have been introduced, they are generally found around areas providing some sort of cover such as boat houses, docks, and sunken trees. Also, they seem to prefer a hard gravel or stone bottom to soft silt or mud.

Fishing

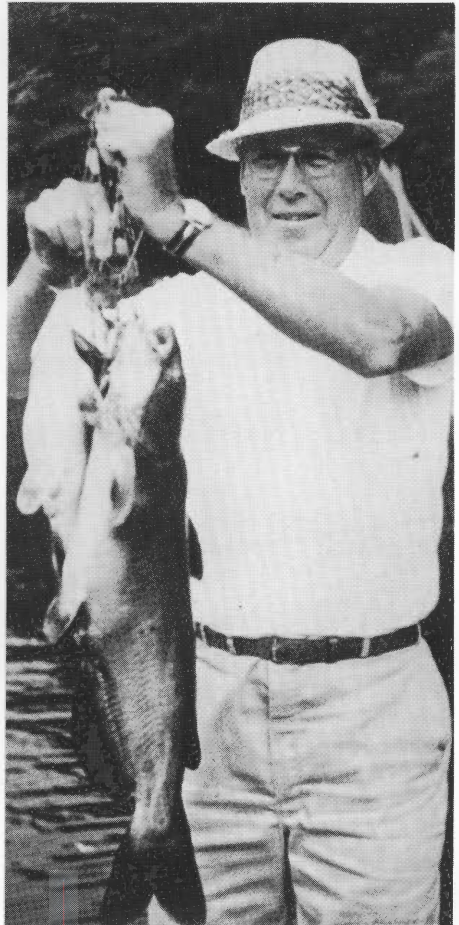
Anglers fish for the channel catfish with all manner of rigs and baits. The best time to fish, however, is from dusk to dawn since during the day the larger fish lie in deep water or in streams, around brush piles and other current obstructions. At dusk they move into the shallows to feed and remain there until dawn when they seek cover again.

Favorite baits include worms, shiners, shrimp, commercial catfish baits, and liver. Since all catfish feed more by sense of smell than by sight, any bait which is capable of producing an oily residue of animal origin that can be carried by water currents will produce good results.

For those anglers who enjoy the thrill of capturing a fighting fish on an artificial lure or fly, large channel

catfish can be caught with deep diving lures resembling crippled minnows and large spinner-streamer combinations.

Once you've experienced the thrill of the long determined runs coupled



Channel cats often run large

with the strong and oft-times spectacular fighting ability of a large channel catfish, you too will join the fraternity of New Jersey catfish anglers who enthusiastically dub the channel catfish as "King." #

Tommy Bonham, a 4-H cooperater in the day-old chick program, hands one of the 200 quail he raised to Norman Fowler, of the Bureau of Wildlife Management. Conservation Officer Kenneth Arnold, center, assisted in the joint project



The Day-Old Chick Program

By William E. Peterman
Supervisor of Public Relations

Each year, youngsters associated with organized youth groups, such as Future Farmers of America, Boy Scouts of America, and 4-H Clubs contribute to the hunting pleasure of many sportsmen by raising pheasants and quail for liberation. The majority of cooperators are connected with the 4-H movement, and the program is a joint endeavor of the New Jersey Extension Service at Rutgers and the Division of Fish and Game. On the local level, it is handled through the County 4-H Agents and representatives of the Bureau of Wildlife Management.

The project contains four goals to be attained by a cooperating youngster:

1. To raise successfully top quality birds.
2. To accept the responsibility and recognize the need for good management.
3. To achieve the satisfaction of contributing to the overall wildlife conservation program in New Jersey.
4. To strive to improve wildlife habitat and food supply by planting food patches and wildlife trees and shrubs.

The number of day-old chicks distributed to a cooperator ranges from 100 to 500 depending on years in the program, facilities, and quality of birds produced in former years. They are raised to 17 weeks of age for pheasants and 12 weeks for quail. If they are acceptable, they are then picked up by Division personnel and liberated in the home county, and the youngster is compensated with a set price per bird.

Since the Division is interested in a maximum return for its money, or

rather the sportsman's money, periodic meetings are called to try and alleviate any problems that exist.

This past spring, two separate meetings were held—one in the north and the other in the south—attended by the County 4-H Agents, Division personnel, and Rutgers Extension personnel. At this time, such problems as poor birds raised each year by certain members, the setting up of standards for judging the quality of birds, better communication between all parties, and the possibilities of extending the program were brought forward for the group's consideration and recommendations.

Meetings such as these do much to insure the continuation of this worthwhile program. In 1967, 61 quail cooperators in 8 southern counties raised 8,474 birds or 92.1 percent of quail allotted, while 40 cooperators in 6 northern counties raised 4,953 pheasants or 80.5 percent of birds allotted. These birds are in addition to approximately 65,000 birds raised on the three state game farms for release on state and open lands as a supplement to natural production.

A field day was also held at the Rockport Pheasant Farm where a tour was conducted to acquaint leaders and 4-H members with the facilities and the raising of pheasants on a large scale. In addition, a local sportsman contributed his time and bird dog in a demonstration of a working dog.

The Division's chick program has been in existence many years, and we are glad to pay tribute to the youth of all groups who have been doing their part in helping the Division's Wildlife Management program. #

. . . Chick Program

Robert McDowell of the Public Relations Section explains the operation and function of an incubator at a state game farm to day-old chick program youth cooperators



Participants in the day-old chick program meeting held in South Jersey: (Front row, left to right) Joseph Vaughn, Superintendent, Quail Farm; Dr. Frank Kingsbury, Veterinarian, Rutgers; Norman Fowler, Foreman; Paul McLain, Principal Wildlife Manager; Barbara Ringkamp, Secretary; and Alfred Jones, District Conservation Officer. (Back row, left to right) Thomas Williams, Ocean; Alfred Duncan, Camden; Kenneth Pickett, Cumberland; Francis Mansue, 4-H Extension Leader; Joseph Alampi, Councilman; Marlin Brace, Salem; David Wood, Atlantic; Arthur Libourel, Burlington; and Alfred Carlson, Gloucester



Participants in the day-old chick program meeting held in North Jersey: (Front row, left to right) Barbara Ringkamp, Secretary; Joseph Alampi, Councilman; George Alpaugh, Chief, Bureau of Wildlife Management; George Howard, Principal Wildlife Manager; and Dr. Frank Kingsbury, Veterinarian, Rutgers. (Back row, left to right) Willard Bitzer, Sussex; Henry Hoogmoed, Passaic; Theodore Blum, Somerset; Duncan Buntain, Superintendent, Rockport Game Farm; John O'Dowd, District Conservation Officer; Brevoort Conover, Warren; Russel A. Spinks, Assistant Wildlife Manager; Jerry Halm, Morris; Fred Carlson, Assistant Wildlife Manager; George Siver, Monmouth; Russel D. Spinks, Assistant Wildlife Manager; Francis Mansue, 4-H Extension Leader; and Peter Martens

What Is a Fisherman

SOMEWHERE between a pre-dawn cup of coffee and a hidden cove on a creek or lake we find a mysterious human called a fisherman.

Fisherman are numerous and varied. They are short, tall, fat, skinny, poor, rich, eccentric, boys, bankers, bakers, clerks, executives, mostly men, husbands, and people. You never can tell . . . one may be living right next door to you. It may take you five years to discover that fact. Or, on the other hand, he may tip his hand five seconds after you've met.

Most fishermen are seasonal. From fall 'til spring they're sensible people with normal habits. Comes spring, however, and a great change occurs. They succumb to the Fishing Pox . . . a highly contagious disease which sweeps the nation every spring.

Perhaps you've had a victim of this great plague living right under the same roof with you. The symptoms are quite noticeable. The victim complains of a lack of fresh air and exercise, but not the lawn-mower-pushing type. He mumbles to himself. He hops around town from one sporting goods store to another during lunch hours and days off. There is a definite increase of interest in weather reports, forecasts, and barometer readings. The mailbox daily is filled with magazines, catalogues, price lists . . . all having to do with fishing, fishing equipment, fish baits, fishing boats, fishing clothes . . . until the house and mailbox are ready to collapse.

If you're a wife, you wake up one morning . . . long before dawn . . . and hear the crunching noise of a car going out the driveway. You make a quick check . . . and sure enough! He's gone! Gone fishin'. The season has started, and you're a trout widow".

What happened? Why, the bug bit him, of course! The fishin' bug! And his fever rose so high he couldn't stand it any longer. Just had to go!

What makes a fisherman tick? Who knows? But here are a few facts which may help you to understand him. A fisherman is a fellow who will do without new shoes in order to buy a new fly rod. He is a fellow who may not care for gardening, but will dig worms with his bare hands. He is a fellow who hasn't the patience to sit through a movie, but will sit 14 hours in a boat. He is a fellow who takes his wife fishing on Mother's Day. He is a nocturnal addict of fishing magazines. He is a normal husband gone crazy, or a bright son gone addled. He is the only man who can look at a low spot in his back yard after a heavy rain, and think not of how he might drain it off, but rather of how he can raise minnows there. He is the only boyfriend who can sit with his girl in a porch swing on a balmy June night, and wonder whether the bass will be taking minnows or plugs in the morning. Whatever he is, he's not a liar . . . he's merely skilled in the art of exaggerating for emphasis!

A fisherman is a highly imaginative

. . . a Fisherman

creature. He imagines that a few good stringers of fish will compensate the budget for the "umpteen" dollars spent on fishing gear. He imagines that fish bite better when the boat is not loaded down with the wife and kids. He imagines that if the fish didn't rise to feed in the morning, it's only common sense that they just have to bite sometime before dark. So he stays late!

The fisherman lives in a world all his own. He loves a fishing trip and anything associated with it. Preparation is half the game. It begins immediately after one of his buddies mentions something about the fish "really biting like mad" at a certain spot. His heart leaps up! So he checks the weather forecast and promptly ignores it . . . because he's going anyway. Then he buys two or three real "hot" plugs, sure-killer flies, some special new lines, and an assortment of mysterious junk which is supposed to catch fish.

The next step is to line up a bait dealer who carries minnows, worms, craws, crickets, shrimp, golden grubs, roaches, beetles, and other outlandish critters which most people deem re-

pulsive, but which the fisherman considers essential.

For the next few days this enraptured creature will dream of nothing but fishing. Even his nights are filled with ecstatic dreams of smooth water, singing reels, and lunker bass. Then, after an eternity of a day or two, he'll be off in a hail of equipment . . . on that fishing trip to end ALL fishing trips! If he's the gentle, loving husband he MAY even remember to kiss his wife before he leaves.

The "confirmed" fisherman looks down his nose at the "picnic" fisherman who leisurely strolls out on Sunday afternoon for a couple of hours of relaxed bank-fishing and picnicking. And the "female" fisherman is regarded as a mere bit of unnecessary frill encroaching on hallowed ground. But both have made their mark with lunkers and well-filled stringers. Apparently the fish don't bother to find out who's on the other end of a line.

No matter what you think of the fisherman, he's a pretty happy soul. And it has been said that the Lord does not deduct from one's life span those hours spent in fishing. Maybe that's why there are so many fishermen. For old fishermen never die . . . they just cast away! #

The young of wildlife, especially fawns and baby raccoons, make tempting pets.

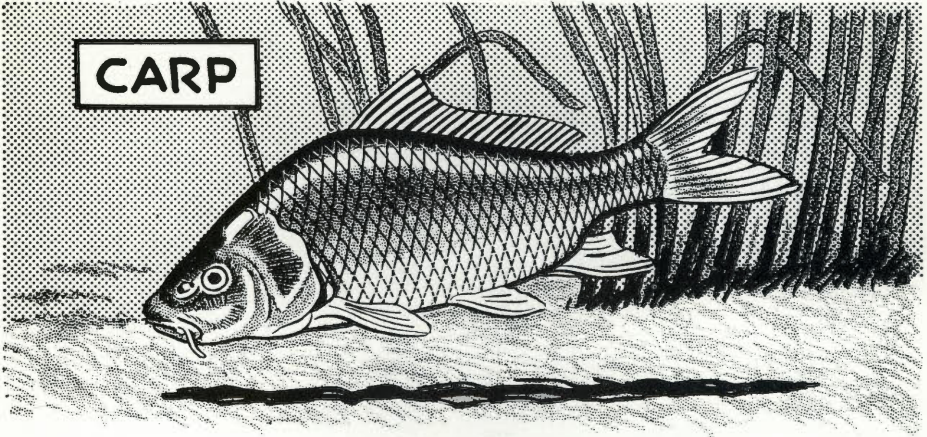
But, they are better off if left with their mothers. (No, few are actually orphans. The mother is usually nearby.)

(Also, it is illegal to pick up and keep such wildlife for pets.)

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By JACK SHERIDAN

CARP



A NUISANCE TO MANY, THE COMMON POND FISH, THE CARP, STILL CAN BE ANGLING FUN, AND, ACCORDING TO SOME, THEY ARE GOOD EATING, ESPECIALLY IF SMOKED.

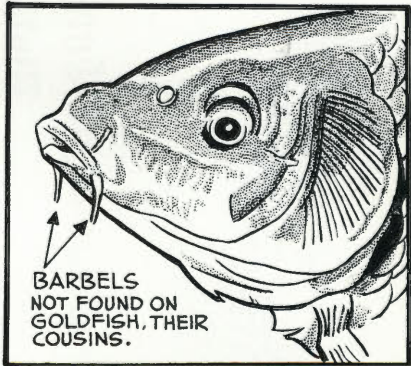
THE CARP, LARGEST OF MINNOWS, COME FROM A BIG FAMILY OF OVER 300 SPECIES AND ARE FOUND FROM COAST TO COAST IN LAKES, SLOW STREAMS AND IN MUDDY WATER. THEY GROW UP TO THREE FEET LONG AND SOME WEIGH AS MUCH AS 40 POUNDS.



THEY'RE CAUGHT ON THE HOOK, WITH DOUGHBALLS,

AND-

— WITH THE BOW AND ARROW.



BARBELS NOT FOUND ON GOLDFISH, THEIR COUSINS.

CARP HAVE A SMALL SUCKER-LIKE MOUTH, SO BAIT SHOULD JUST COVER THE EDGE OF THE HOOK.

Properly licensed fishermen may take carp by the use of a long-bow and arrow. See Fish Laws and Compendium for conditions and details of laws covering the use of bow and arrow.

The State of



New Jersey

Department of Conservation & Economic Development
Division of Fish & Game

RECORD FISH CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE COPY

This is to certify that a _____ weighing _____

Caught by _____

is hereby recognized as the State record for this species as of this date.

Issued at _____ New Jersey, this _____ day of _____ 19____

Facsimile of the state Record Fish Certificate signed by the Commissioner, the Director, and the Council Chairman, presented by the Division of Fish and Game to record holders.

State Record Fish

Certificates of recognition have been prepared for New Jersey State Record Fish and were mailed to record holders whose current addresses are known. These include long-standing records, as well as those uncovered or broken during the past year during which the Division of Fish and Game conducted an intensified program to complete the official listing.

Two previous records have been broken since last summer, when the addition of five species to the listing was announced. These are: a 21-pound 2-ounce bluefish caught by Charles Lane of Cherry Hill off Cape May; a 90-pound wahoo caught by Edward McFadden of Philadelphia off Beach Haven.

The bluefish is the largest ever caught by rod and reel in U.S. waters, since the world record 24-pound 3-ounce blue was caught in the Azores. It is under consideration by the International Game Fish Association as a world record for 50-pound test line.

Species added to the official listing include blue marlin, white marlin, dolphin, bonito, and broadbill swordfish. Previous records broken include pollack, cod, and sea bass. Northern pike and brown bullhead were added shortly before the inception of the revitalized program.

The pollack, a 43-pounder caught by Philip Barlow of Hoboken off Brielle, has been recognized as a world all-tackle record by the International Game Fish Association. The 81-pound cod caught by Joseph Chesla of Manville off Brielle last spring has been submitted to the I.G.F.A. for consideration as an all-tackle record, and the 22-pound 15-ounce brown bullhead caught by Robert Dorf of Freehold in Spring Lake is believed to be a world record for this previously-unlisted species.

Acceptance of the cod and the bullhead will make New Jersey the number one state in world all tackle records with six, in addition to a number of line-test and women's records. Others include blackfish, albacore (tie), and yellow perch, the latter the oldest record on the books.

Records are still being sought for several major species, including winter flounder, kingfish, mackerel, porgy, shad, and white catfish. However, past catches will no longer be considered, since verification is very difficult. For consideration, an inquiry must be submitted to the Division of Fish and Game within three months after the catch, and complete information within six months. These time limits, which are very liberal, will apply to outstanding catches of unlisted species and fish breaking existing records.

Many long-standing record holders have moved since their record catches. The Information and Education Section is inquiring as to their whereabouts, so

that certificates may be sent, and cooperation is asked from relatives, friends, and outdoor writers.

New Jersey's position as a leader in world record catches and the other outstanding fish on the state record listing attest to the high quality of angling opportunities in the Garden State. The sportsmen who hold these records are to be congratulated on their achievement. #

The Council designated the Division's Information and Education Section, at its Trenton base, to handle this function, for the following reasons:

1. The public relations aspect of record fish equals or outweighs the biological aspect.

New Jersey Record Fish

Fresh Water

<i>Species</i>	<i>Angler and address at time of catch</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Weight lbs. oz.</i>	<i>Where Caught</i>
Brook Trout	George J. Hornung Long Branch	1956	6 8	Lake Hopatcong
Brown Trout	Howard Devore Midvale	1964	16 11	Greenwood Lake
Rainbow Trout	Fritz Benzavitch Fairlawn	1964	8 5	Greenwood Lake
Salmon (landlocked)	John A. Mount Phillipsburg	1951	8 0	New Wawayanda Lake
Smallmouth Bass	Earl H. Trumppore Trenton	1957	6 4	Delaware River
Largemouth Bass	Logan B. Whitesell Gilette	1960	10 12	Mt. Kimble Lake
Chain Pickerel	Frank McGovern Medford Lakes	1957	9 3	Lower Aetna Lake
Calico Bass	William Hanna Philadelphia	1961	3 5½	Alloway Lake
Rock Bass	William Bickel Paterson	1932	1 1¼	Bradys
Channel Catfish	William Otten Paterson	1918	28 0	Greenwood Lake
White Perch	Robert Huber Belmar	1950	2 8	Lake Hopatcong
Yellow Perch	Dr. C. C. Abbot	1865	4 3½	Bordentown
Bluegill	Silas Mathews, Jr. Sussex	1956	2 0	Farm Pond Wantage Twp.
Walleyed Pike	Stanley Norman Paterson	1934	12 12¾	Delaware River
Striped Bass (landlocked)	Mrs. Albert Beebe Millville	1952	23 8	Union Lake
Brown Bullhead	Robert Dorf Freehold	1966	22 15	Spring Lake
Northern Pike	Richard Vezirian Bloomingtondale	1967	18 13	Shepherd Lake

2. This section has personnel regularly stationed at the division's central Trenton office with access to the Department's public information channels. Statewide news clippings are channeled to this office. Statewide headquarters for the conservation officer force is located here, and contact with Fisheries Management is possible where necessary. The Division photographer is responsible to this Section.

3. This Section is the one usually contacted by state and national press.

4. This Section has been unofficially performing this function for some time.

5. In doubtful cases, requiring Council's decision, responsible members of this Section regularly attend Council meetings, while biologists and field conservation officers do not.

Salt Water

<i>Species</i>	<i>Angler and address at time of catch</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Weight lbs. oz.</i>	<i>Where Caught</i>
Albacore	Walter C. Timm	1961	69 1	Hudson Canyon
Channel Bass	Dr. R. D. Alexander South River	1953	46 0	Sandy Hook
Sea Bass	Nick Ferrante Union City	1958	6 2	
Striped Bass	Morrie Upperman Atlantic City	1959	63 10	Island Beach
Blackfish	R. N. Sheaffer	1954	21 6	Cape May
Bluefish	Chas. Lane Cherry Hill	1967	21 2	Five Fath. Bank
Cod	Joseph Chesla Manville	1967	81 0	Brielle
Black Drum	Herschel Layton Dias Ck.	1944	92 0	Delaware Bay
Fluke	Walter B. Lubin Philadelphia	1953	19 12	Cape May
Pollack	Philip Barlow Hoboken	1964	43 0	Brielle
Mako Shark	W. J. Mahan	1952	322 0	Elberon
Tuna	Ray Fromm	1950	787 0	Brielle
Wahoo	Edward McFadden Philadelphia	1965	90 0	Beach Haven
Weakfish	A. Weisbecker, Jr. Egg Harbor	1952	17 8	Mullica River
Blue Marlin	Joseph Teti, Jr. Wynnewood, Pa.	1964	620 0	Atlantic City
White Marlin	Stanley Davenport Newfoundland	1956	116 0	Brielle
Dolphin	Frank Notaro Bridgeton	1963	45 0	Cape May
Bonito	Frank G. Lykes, Jr. Trenton	1945	13 8	Sandy Hook
Broadbill Swordfish	Edmund Levitt Margate	1964	530 0	Wilmington Canyon

Regulations for Recognition of New Jersey State Record Fish

1. Fish must be caught on sporting tackle, hooked, and landed by entrant.
2. All aspects of catch must conform to state law.
3. Length of fish should be measured from tip of jaw (with mouth closed) to tip of tail; girth, around fish at thickest portion.
4. An affidavit from the angler must be submitted on the above points and on the line test used.
5. Fish must be weighed on certified scale of a recognized sporting goods store, meat or fish market, fishing tournament, or other scales acceptable to conservation officer. An affidavit attesting veracity of scales and weight must be furnished by store manager, tournament director, or conservation officer.
6. A clear 8-inch x 10-inch black and white, glossy photograph of fish and angler must be furnished. In the case of freshwater fish, a yardstick must be held next to fish so as to clearly show length.
7. If any doubt exists regarding species, a statement from a state fisheries biologist must be sent, or fish preserved so as to permit inspection.
8. In the event fish is cleaned before weighing, only dressed weight will be counted.
9. Cooperation of angler is asked in submitting a brief account of how fish was caught, including type of lure and method of fishing used. It is understood that this information and picture may be used in NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS and state publicity, but angler's right to furnish information to news media is not otherwise restricted.
10. The above information, or other inquiries regarding record fish, should be sent to: Information and Education Section, Division of Fish and Game, Box 1809, Trenton 08625. This Section will answer all inquiries and recognize clear-cut Record Fish. In case of doubt, final decision will be made by the Fish and Game Council.
11. Current records, as listed in the July and August, 1966, issue of NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS are recognized until subsequently broken. Efforts will be made to establish records for species not currently recognized. Anglers are especially urged to submit noteworthy catches of these species.

To submit information concerning possible record fish you may either use the forms on the following two pages or obtain forms from the Trenton office.

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DIVISION OF FISH & GAME

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION OF
NEW JERSEY STATE RECORD FISH

TO: Information and Education Section
N. J. Division of Fish & Game
P. O. Box 1809
Trenton, N. J. 08625

I submit the following described fish for consideration as a New Jersey State Record:

SPECIES.....(subject to verification by state biologist.
Please attach information as to where fish may be inspected).

DATE CAUGHT TIME (approximate)

PLACE CAUGHT
(name of water) (nearest town)

.....
(boat and captain if any)

LENGTH GIRTH
(tip of jaw - mouth closed - to (thickest portion)
tip of tail)

LINE TEST USED TYPE OF LINE.....

TYPE OF ROD..... REEL..... LURE

I CERTIFY that this fish was caught on sporting tackle, hooked and landed by me, and that all aspects of the catch conformed to state law.

Subscribed and Sworn before me Signature

This day of.....

..... Name

Notary Public of N. J. Address

My Commission expires City

..... Zip Code

Enclosed herewith, find a certification of weight, clear 8-inch x 10-inch glossy *photo* of myself and fish (with yardstick for freshwater species), and an account of how I caught the fish. It is understood that this picture and information may be used in state publicity (particularly NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS), but my rights to furnish this information to news media is not otherwise restricted.

.....Signature

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF FISH & GAME

CERTIFICATION OF WEIGHT OF PROPOSED
NEW JERSEY STATE RECORD FISH

I hereby certify that on.....
(date)

I weighed a.....that was brought in for weighing
(fish species)

by..... I found the weight to be
(name of angler)

.....lbs.oz.

I am a (check one)

.....Sporting goods store manager.

.....Meat, fish or grocery market manager.

.....Director or weighmaster of a recognized fishing tournament.

.....Other weighing agent approved by conservation officer.
(Officer must sign here)

.....
I further certify that the scales on which the fish was weighed were
tested and their accuracy certified within the 12 months prior to this
weigh-in by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures of.....

.....County.

Subscribed and sworn Signature

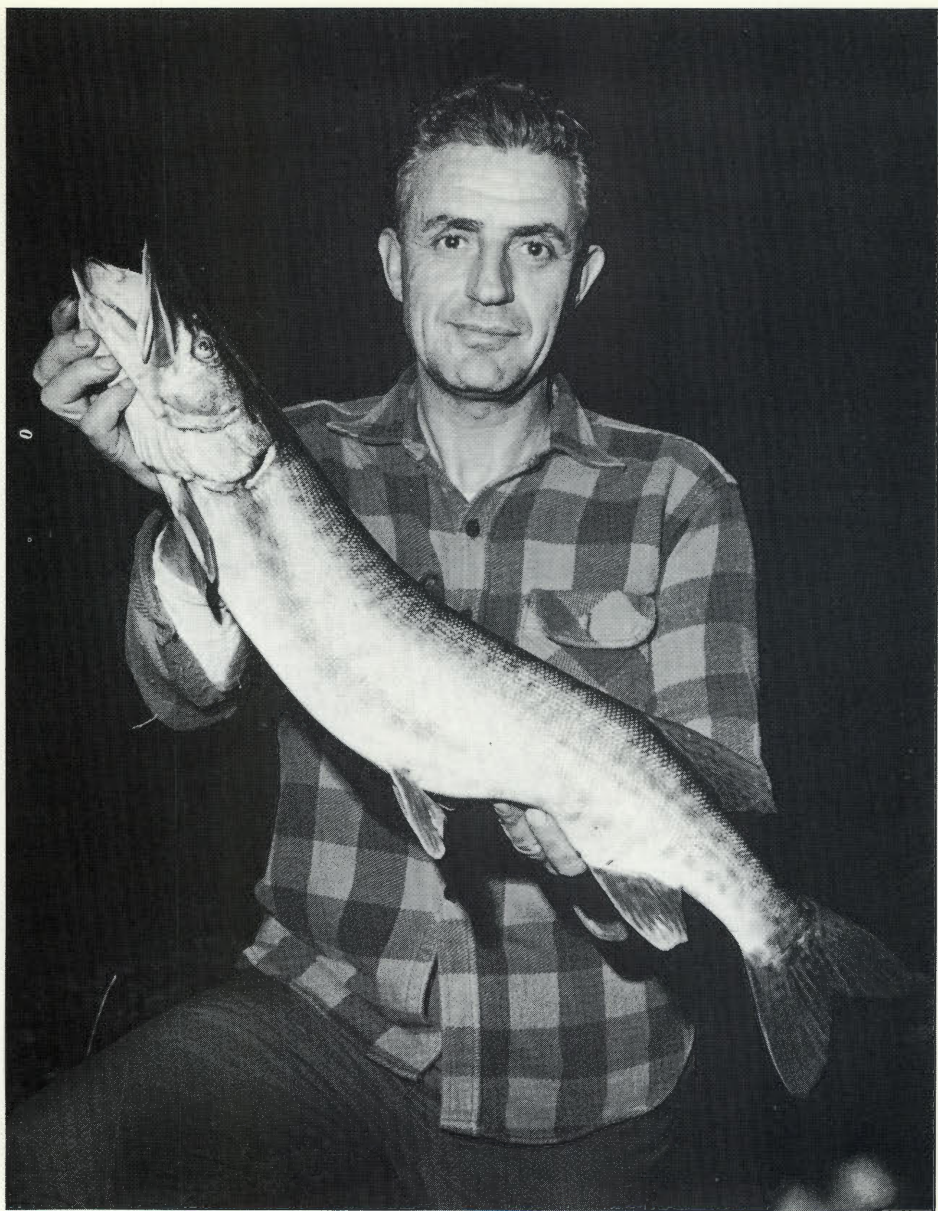
before me this.....

day of.....

..... Address
(preferably
business)

.....
Notary Public of N.J.
My Commission expires

.....



Muskellunge caught by John Vitell of Sparta in the Delaware River one mile north of Dingmans on November 18, 1967. The musky weighed 6 pounds, 11 ounces, was about 30 inches long, and 13 inches in girth. John was fishing from a boat, used an 8-pound test spin line and a lamprey eel for bait.

Loblolly Pine

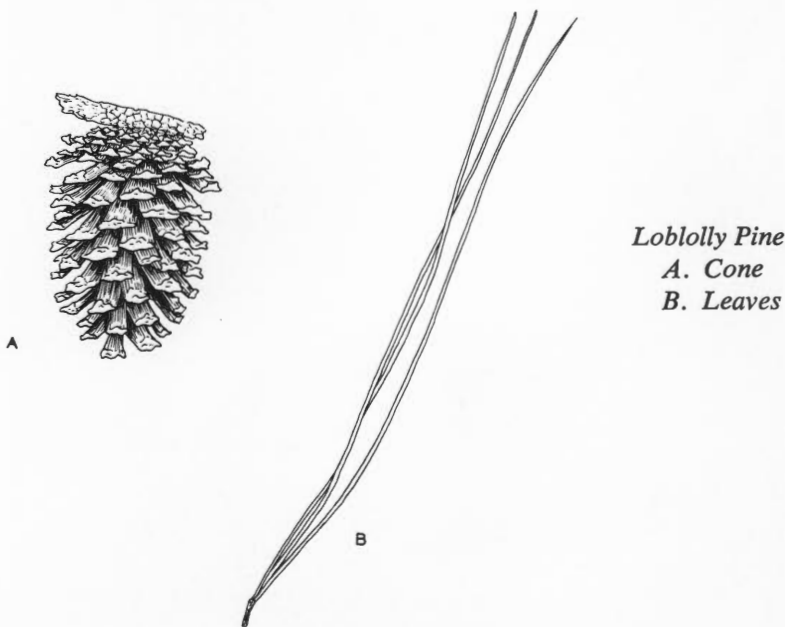
(*Pinus taeda*)

Loblolly pine, southern pine, North Carolina pine, Arkansas pine, and old field pine are names for the same tree.

Loblolly pine readily seeds-in on old abandoned fields. Therefore, it is often called old field pine.

Range:

From southern New Jersey to Central Florida and west to eastern Texas, confining itself to the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Plains.



Leaves:

Needles: three in a cluster, slender, 6 to 9 inches long, and pale green. They remain on the tree until their third season. (See figure B.)

Twigs:

They are reddish-brown in color. Buds are covered with reddish-brown scales except for the tip.

Young loblolly pines have a scaly dark bark. As the trees grow older, the bark becomes brownish and up to 2 inches thick, separating into broad plates.

Flowers:

Yellow male and female flowers appear in early spring on the same tree.

Fruit:

A reddish-brown cone, 2 to 5 inches long. It grows rather tightly against the branch. Cones often hang on the tree a year after seeds have been dispersed. (See figure A.)

Uses:

Sometimes loblolly pines get to be 125 feet tall and over two feet in diameter. The wood is rather brittle, coarse grained, and not durable when it is in contact with the soil. It is used for rough lumber, crates, container veneer, low-grade furniture, and millwork. #

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

Now is a good time to subscribe to New Jersey Outdoors

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

Please enter my subscription (at \$2.00 per year) for 1 year 2 years
 3 Years For \$5.00 new renewal

To:

Name

Street

Post Office State..... Zip Code.....

Please send a gift subscription (at \$2.00 per year) for 1 year 2 years
 3 Years For \$5.00 new renewal

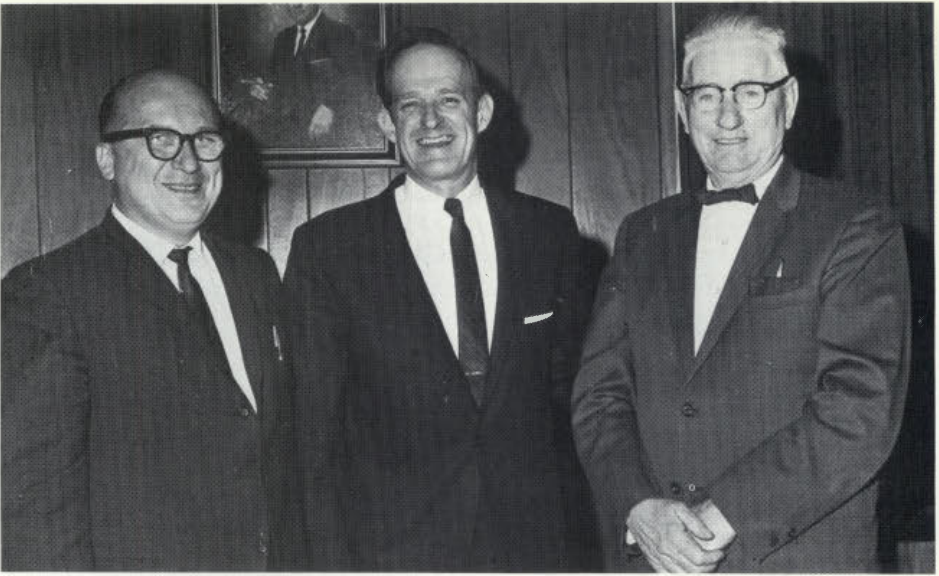
To:

Name

Street

Post Office State..... Zip Code.....

From:



Federation, Commissioner, and Council Meet

Officers and Directors of the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs met this past winter with Commissioner Robert A. Roe and the State Fish and Game Council at a dinner at the Italian-American Sportsmen's Club of Trenton. The group devoted the evening to an informal but serious discussion about the importance of maintaining the state's valuable fish and wildlife resources. The operation of the Division of Fish and Game was reviewed with an eye to finding means of continuing a sound conservation program in the face of mounting costs and increasing human encroachment on outdoor habitat. #

The Commissioner, above, flanked by Steve Tczap of the Federation and, Council Chairman Hart. Below, the entire group



Information on Federal Gun Laws

There are roughly 20,000 federal, state, county and city laws and ordinances on firearms. Many people do not realize how many controls already exist. It is very difficult for sportsmen and the news media to keep up with the laws and many proposed changes. The following are some of the main points of the Federal Firearms Act of 1938 and the National Firearms Act of 1934.

The Federal Firearms Act of 1938, as amended, controls the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of firearms of all types and handgun ammunition. It provides, among other things, that:

- All manufacturers, importers, and dealers in firearms, handgun ammunition, and components must obtain a federal license.
- All licensed manufacturers, importers, and dealers must maintain complete records of shipments and sale of *all* firearms.
- No person may lawfully buy, sell, pawn, or transport interstate *any* stolen firearm or handgun ammunition.
- No person who is under indictment or who has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year in *any* court in the United States may lawfully transport *any* firearm or handgun ammunition, or ship or receive such firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.
- No fugitive from justice, including persons who have fled to avoid prosecution for a crime punishable by

imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding, may lawfully transport *any* firearm or handgun ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

- No person may lawfully receive, possess, or dispose of *any* firearm or ammunition stolen while moving in or which is a part of interstate or foreign commerce.

- No person may lawfully receive, possess, or dispose of *any* firearm from which the serial number has been removed, altered, or obliterated.

- No dealer, *including mail order dealers*, may ship any firearm into any state which requires a permit to purchase such firearm without receiving evidence of the possession of such permit by the prospective purchaser.

The National Firearms Act of 1934, as amended, imposes a tax and requires registration upon the making or transfer of machine guns and certain other kinds of firearms. It provides, among other things, that:

- Every person possessing a firearm (as defined in the Act) must register, with the Secretary or his delegate, the number or other mark identifying such firearm, together with his name, address, place where such firearm is usually kept, and place of business or employment, and if such person is other than a natural person, the name and home address of an executive officer thereof.

- The making or transfer of any of

. . . Federal Gun Laws

the following firearms requires the payment of a \$200 tax:

(a) All fully automatic firearms, all rifles with barrels less than 16 inches in length and all shotguns with barrels less than 18 inches in length;

(b) All firearms made from a rifle or shotgun and having an *overall* length of less than 26 inches;

(c) All pistols with shoulder stocks and having barrels less than 16 inches in length;

(d) All firearms with combination rifle and shotgun barrels less than 12 inches in length;

(e) All mufflers and silencers.

● The transfer of any of the following firearms (defined as "any other weapon" under the law) requires the payment of a \$5 tax:

(a) All shot pistols or revolvers;

(b) All firearms with combination rifle and shotgun barrels *at least* 12 but less than 18 inches in length;

(c) All weapons or devices (except conventional pistols or revolvers) capable of firing a shot if such weapons or devices can be concealed on the

person. (Examples: all Handy Guns, tip-ups, burglar guns, cane guns, pen guns, etc.)

Each of these federal laws provides a maximum fine of \$2000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both, for conviction of violation of any of its provisions.

The postal laws and regulations provide that concealable firearms, such as pistols and revolvers, may not be shipped through the mails except to certain classes of persons (e.g., military, enforcement, postal) under certain conditions. Conviction of a violation carries a penalty of not more than \$1000 fine or not more than 2 years in prison, or both.

The Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, provides that no person, except under special authorization, may carry a deadly or dangerous weapon aboard a commercial air carrier. Conviction of a violation carries a penalty of not more than \$1000 or one year in prison, or both.

Any attempt to control the misuse of firearms in crime by Congressional legislation must take into consideration the *existing federal gun controls*. #

The Bureau of Wildlife Management during the Past Year

The Bureau of Wildlife Management accelerated its management programs during the year as over 22,312 acres of land have been assigned to the Division of Fish and Game from the State Green Acre Bond Issue. Additional Wildlife Managers and workers were hired, development plans prepared, and new areas placed under management as public shooting and fishing grounds.

The Bureau continued to administer the three game farms, the deer management program, over 114,000 acres of public shooting and fishing grounds, a farm game restoration project, wildlife research, land acquisition, forest management, wildlife control, and other duties.

Council Highlights

February Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on February 13. Councilman McCloskey called the meeting to order at 1:25 p.m. Present in addition to the Council members and Division personnel were Joseph Florek, Joseph Briel, Al Toth, and Stephen Tczap.

A motion was made by Councilman Wilson that the three appointees to the Council be extended an invitation to attend meetings as observers until such time as they officially take office. Motion was seconded by Councilman Alampi and passed.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that the record fish program was set up and certificates were mailed to record holders. Efforts to establish a deer trophy program are continuing.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that the installation of concrete bottoms in hatchery pools had been completed. The stocking of fish for the spring season began the end of February when the receipt of approximately 200,000 fish from federal hatcheries commenced.

Law Enforcement

Alfred S. Jones, District Conservation Officer, reported that conservation officers were busy in the field patrolling for deer and migratory bird violations. The enforcement staff had been temporarily reduced by the illness of Everett Carmelia and Lenth Burns.

Coastal Patrol

The activities of the Coastal Patrol were reported by Newman Mathis, Chief. He advised that draggers were checked for licenses, striped bass, under-sized fish, and lobsters. Fish businesses and docks also were checked. Assistance was given to the Division of Shell Fisheries in patrolling restricted clam beds. Four pending summonses for small game violations were disposed of when the defendants were found guilty and paid penalties of \$80.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that the small game season ended on February 3 with several reports of limit bags taken on the closing day. Rabbits appear plentiful, especially in North

. . . Council Highlights

Jersey. Personnel had been trapping deer in restricted areas and those taken in the northern section of the state have been released in Stokes State Forest. Work was continuing on the trapping and banding of scaup. It was hoped that our quota of 2,000 would be reached, as well as a quota of 200 Canada geese.

Trout Stocking

Councilman McCloskey advised that at a meeting of the Fisheries Committee plans were made for the in-season stocking of 67,000 fish a week, commencing the second week of the season and continuing through May. Press releases informing the public of the availability of the fish were to be issued.

Federation Matters

Stephen Tczap of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs brought the following matters to the attention of the Council:

Alleged violations of the United States-Russian fishing treaty by Soviet fishing vessels. (This was expected to be discussed at a fisheries meeting in Virginia when Council representatives were to be present.)

Complaints of troublesome packs of dogs causing damage in Passaic County. (The Council advised that this is a municipal problem.)

Requested a statement of facts and figures on the Division's expenses, income, obligations, programs, and so forth to enable the Federation better to arrive at a solution to the Division's problems.

Requested the Council to send a representative to speak in favor of current firearms legislation at a public hearing of the bill. (Chairman Hart advised that the views of the Division have been registered through official channels.)

If You Are Changing Your Address

Please fill out this form and send it to NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS, P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, so that you will continue to receive your copies of the magazine without interruption. (NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS cannot be forwarded by the post office; therefore, we need your new address in advance. Allow six weeks for processing.)

Name

OLD ADDRESS

Post Office State..... Zip Code.....

NEW ADDRESS

Post Office State..... Zip Code.....

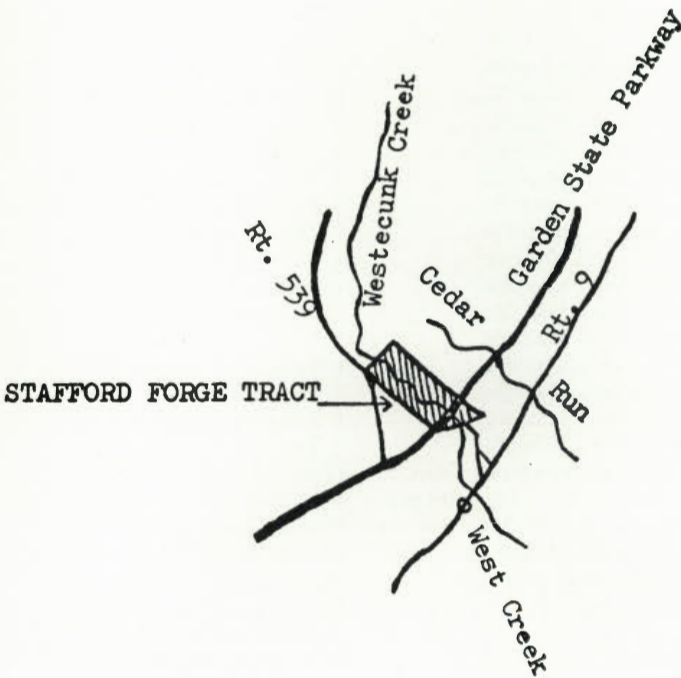
Guide to the

Stafford Forge Tract

The Stafford Forge Fish and Wildlife Management Area comprises about 1,008 acres of impoundments and upland and is located in Eagleswood and Little Egg Harbor Townships, Ocean County. The tract is bounded on the east by the Garden State Parkway, it lies northeast of Route 539, and on the southwest of Cedar Run. The Westecunk Creek flows through the center of the tract.

This tract offers excellent pickerel fishing, good deer, quail, and rabbit hunting, and some fine waterfowl hunting. It is a favored area for wood duck and Canada geese.

To reach the area, drive to the town of West Creek. From West Creek proceed north about 1 mile on Route 9 and take a left turn on a black-top road for about 3 miles. This road goes under the Garden State Parkway. The tract is on both sides of Westecunk Creek and a series of old cranberry bogs. #



Scale - 1 inch
is 5.3 miles.

Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Richard Powers, 5200 Grays Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
James Kleiner, 127 Fourth Ave., Roebling	Fish no license	20.
John Griffith, 131 Crown Point Rd., Thorofare	Fish no license	20.
Frank Raudonis, 617 Grove St., Rahway	Use spinning gear in fly fish waters	20.
John Voyola, 56 North 17th Ave., Manville	Poss. 2 trout over limit	40.
Humberto Colon, 361 Gordon St., Perth Amboy	Fish no license	20.
Norman Taylor, Crockett St., Onancock, Va.	Fish no license	20.
Leo Dobler, Jr., 28 Bancroft Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20.
Robert Vlikowski, Box 183, Franklin	Angle closed waters	20.
Thomas Kostelnik, 5-7 Myrtel Ave., Passaic	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Dennis Pischly, 36 E 8th, Clifton	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Farlow, George, 519 Tasher St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Deposit trash on State property	10.
Masahiro Iwata, 3622 Kimble Rd., Baltimore, Maryland	Fish no license	20.
Podejko, Bruce, 143 North Ave., Manville	1 Trout over limit	20.
Podejko, Bruce, 143 North Ave., Manville	1 Trout over limit	20.
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Podejko, Bruce, 143 North Ave., Manville	1 Trout over limit	20.
Joseph Pirri, 8000 Atlantic Ave., Wildwood Crest	Poss. doe deer	100.
Dominick Sacco, 429 West End Ave., Long Branch	Poss. doe deer	100.
Ron Dever, 26 Cedar Lake Dr., R.F.D., Williamstown	Fish no license	20.
Rafael Lopez-Colon, 113 - 3rd St., Vineland	Fish no license	20.
Harold Schooley, 110 Stacy Ave., Trenton	Fish no license	20.
James C. Bauer, 182 Weber Ave., Trenton	Kill "Canada Goose" closed season	20.
Thaller, Robert, 177 Charleton Ave., Lodi	Fish closed waters	20.
John DeGraaf, 282 Union Ave., Clifton	Fish closed waters	20.
Paul Kaulfers, 340 Van Dyke Ave., Haledon	Fish closed waters	20.
Albert Bumo, 134 E. Main St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20.
Walter Carson, 309 Boulevard, Pompton Plains	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Jacobs, 75 Church St., Lodi	Fish no license	20.
Joseph Ames, 44 Clifton Boulevard, Clifton	Fish closed waters	20.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Royal Ehrenburg, 144 Broad View Terr., Paramus	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Dorrman, 49 Franklin Ave., Pompton Plains	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Soma, Jr., 70 - 46 St. Weehawken	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Longyhore, R.D., Columbia	Fish closed waters	20.
Norman Blackford, Cutoff Road, Columbia	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Stenson, Mt. Herman Rd., R.D., Blairstown	Fish closed waters	20.
Steve Ehasz, Box 81, Columbia	Fish closed waters	20.
Leroy Meschach, Bush St., Box 66, Oxford	Fish closed waters	20.
Albert Kitchen, Box 97, Columbia	Fish closed waters	20.
Alfred Rosa, 1047 Old Bergen Blvd., Fort Lee	Fish no license	20.
Robert Plimpton, 77 Main St., Highbridge	Fish no license	20.
Carl Hosetter, Box 83, Delaware	Fish closed waters	20.
Alexander Pendolino, 203 Greenbrook Rd., Greenbrook	Fish closed waters	20.
Patsy Mei, 22 Luening St., S. Hackensack	Fish no license	20.
Paul Palmucci, 2051 Emerson Ave., Union City	Uncased weapon	100.
Gary C. Cesa, 166 Brower Ave., Ford	Fish closed waters	20.
John Taylor, 98 Ward Ave., Trenton	Fish no license	20.
Ralph Parker, Millside Manor, Apt. 288, Delran	Fish no license	20.
Robert Donato, 1921 So. Newkirk St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Charles Burrougles, 86 Glenside Ave., Summit	Angle closed waters	20.
Joseph Pirri, 196 W. Marshall Rd., Landsdowne, Pa.	False info. on license	100.
Morris Holloway, 76 Pine St., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
Newell L. Stratton, R.D. #6, Norma, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
William G. Gerhardt, 10 Hampton Rd., Willingboro	Fish no license	20.
Irving L. Beggs, R.D. #1, Box 127, Woodbine	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Irving L. Beggs, R.D. #1, Box 127, Woodbine	Hunt w/aid of lites	20.
Henry T. Johnson, 98 East 9th St., Clifton	Fish no license	20.
Allen Trent, 66 Elm St., Kearny	Fish closed waters	20.
John Alexander, 996 Grace Terr., Teaneck	Fish closed waters	20.
Frederick Lockley, 120 Leo Place, Lodi	Fish closed waters	20.
James Westergaard, 12 Hopper St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20.
Paul Hikade, 168 B. Donor, East Paterson	Fish closed waters	20.
Kenneth Bauche, 23 Harrison Ave., Rockaway Boro	Fish closed waters	20.
Samuel McFarland, 100 Stratford Pl., Newark	Fish no license	20.
Robert Mihalko, Linda Rd., Midvale	Fish closed waters	20.
Lowell J. Tuttle, 668 Ringwood Ave., Apt. 3, Wanaque	Fish closed waters	20.
Richard Freiss, Conklingtown Rd., Midvale	Fish closed waters	20.
Stephen Hogony, 67-61 Exeter St., Forest Hills, N. Y.	Fish no license	20.
Thomas O'Connell, 51 Mary St., Bordentown	Fish closed waters	20.
Roger C. Race, 33 Dunmore Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Holdor Jorgensen, 36 Manor Dr., Manahawkin	Fish no license	20.
Julio Diaz, 728 Grant St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Jose Datil, 1009 N. 6th St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Bill Doyle, 127 Wright Place, New Brunswick	Fish no license	20.
Howard Patterson, 807 Stevens Ave., Atco	Fish no license	20.
	Jail 5 days	
Patrick Rogers, 25 N. 35th St., Camden	Gun in fields on Sunday	20.
James McBridge, 21 Capitol St., Paulsboro	Fish no license	20.
Charles Slater, 433 Macmaster Ave., Woodbury	Fish no license	20.
Jack Samson, 147 Peterson Blvd., Woodbury	Fish no license	20.
Gary Vanlier, Hanley's Mobile Homes, Thorofare	Fish no license	20.

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James Wallace, 706 Royd St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Clarence Moore, 204 Byron St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Frank Gibriano, 41 Deborah Ct., Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20.
Richard Mainin, 311 - 79th St., North Bergen	Fish no license	20.
Carl Wagner, 132 - 45th St., Union City	Fish no license	20.
Thomas O'Connor, 257 Preakness Ave., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20.
John Peterson, 156 No. 10th St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20.
Benjamin Feliciano, 629 Carmin St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Andrew Moralez, 717 Carmin St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Frank D. Abell, 86 Weston Ave., Chatham	Angle closed waters	20.
Gordon Green, 10th Ave., Estell Manor	Fish no license	20.
Frank E. Wolfe, Jr., 12 Yohara Ave., Rutherford	Fish no license	20.
Rocco Martell, 1654 Glendola Road, Glendola	Fish no license	20.
Alfred Glover, R.D. #1, Teals Lane, Moorestown	Fish no license	20.
John Kopertowski, 3018 Gilham St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Laszlo Mangyik, 18 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret	Fish no license	20.
Ralph Nalepka, 403 Division St., So. Amboy	Fish no license	20.
John W. Nalepka, 403 Division St., So. Amboy	Fish no license	20.
Andrew DiMaio, Route 70, Vincentown	Tag not displayed	5.
Paul Greer, 7 Lee Lane, Vincentown	Tag not displayed	5.
Benjamin Penn, R.D. #1, Cobs Mill Rd., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
Charles Thomas, R.D. #6, New Elmer Rd., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
Fonzo Devaney, 1010 W. 41 St., Baltimore, Md.	Fish no license	20.
Manuel Lopez, 92 - 7th St., Newark	Fish no license	20.
Irene Mandell, 1608 - 76th St., North Bergen	Fail to exhibit license	20.
Frederick Don Alley, 300 Atlantic St., Hackensack	Fish no license	20.
David Silvester, 27 East 2nd St., Clifton	Fish closed waters	20.
Enrique DeJesus, 511 S. 4th St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Robert G. Crowell, Buck Rd. - R.D., Elmer	Fish no license	20.
Philip Pente, Jr., 1133 Lk. Shore Dr., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Edward Nasser, RFD 5, Hammonton - Blue Anchor	Fish no license	20.
Sam Brown, 1237 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish inland waters w/out license	20.
Andrew Williams, 101 Sedgwick St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Poss. 1 striped bass undersize	10.
Andrew Williams, 101 Sedgwick St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Poss. 1 striped bass undersize	10.
Andrew Williams, 101 Sedgwick St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish inland waters w/out license	20.
Thomas C. Fulco, 237 Paterson Ave., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20.
Gilberto Colon Lopez, 1625 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Sterling Cordy, 1538 Wildwood Ave., Camden	Fish no license	20.

In pollution enforcement, Conservation Officers are often the first on the scene. While their direct responsibility is the protection of fish life and habitat, pollution abatement benefits shellfish, water and beach recreation and the public health and welfare.

Trout Stamps for Collectors

The tenth issue (1962) of the New Jersey Trout Fishing Stamp is now available to stamp collectors. The two denominations, which may be purchased at reduced prices, are the \$2.00 green on white resident fishermen's stamp and the \$5.00 red on yellow stamp for non-resident fishermen.

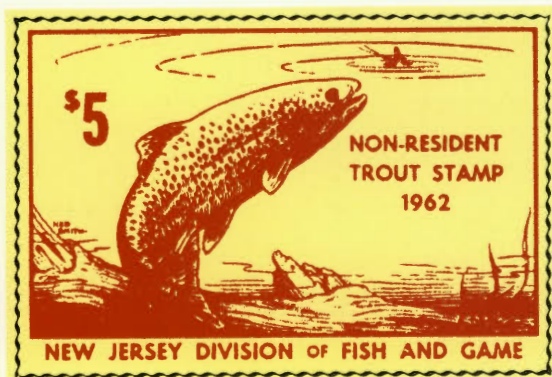
The stamps come in sheets of ten, each stamp in the sheet being fully perforated. Collectors may purchase them in single sets, block-of-four sets, or in full sheet sets. The single set (one \$2.00 and one \$5.00 denomination) may be had for 50¢, a set of blocks (four of each) at \$2.00, and a full sheet of 10 of each denomination at \$5.00 for the two sheets.

Remittances payable to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game are to be by U. S. money order or check only. Postage stamp payments cannot be accepted because of accounting problems. Orders should be sent to Trout Stamps, Division of Fish and Game, Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625.

Needless to say, collectors may purchase the current 1968 trout stamps in any quantity at the face value of the stamps, namely \$2.00 for the resident stamp and \$5.00 for the non-resident stamp. (It is not necessary to have a fishing license to buy the stamps.)

All revenue received from the sale of these stamps is used for the state's fish and game management program.

The opportunity to secure this tenth issue of New Jersey's Trout Stamps in mint condition is limited to requests received before June 1, 1968. Any remainder of this issue after the sale period will be destroyed as has been done in the past with all prior years' stamps.



The 1962 non-resident Trout Stamp is red on yellow. (The resident Stamp is green on white.) The reproduction of the non-resident Stamp at the left is approximately one half larger than the original

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