

New Jersey

Outdoors



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DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

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Fiddleheads, or young ferns, are good to eat.
Cook them as asparagus and eat with butter.

Cover—"TIME TO FISH"—*Harry Grosch*

Spring has chased the ice from most
of the streams. The fish are waiting.

Editor: **Bob Adams**

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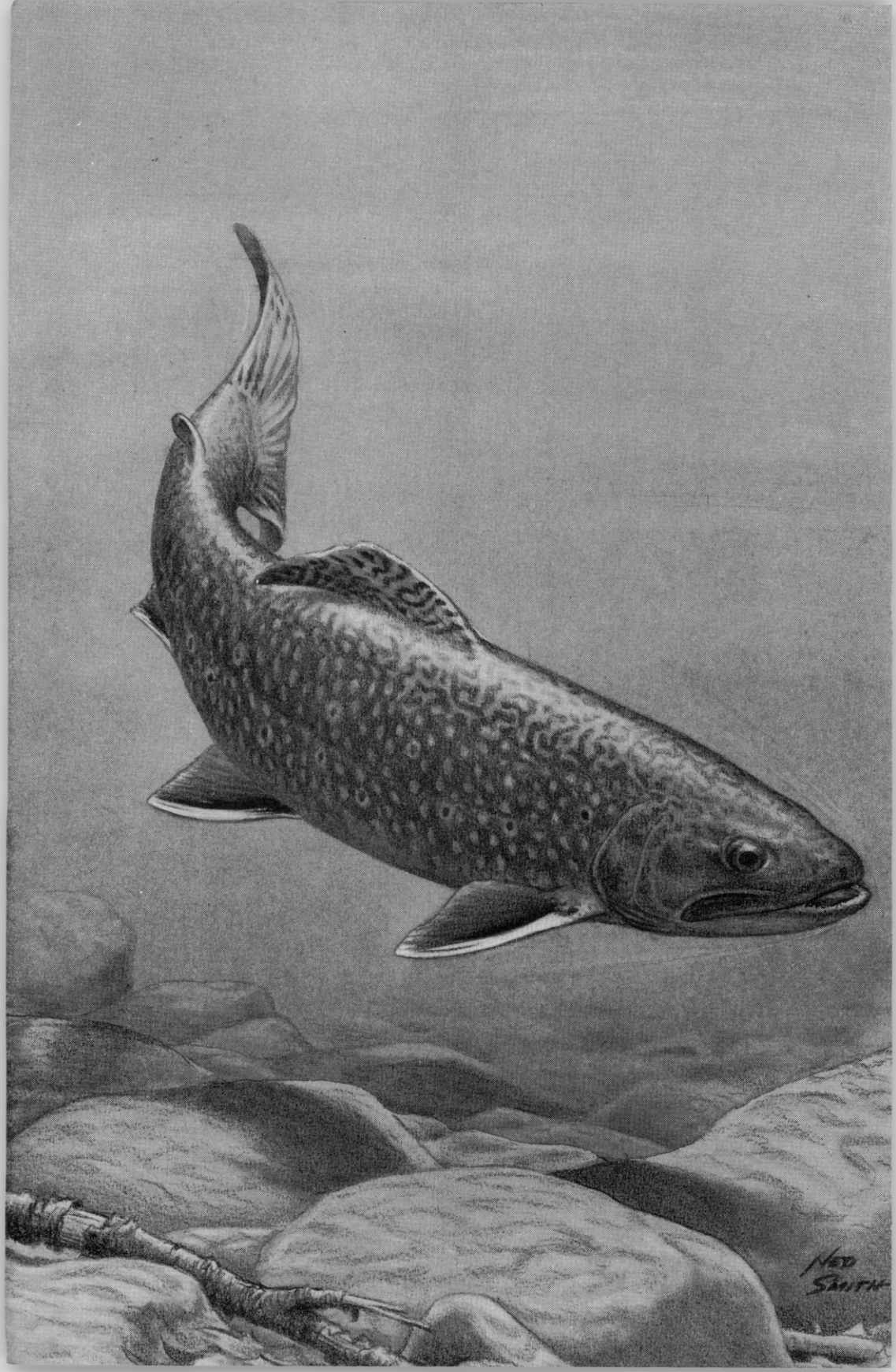
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Some notes of interest to anglers on the

BROOK TROUT

New Jersey's Native Trout

By HARRY GOODWIN

THE BROOK TROUT is New Jersey's own native trout. It is the only kind of trout that was found back in the days of the Indians in this area we now call New Jersey. All other trout present in the state have since been introduced from other regions. For this reason the common appellation of "native" is quite appropriate.

Other local names are eastern brook trout, brookie, speckled trout, squaretail, mountain trout, red trout, blue trout, salmon trout, and salter. Actually "brook trout" are not precisely trout but are charrs; charrs belong to the salmon family, as do the true trout, but differ in a number of ways which are usually of little interest to fishermen. The brookie will probably forever be a trout to anglers and a *Salvelinus fontinalis* to scientists.

Description

The appearance of adult brook trout varies greatly with the habitat and, especially in regularly stocked waters, with the length of time the fish has been in the wild. Brookies in general are of a dark blue or olive background color on the back with noticeable worm-

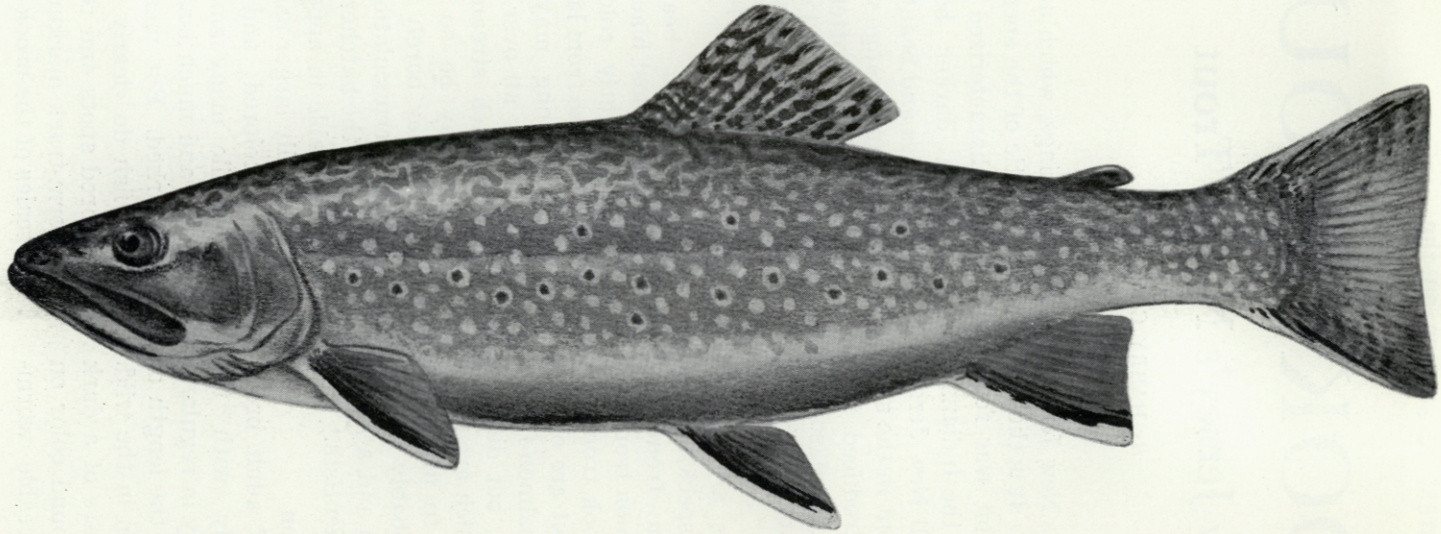
track markings, which are the key characteristic of the species. They are also characterized by light spots on a darker background along the sides and beautiful lower fins of black and orange with white edges. The sides are often speckled with red spots ocellated with blue, and the belly is frequently a bright crimson or orange, especially in native males.

Brook trout in beaver dam ponds may be almost black on their backs and brightly colored elsewhere while those from large lakes, such as Hopatcong, may be quite pale and silvery all over. Sea run "salters" of such streams as the Manasquan may be so pale and silvery that they barely show the spots and vermiculations. The brookies from the hatchery are surprisingly variable in appearance—some, especially larger fish, may be brilliantly colored and sharply marked while many smaller fish are silvery and much less conspicuously marked. But most all the hatchery fish do clearly show the light colored spots and the identifying worm-track markings.

The scales of the brook trout are

Back—Worm-track markings
Sides—Dark background color

Sides—Light spots on dark
Sides—Red spots ocellated



Belly—Crimson or orange

Tail fin—Somewhat square

Lower fins — Black and orange with white edges

How to Identify the **BROOK TROUT**

. . . Brook Trout

remarkably small and are frequently missed entirely by fishermen. They are deeply embedded and do not rub off noticeably as do those of brown trout and rainbow trout. The tail fin tends to be somewhat square rather than forked, hence the name "square-tail."

Mature male brook trout, especially as the breeding season approaches, are usually highly colored and among the most beautiful of fish. Their heads are generally longer and more pointed than those of females and the mouths are larger and armed with strong teeth. Old males tend to be slab-sided and deep-bodied. Female brookies are in general less highly colored. Their heads are as a rule comparatively smaller and rounded with smaller mouths. Females have more cylindrical bodies. Needless, to say, these differences are relative and many gradations are to be found. Normal immature brookies are less easily separated by external sex characters and most six- to ten-inch hatchery brook trout of both sexes are uniformly similar.

Fingerling-sized, young brook trout have conspicuous dark parr markings—square or rectangular blotches of color—on their sides. But, they otherwise look pretty much like larger immature or female brookies. In some small, cold water streams fingerling-sized "natives" may be adults and thus lack the parr marks.

The size of brook trout depends basically on the size and temperature of the water and available food supply. In some of our better trout streams one-year old fish may be as much as 3 to 5 inches long, two-year olds 7 to 8 inches, and three-year olds 9 to 10 inches. Under such conditions an 11- or 12-inch brookie may be four years of age and a 14- to 15-inch one five years old. On the other hand in poorer water, a one-year trout may be only an inch or 2 long, a two-year old 3 or 4 inches, and a three-year old less than 6 inches. And, regardless of age it may be that no fish is over 6 or 7 inches.

The size attained by brook trout in rivers, large lakes, or marine waters may be remarkable. For example the state record brook—from Lake Hopatcong—was a 6-pound, 8-ounce fish taken by George J. Hornung in 1956. Although some brook trout do reach large size in the wild, most big brook trout, say over 14 inches, in New Jersey, are products of the hatchery or results of private stockings such as those of the Knee Deep Club in Lake Hopatcong. (The world record brook trout, 14 pounds and 8 ounces, was caught in the Nipigon River of Ontario in 1916.)

The size of freshly stocked trout of course, depends directly on the size attained in the hatchery. The vast majority of the catchable brookies liberated are from 7 to 14 inches long. A good number of "sugar trout" from above 14 inches

. . . *Brook Trout*

to 19 inches are included in the stockings. The numbers of brook trout by sizes in inches distributed last season are shown in Table I.

TABLE I. Size and number of catchable Brook Trout stocked in New Jersey during the 1960 stocking period.

Size in Inches	Number Distributed
5-6	300
6-7	487
7-8	12,526
8-9	50,493
9-10	60,515
10-11	38,765
11-12	13,594
12-13	3,301
13-14	1,059
14-15	568
15-16	475
16-17	172
17-18	34
18-19	11

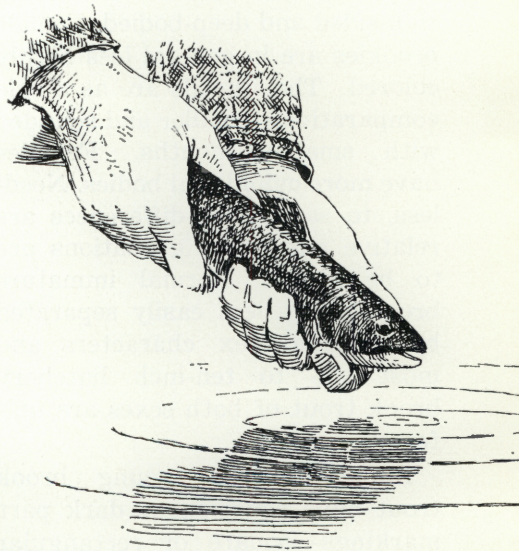
Elsewhere in this issue the locations at which these trout were stocked are given.

Distribution

At present brook trout are found *wild* in a great number of North Jersey brooks and in certain suitable South Jersey streams. It is now virtually impossible to determine just what the original range of the brook trout was in New Jersey since artificial distribution of hatchery fish has been carried on so widely for so many generations. But, it does seem quite probable that the natural range coincided quite closely with the wild brook trout of present times in response to favorable

habitat conditions. By the same token it is debatable whether or not we still do have any completely pure strains of "native" trout since stocking has affected practically all of our waters.

The current, general distribution of the brook trout population in New Jersey, at least during the spring and early summer when stocking activity is heaviest, coincides with the stocking pattern—where the fish trucks go, so are the trout to be found. Thus, brookies may be found in park ponds in Newark, in lakes of High Point State Park, in sandwash ponds of Salem County, and in Dennisville



Stocking provides most of our brook trout

Lake in Cape May County—as well as in practically every intervening brook, river, pond, and lake suitable for brook trout and open to public fishing. A list of these many

waters stocked with brook trout may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Although the state-wide availability of the brook trout depends on the stocking program and is confined to the April-June period, a surprising number of the stocked fish do remain in favorable waters even after June. While most of the holdover trout are found in about the same sections as the wild trout, scattered individuals may remain in supposedly "fished out" waters well after stocking is terminated.

Brookies are taken from the trout lakes during every month of the year; they are caught even in July and August from park ponds; and, they are present, but seldom harvested in large numbers, in the spring holes and cold tributaries of most of the major trout streams. And, additional populations are evident in the Delaware River. Trout—as gold—are where you find them. If the water is sufficiently clear, cool, and oxygenated—and the state stocks it with brookies—they may be present at any time of the year.

Brook trout in streams normally prefer deeper riffles, undercut bank pools, and heavy runs. But the time of year and day influence the water inhabited. Deeper, slowly moving pools are usually selected early in the season and shaded tributary creeks or spring holes in summer. Trout that are hiding under logs, banks, or boulders during the day may move out into very shallow riffles and flats in the evening.

In lakes and ponds brookies may be almost anywhere in the spring or just after being stocked. As the season progresses they usually shift to spring areas, the deepest holes, or the mouths of cold feeder streams. In heavily stocked water the pressure of many fish competing for food and space will force freshly stocked fish into marginal and, oftentimes, odd places, such as sloughs, culverts, open flats, and insignificant pockets and side waters.

Behavior

Brook trout, if given a choice will select unpolluted water of less than 70° F. Above that temperature they seldom survive for long unless oxygen is abundant; at temperatures less than 38° F. they usually become quite inactive although they can be caught in water 33° F. Water of about 50° F. seems optimum.

Gravelly or rocky bottoms are the accepted, traditional bottoms over which brook trout are found. Yet again, the black muck of beaver ponds and the weed beds of lakes and ponds frequently are the floors of well-populated trout waters.

Even though brook trout are the trout of the crystalline, singing mountain streams, they are once again, where you find 'em. They may prefer water of this or that quality; but, they have no choice when placed in a stream, or lake. The brookie proves remarkably adaptable—in fact more so than most humans will admit. Under the artificial influence of the heavy stocking of catchable-size trout in

. . . Brook Trout

New Jersey, the classical behavior patterns of fish are disrupted. And, they will be places and do things that do not agree with what the "books" say.

Of all the trout the brookie is probably the most active during the daylight hours. In the spring and early summer the middle of the day may provide just as good fishing as early morning or evening. Nevertheless, as the waters clear and recede, even brook trout feed more in the dusky hours and on lowery days; but even in summer they are not as nocturnal as brown trout and rainbow trout.

Food and Feeding Habits

This description of the eating habits of the brook—as given by an old Sussex County piscatorial artist—is aptly fitting: "They gulp anything that moves that is small enough to fit in their mouths." Brookies relish worms, insects, other fish, salamanders, crayfish, snails, and spiders among a host of other natural foods. They will eat just about any cut bait from fish chunks to pieces of liver, and they go for cheese and salmon eggs. Among the odd items found in their stomachs have been bottle caps, buttons, cartridges, sinkers, sticks, stones, and a tiny toy boat.

However, the most important foods consumed by brook trout are caddis flies, two-winged flies and mayflies, particularly in the larval and pupal stages. The brookie is essentially an underwater feeder that depends on insect life in most

waters. Of less importance as foods are stone flies, beetles, leafhoppers, grasshoppers, ants, and scuds. Needless to say, in some waters, such as large lakes, smaller fish may well be the staple food—for example herring in Lake Hopatcong.

In streams brook trout usually position themselves in a location where the current will sweep food to them yet where they are not directly in the current. This may be behind a rock in a riffle, at the edge of the main current in a pool or pocket, or under an overhanging bank. In large, slow-water pools and flats, in beaver ponds, and lakes, brookies cruise about when actively feeding and may be found almost anywhere—even in shallows and deadwaters. All in all, the "typical spots" for brook trout are secluded pools overhung with trees or deep, broken rapids where they both feed and rest.

Reproduction

Brook trout spawn in the fall—in the gravel of cold, spring fed tributaries, if available. They will attempt to spawn, sometimes with success, in other places such as along gravelly shores of lakes, spring seeps, or riffles of larger streams. The reproductive habits of the fish are a story in themselves and are greatly influenced in New Jersey by the presence of hatchery populations. For this reason only the briefest outline of their general habits are feasible at this time.

In late summer the adult fish take on the gaudy breeding colors

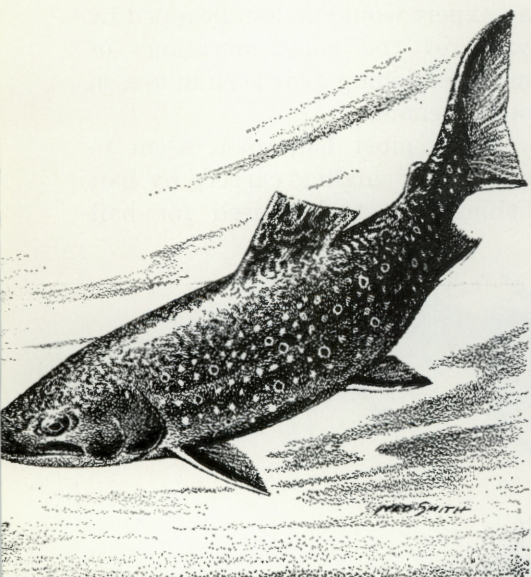
and move into the preferred spawning waters. During October or November the eggs are laid in nests, fertilized, and left to themselves. The eggs hatch after a variable time, depending on water conditions, and the young emerge to fend for themselves. The young trout that survive the dangers of the stream to become adults are but a small fraction of the hundreds of eggs laid by a female.

fed and tended with care. As a result, a majority of the trout survive in the hatchery and grow very rapidly to catchable-size for stocking.

Value

The brook trout is considered to be the trout of all trouts. It has outstanding beauty, it is a great fighter, it is unrivaled as a table delicacy, it will live in a great variety of habitats, grows rapidly under favorable conditions, and is usually the first love of most trout anglers. But, most important of all to the run-of-the-mill trouter is that the brookie will bite readily—in fact too readily for its own good at times. Except for individual fish, the brook trout is the easiest trout to catch. It goes for most any reasonable bait or lure and at any time of the day or season. It is less wary than the other trout and will feed at very low temperatures. It is the trout that children, beginners, and less expert fishermen can depend on catching.

For these reasons brook trout are stocked in great numbers in most of our waters for opening day and during the early season. They provide certain and enjoyable fishing for all types and ages of anglers and make up the bulk of the early season catch in most waters. At the same time brook trout provide the expert with his most handsome and delicious fish of the year. Later in the season the brookies challenge all anglers to some of the most difficult and rewarding fishing of all in the brush covered spring brooks. #



The brook trout is the trout of all trouts

But, these wild "natives" are some of our most magnificent, wary, and tasty trout.

The production of the brook trout in the hatchery is based on the natural habits of the fish. However, the eggs and milt are stripped artificially, the fertilized eggs are incubated under ideal conditions, and the young fish are

Some hints for the amateur and tyro on
what to use to catch trout with

LIVE BAIT

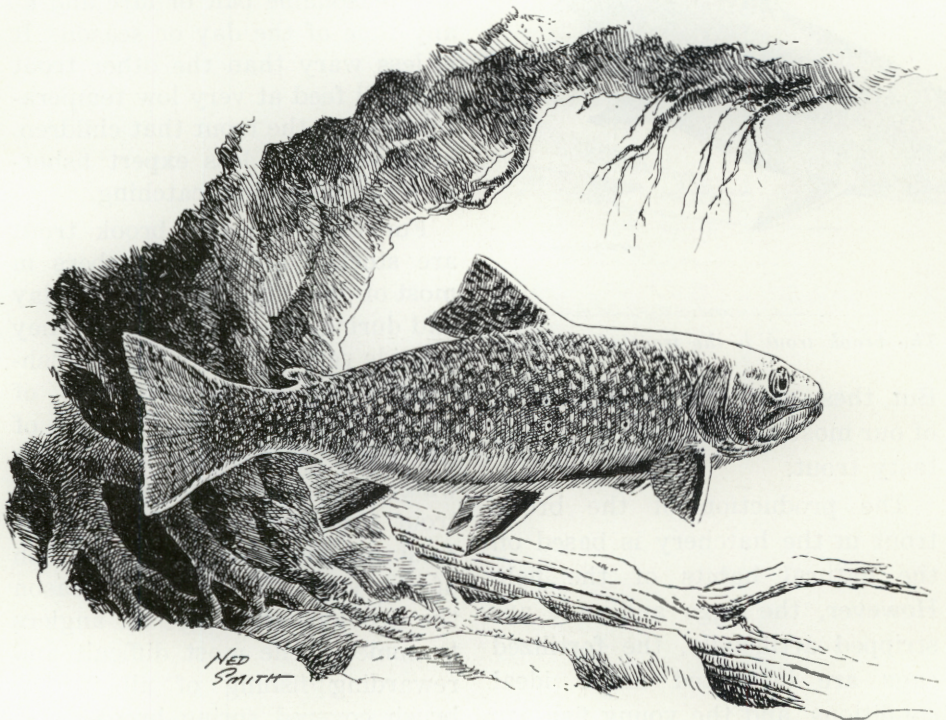
By JACK PHILLIPS

PERHAPS IT IS best to start a discussion on what live bait to use to catch trout with a consideration of basic tackle needs. Angling, as with any art, may be best performed and enjoyed only if the proper tools of the craft are at hand.

Whether the novice plans to fish only a few hours a season or on every available occasion, it pays

to build up a suitable, balanced trout fishing outfit. By all means avoid cast-off and bargain-counter collections of odds and ends. Even an expert would be handicapped by some of the conglomerations of mongrel fishing gear seen in use on our streams.

While most fishermen seem to start their angling careers by bait fishing, the tackle used for bait



fishing may, for the most part, also be used for other kinds of fishing. If wisely selected, the tackle provides a good starter for the eventual switch to the higher level of the art of angling—fly fishing.

Tackle

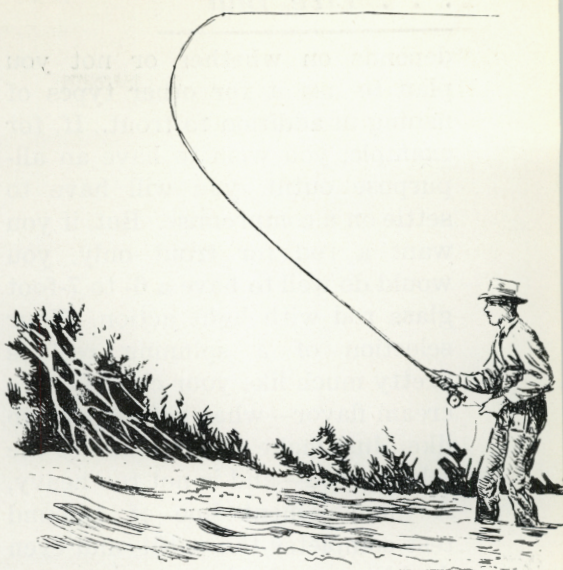
In New Jersey nowadays one of two types of outfits—spinning or fly—are used by most trout fishermen for bait fishing. Each has its merits. Choose your weapon.

The flyrod is the traditional instrument for dealing with trout. With its single action, lightweight fly reel attached below the butt end of the handle, it makes a nicely balanced, comfortable rig for casting, stripping line, and fishing a bait.

Glass rods are in favor nowadays—in fact few moderately-priced, decent bamboo rods are available. Glass rods have such advantages as economy of price, wide range of weights and sizes, sturdiness, and relatively little need for exacting care or maintenance. The best quality within your means is invariably a wise purchase.

Fly Rod Outfit:

For general use a 7- to 8-foot glass flyrod with dry fly action (fairly stiff action) is most practical. We like a 7½ footer. The line should be a regulation fly line of sufficient weight to be used also for fly casting when the occasion arises. A size "C" seems best for most of the suitable rods. The reel for the beginner, and the one preferred by most fly fishermen, is a light weight, single action fly reel with a large diameter spool (or



plenty of backing line to build up the diameter) to prevent the fly line from being wound in small coils. An alternative, favored by some bait experts is to use fifty yards of 4- or 6-pound test monofilament which does not unduly scare trout even without an additional leader, and offers little drag or resistance in the water.

Spinning Outfits:

While not as adaptable for stream fishing or as sporty as flyrods, spinning outfits are very popular for trout fishing in New Jersey. They certainly do have advantages—versatility, as to kind of fishing and weights of lures they handle, as well as ease of operation for beginners who can start fishing with them after very little practice and experience. Despite the fly rod tradition on trout streams, spinning is here and will no doubt remain and prosper.

The choice of a spinning outfit

. . . Live Bait

depends on whether or not you plan to use it for other types of fishing in addition to trout. If, for example, you wish to have an all-purpose outfit, you will have to settle on a compromise. But, if you want a rod for trout only, you would do well to have a 6- to 7-foot glass rod with light action. Your selection of a spinning reel is pretty much like your choice of ice cream flavor—what you happen to like. Just make sure it matches the job and rod—and is not too heavy. A monofilament line of 4-pound test completes the outfit, and even doubles as a leader for early season or heavy water fishing.

Leaders:

For average conditions a 7½-foot nylon leader tapered to 3X is most useful. For heavy trout in fast water or for fishing in snag-choked waters a 1X tippet may be substituted. On brushy feeder streams a three- or four-foot leader may be handier than a longer one. At any rate keep the leader tippet as fine as practical. The lighter your terminal tackle the more realistically you can present and fish your bait and the less will it scare the fish. Late in the season you may do well to switch to 5X and even 6X tippets on 12-foot leaders.

Hooks:

With the vast array of hooks available the novice is understandably often at a loss to know which hook to use. It is pretty simple—most every type hook available is

time tested and proved. The size is more important than the shape. For worm fishing, hooks size 8, 10, or 12 are more suitable than the



A net, boots, and creel are most helpful

larger hooks so frequently seen in use. We happen to prefer single hooks without snells, with short-shank, either turned-up or turned-down eye, made of light wire, and very sharp. For small worms, as well as for salmon eggs and other tiny natural baits, size 14, 16, and 18 will produce more strikes from trout, especially in the low, clear water of summer.

Weight:

Although most live bait fishing is best done without any added weight on the rig, sinkers may be required in very deep pools, difficult pockets, or very fast water. Either split shot to pinch on or strips of lead to wrap around the leader are handy and adaptable.

Always try to stick to the lightest weight you can get by with in getting down to the fish.

Accessories:

Accessories that make the sport more enjoyable and add to convenience are the following: a bait box for worms or other crawling baits, a ventilated but tightly covered container for lively baits, or a light minnow can for live fish baits. A net to help land the fish saves them from being lost, and a creel in which to carry the trout keeps them in better condition for eating.

Either hip boots or waders are a virtual must for successful stream fishing in most locations. They are needed to reach many of the best spots to fish waters properly and, along many streams, to fish without going up on the banks and incurring the wrath of land-owners.

A standard tackle box in which to store your tackle in your car is a wise investment. You should also have a leader box and a couple of pocket-size fly boxes for hooks, leads, and the flies that you should carry with you even when bait fishing. A good knife and small pliers are worth their weight. Finally, a legal fishing license and a trout stamp are required and, for a guide for places to fish, a copy of this issue of *New Jersey Outdoors* or the list of streams stocked with trout published in many newspapers.

Bait

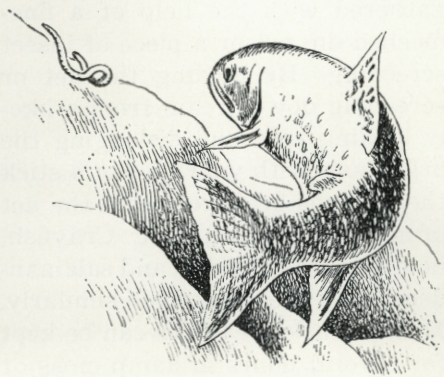
The selection, collection, and storage and care of live bait are

important parts of bait fishing—unless, of course, you purchase all your bait.

Worms:

Although a good many natural foods are actually taken by trout far more often than worms, worms are the most popular of all baits. Worms are the bait most easily obtained, stored, attached to a hook, and fished.

Angleworms for fishing may be lumped in two general categories—small (garden) worms and large (night crawler) worms. Small worms are usually obtained by digging them in sod, woods, and other places, as well as gardens. Night crawlers, or night walkers, are usually picked from lawns with the aid of a flashlight at night. They should be held in a large



Worms are the most popular of all baits

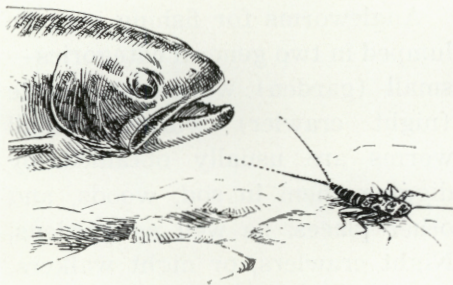
earthenware crock or a tight wooden box with a porous cover and kept in a cool, shady place. Clean moss and earth with high organic content, and not too wet, make good bedding. Thus stored,

. . . Live Bait

worms may be kept lively for many months if dead and dying ones are regularly removed.

Aquatic Baits:

Nymphs, which are really the staple foods of trout at most times, may be collected from trout streams or ponds. They may be



Trout in most streams depend on nymphs

picked individually by hand or gathered with the help of a fine-meshed dip net or a piece of insect screening. By holding the net or screening downstream from a likely looking spot and dislodging the organisms with your foot or a stick the nymphs are swept into the net or screen by the current. Crayfish, hellgrammites, scuds, and salamanders may be obtained similarly. Most aquatic creatures can be kept for several hours in damp moss or a ventilated bait box if kept cool.

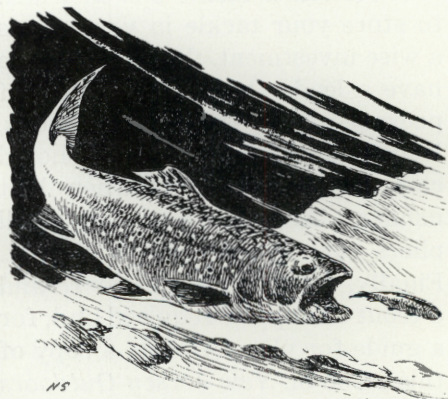
Since these foods are so important to trout, they should not be wasted nor should they be taken in such numbers from any one location as to deplete the supply. Take only enough for conservative needs for one trip and do not cause undo

damage to the stream bottom by using rakes or shovels. And, above all do not destroy stream improvement works, such as dams and deflectors, or private breakwaters or erosion control installations.

Minnows:

All small, live fish suitable for bait, such as true minnows, shiners, and herring are considered for our purpose here to be minnows. Actually, the best way for most trout fishermen to procure live minnows is to purchase them from established bait dealers. However, minnows for bait may be taken with a seine not over 50 feet long in ponds and lakes of over 100 acres, and in other waters with a seine not over 30 feet in length.

By the way, it is prohibited to net, trap, or attempt to net or trap any type or species of minnow or baitfish from March 6 to June 12



Trout in lakes feed heavily on minnows

from that section of any water that is stocked with trout. From and after June 12, 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. (See Fish Laws and Compendium for details.)

Minnnows, whether caught or bought, are best obtained in small numbers, say two dozen, and kept



There is a limit on what to carry and use for fishing on the stream and on the river

only for each fishing trip. As with other natural stream foods, care should be exercised to reserve stock for the future.

Land Baits:

Such terrestrial baits as grasshoppers, crickets, leaf-rollers, inch-worms, and various grubs may be collected by hand in season. During the summer grasshoppers are more

easily caught very early in the cool of the morning when they do not jump quite as far as usual. Crickets may be located under old boards, logs, flat stones, and around buildings. Leaf-rollers and inch-worms, especially during May and June, may be shaken from oak, maple, and other trees and gathered on large sheets of paper or cloth. Grubs may be found in a great variety of situations depending on the species and time of year. Some may be in the buds, stalks, or leaves of plants, and others in decaying organic material, nests or hives, or in the ground. Almost any grub, even maggots, are worth saving for bait.

Other Baits:

While not exactly live baits some other edible items attract trout. Salmon eggs, preserved in jars and imported from the West Coast, are prime bait, particularly for rainbow trout. Pieces of cut bait, liver, lungs, heart, kidney and fish are the preferred baits of many successful fishermen for taking trout, especially those fresh from the hatchery. Another rather odd, and odiferous bait is cheese—any kind that will stay on a hook. For some reason trout have a taste for cheese.

Although we frankly do not think too highly of the aesthetic circumstances generated by the use of these "other baits," we must admit they do take trout and recommend them to the beginner that either cannot get natural bait or has not had much luck with it.

#

Some hints for the amateur and tyro on
what to do to catch trout with

LIVE BAIT

By JACK PHILLIPS

WITH SUITABLE tackle and bait at hand the next step is to know what to do with them to catch trout. Even though some fishermen may take a few trout by simply plunking a gob of worms into a well-stocked fishing hole, you will take more trout consistently by using correct fishing methods.

Fundamentals

The fundamentals of bait fishing for trout are to get your bait to the trout without the fish knowing that you are after him. By presenting the proper bait at the right time in the acceptable manner while keeping out of sight of the trout, you should be able to get most any good cold-blooded, average, New Jersey trout to bite and bite savagely.

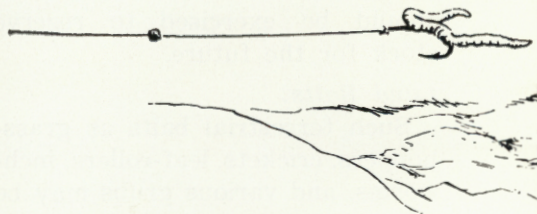
While trying to approach trout quietly and hidden on a crowded, stocked stream may seem absurd, it will in the long run produce more trout for you. The extra effort and stealth will add to your creel the trout that other fishermen walk past. Careful studies by the state Fisheries Laboratory have shown that amazing numbers of trout are left in our streams after most fishermen think they are all fished out. And, most of these trout owe their

lives to stampeding hordes of fishermen that could not slow down a little and keep out of sight.

Rigging the Bait

The basic rule for all bait fishing rigs is to use the smallest and lightest terminal tackle feasible. This means a leader with a tippet of 1X to 3X (or lighter for clear water), a number 8 to 12 hook for spring fishing (a 14, 16, or 18 for low-water fishing), and no weight at all unless absolutely necessary to get down to the trout in a deep hole, difficult pocket, or very fast current.

The hook should be tied directly to the leader with a secure knot without any unnecessary loops, snags, and swivels. No dobbers or floats should be used for ordinary stream fishing. If a bit of weight is needed to take the bait down to the fish, pinch a split shot on the



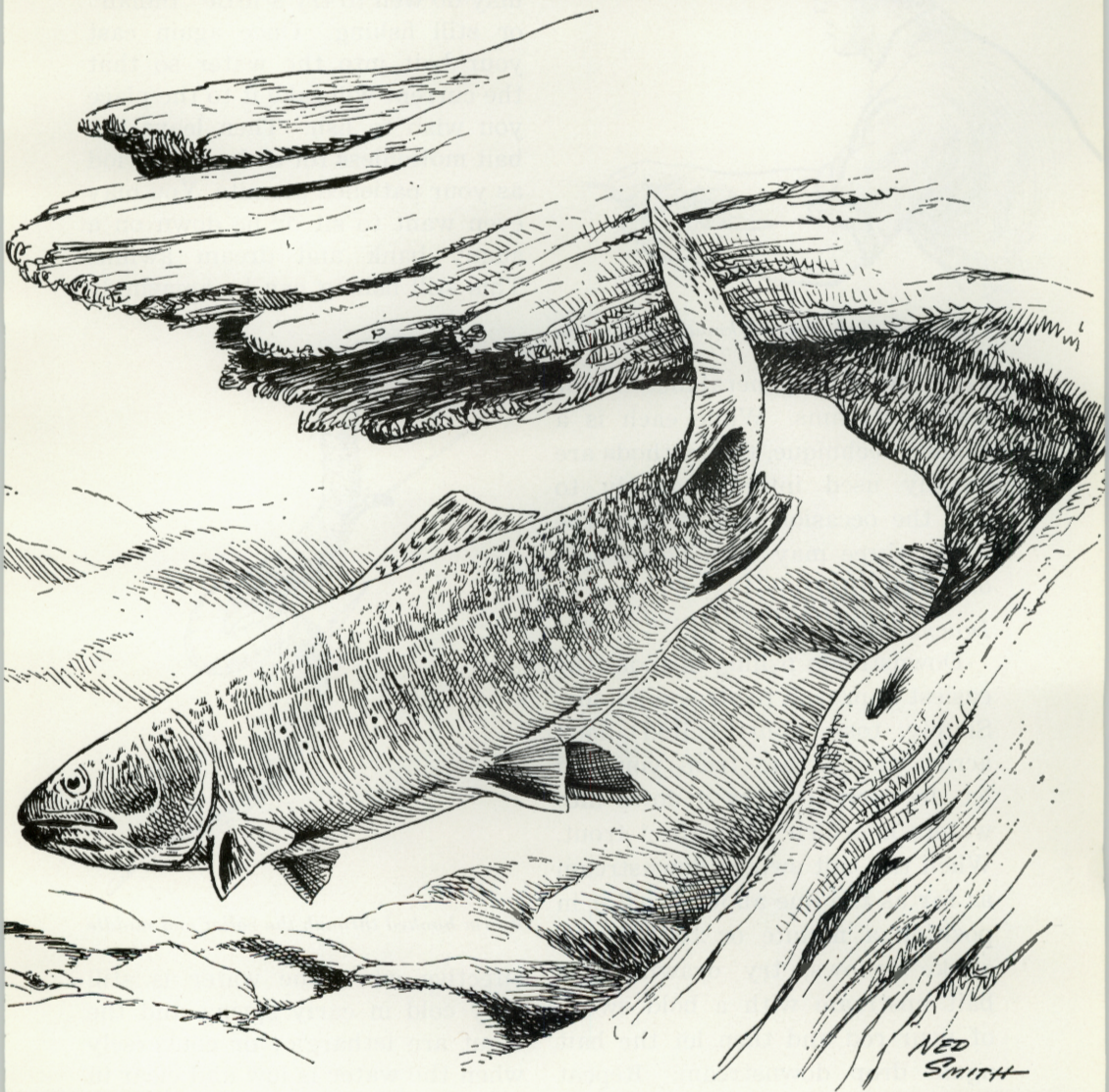
leader about 10 or 12 inches above the hook or locate a strip of wrap-on lead similarly. By having an untrimmed "tag" of an inch or two of leader material about a foot above the hook, lead may be easily added or removed as required.

As an added attraction in large or murky waters you may sometimes wish to add a spinner to

your lure. With bait, a section of about 8 to 12 inches of leader should be tied between the spinner and the hook so that the trout does not feel the metal of the spinner when it strikes the bait.

Stream Fishing

Stream fishing for trout is the most common or usual type of fishing. It is the traditional form of



. . . Live Bait

trout fishing. And, nowadays it is most popular because we stock most of our trout in streams.



The essence of success—know what to do

There are three general methods of fishing streams. While each is a definite technique, the methods are usually used interchangeably to suit the occasion and water. The whole three may even be used in one cast.

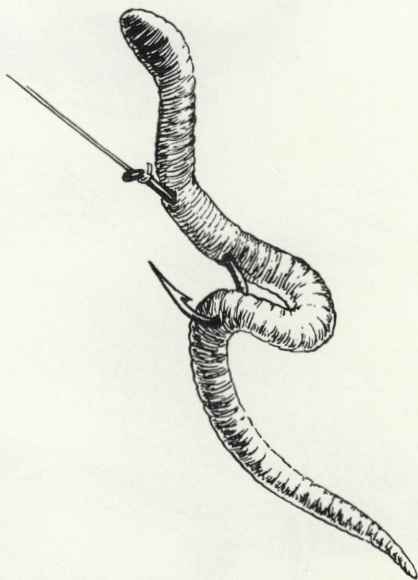
Downstream:

Downstream fishing is about the easiest approach to stream fishing. Simply toss your baited hook across the stream from you and let the current carry it down into waters in which you expect trout. When the bait swings downstream as far as the line allows, hold it in position a minute or two. If no strike follows, try drawing the bait upstream with a bold sweep of your rod and then let the bait again drop downstream. Repeat

this maneuver several times. Finally bring the bait back to you either by a slow, steady pull or by a rather rapid series of jerks. Fish each likely run, pool, and riffle in this manner.

Still:

In large pools or places you feel that there have got to be trout you may do well to try a little "Indian" or still fishing. Once again cast your bait into the water so that the current will take it to the place you wish to fish. Then leave the bait motionless for as long a period as your patience permits. You may even want to sit or lie down on a sunny bank and dream awhile. This still fishing can be amazingly

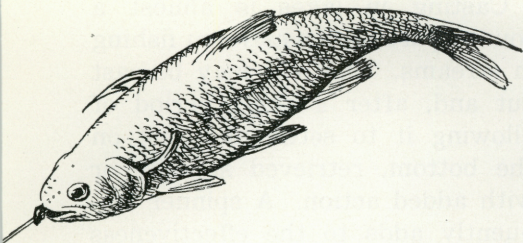


Worm hooked through the collar and middle

effective when the water is still very cold in early spring and the trout are lethargic; or conversely when the water is low and clear in

the summer and the fish are very scary.

If the pool is very deep or the current strong you may require



Shiner hooked to spin or roll

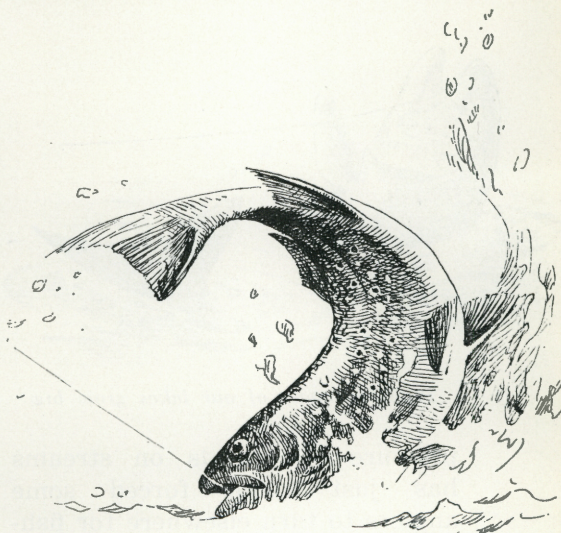
some lead on the leader. In some pools with silty bottoms you may even use a small float to keep the bait from disappearing in the silt.

Upstream:

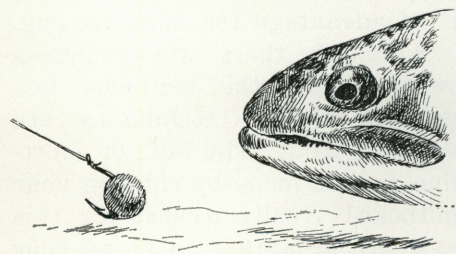
Under most conditions you will take more trout by fishing your bait the natural way, casting it upstream and permitting it to float with the current downstream toward you. By fishing in this manner you are able to present the bait to the trout in the most

tumbles as stream organisms do. The trout is attracted by the moving bait, sees it readily, does not have to move far to catch it, and is not ordinarily made wary by unnatural action.

The trick of upstream fishing is to flip the bait upstream into a likely stretch of water and let the line, leader, and baited hook drift down to you as a unit. By stripping



For more trout, fish naturally



Salmon egg on short shank hook

natural way. The bait drifts with the current, bounces the bottom, follows eddies, and twists and

in (or reeling in with a spinning outfit) the line to prevent a belly forming in it, you keep control of the bait and allow it to travel without drag. By keeping the rod tip pointed toward where the line meets the water additional control is possible. When the hook catches on a rock or snag, as it will, you can usually free it by raising the rod tip gently.

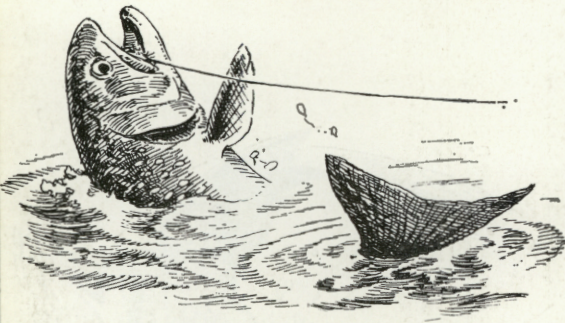
Frequently, if there is good water below you, you may combine the upstream technique with down-

. . . Live Bait

stream fishing, by allowing the bait to swing past you and then downstream as you let out more line. Finish up the cast with the usual downstream fishing methods.

Lake Fishing

Lake fishing for trout has increased in popularity by leaps and bounds these past ten years. The



Trout in many of our lakes grow big

pressure of crowds on streams has just about forced some anglers to turn elsewhere for fishing. And, at the same time the stepped-up trout lake program of the Division of Fish and Game has resulted in heavier stocking of trout in lakes. Lake fishing also provides a leisurely kind of trout fishing with the added incentive of the chances of tying into a really big hold-over trout—of say eight or ten pounds.

Still Fishing:

The still fishing methods described for stream fishing are equally applicable in lakes. About the only difference is that you may

wish to cast further out. In lakes the use of a float, to keep the bait at the depth of the trout, is also a help.

Casting:

Casting in lakes is almost a counterpart of downstream fishing in streams. The bait may be cast out and, after a short period of allowing it to settle and rest on the bottom, retrieved steadily or with added action. A spinner frequently adds to the effectiveness in this fishing.

Trolling:

In the long run trolling is the most efficient way to fish for trout in lakes. You may cover the most water and all types of water at any depth while keeping your bait in the water, where the fish are, for the greatest proportion of the time you fish.

To rig up for trolling you may simply use a plain hook and bait attached to leader or monofilament line. Or as most anglers do, you may add several swivels above the leader or inserted four to six feet up in the line to prevent kinking. A spinner, flasher, or keeled weight is of advantage for most trolling.

Although there are countless variations of the methods, two general trolling techniques are used for trout. The fast, or short-line, troll is made by running your outboard (really needed for this system) at a rate to move your boat at a speed of three to six miles an hour. The churning of the propeller actually seems to attract fish. Therefore, you merely strip out enough line to keep your bait

in the wash of the propeller—maybe 25 or 30 feet of line. And, be ready for a violent strike at any time.

The other troll, the slow or long-line method, is performed by running, rowing, paddling, or even drifting, your boat, canoe, or raft at a speed just sufficient to keep your bait at the desired depth, in motion, and with any added spinner in action. This speed may be from a chugging, slow motion to a brisk walking pace. For this fishing you should let out from 50 to 60 feet of line to as much as 200 or 300 feet. A ruse that sometimes brings a strike in this kind of trolling is to impart additional action to the bait by occasionally bringing your rod forward in a wide arc to accelerate the bait and then letting the bait drop back to its normal position. Another bit of a trick is to let the bait drop to the bottom each time you swing the boat to change direction. Many a good trout has taken a bait fished this way.

Pond Fishing

Trout fishing in ponds ranges all the way from the social, elbow-to-elbow competition at park ponds to the solitary quiet of secluded beaver ponds. But, for all pond fishing the methods that produce trout are essentially the same as those for fishing large pools of streams and for lakes. Even trolling may be worthwhile if a boat is available or permissible. For fishing in the pond itself, since the bottoms of such impoundments are usually very muddy or silty, a

float to keep the bait off the bottom is an asset.

Where a stream enters the pond, the conventional stream fishing methods should be tried. Another way to take trout in these ponds is to fish with care the water just at the outlet or above the dam as though you were fishing the upstream method in a brook.

Trout fishing with live bait is a down-to-earth method of fishing. Under some circumstances, such as in roily, cold waters, in brushy spring brooks, or in very deep



Some methods are not quite sporting

pools, it is the only practical way to take trout. But, in the long run every fisherman should view bait fishing as a prelude and a training for the more rewarding and satisfying art of fly fishing. #



FOR PLACES TO FISH

Waters Stocked With Trout

Trout fishermen may readily find a place to fish, when the trout season opens on April 8 and during the season, by referring to this list of streams and lakes stocked with trout by the Division of Fish and Game last year. While this list shows the numbers of trout stocked in various waters by counties for last year, the information will apply for this season for the most part since no drastic changes are anticipated in the trout stocking schedule for this year. (Fishermen may obtain last minute details of local stockings for the opening day by checking their local newspapers just prior to April 8.)

All the trout included in this list were adult, or catchable-size fish. The average size of the trout was $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with most fish over 8 inches and many 16 to 21 inches. Over one-third of the trout stocked in major lakes and streams were fish over two years old.

The abbreviations used in the list are as follows: Bt—brook trout, Brnt—brown trout, and RT—rainbow trout.

ATLANTIC COUNTY—

Birch Park Lake—Northfield—775 Bt, 1,925 Rt.
English Creek—English Creek—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Hammonton Lake—Hammonton—775 Bt, 1,625 Rt.

BERGEN COUNTY—

Bear Swamp Brook—Mahwah—1,000 Bt.
Hackensack River—Poplar Road to Westwood Ave.—2,700 Bt, 2,800 Brnt, 4,050 Rt.
Hohokus Brook—Allendale to Ridgewood—1,050 Bt, 300 Brnt.
Indian Lake—Little Ferry—250 Bt, 250 Rt.
Musquasink Creek—Washington Township—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Pascack Creek—Montvale to Westwood—925 Bt, 225 Brnt, 1,050 Rt.
Pond Brook—Oakland—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Ramapo River—Mahwah to Oakland—4,275 Bt, 2,950 Brnt, 7,225 Rt.
Saddle River—Saddle River to Ridgewood—1,550 Bt, 300 Brnt, 1,750 Rt.
Tienekill Creek—Closter—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
White Pond—Waldwick—250 Bt, 250 Rt.

BURLINGTON COUNTY—

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown—750 Bt, 750 Rt.
Sylvan Lake—Burlington—750 Bt, 750 Rt.

CAMDEN COUNTY—

Back Run—Berlin—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.
Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville—1,125 Bt, 250 Brnt, 1,175 Rt.
Columbia Lake—Maple Shade—225 Bt, 225 Rt.
Ellisburg Creek—Ellisburg—250 Bt, 250 Rt.
Munn's Lake—Haddonfield—700 Bt, 150 Brnt, 150 Rt.
Rowands Pond—Clementon—1,650 Bt, 400 Brnt, 1,750 Rt.
Woodcrest Creek—Woodcrest—200 Bt, 200 Brnt.

. . . *Waters Stocked*

CAPE MAY COUNTY—

Dennisville Lake—Dennisville—650 Bt, 650 Rt.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—

Berryman's Run—Near Millville—200 Bt.

Manantico Creek—Millville—1,900 Bt.

Shaws Mill Pond—Newport—1,150 Bt, 200 Rt.

ESSEX COUNTY—

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark—1,000 Bt, 2,800 Rt.

Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn Township—1,000 Bt, 2,800 Rt.

Verona Lake Park—Verona—1,000 Bt, 2,800 Rt.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—

Almonesson Lake—Almonesson—975 Bt, 975 Rt.

Glenside Lake—Turnersville—300 Bt, 300 Rt.

Iona Lake—Iona—500 Bt.

Logan Pond—Repaupa—575 Bt, 575 Rt.

Mullica Hill Lake—Mullica Hill—300 Bt, 300 Rt.

Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro—200 Bt, 200 Rt.

HUDSON COUNTY—

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen—1,000 Bt, 2,800 Rt.

HUNTERDON COUNTY—

Alexandria Brook—Milford—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.

Alexauken Creek—Mt. Airy—500 Bt, 500 Brnt.

Beaty's Brook—Penwell—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.

Beaver Brook, Annandale to Clinton—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.

Black Brook—Clinton—200 Bt, 750 Brnt.

Boulder Hill Brook—Mountainville—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.

Capoolong Creek—Pittstown—450 Bt, 450 Brnt.

Cramer Brook—Allerton—50 Bt, 50 Brnt.

Everittstown Brook—Everittstown—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.

Frenchtown Brook—Frenchtown—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.

Guinea Hollow Brook—Mountainville—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.

Hakihokake Creek—Milford—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.

Little York Brook—Little York—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.

Lokatong Creek—Milltown—650 Bt, 650 Brnt.

Milford Brook—Milford—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.

Mt. Pleasant Brook—Mt. Pleasant—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.

Mulhockaway Creek—Clinton Tract—1,900 Bt, 3,400 Brnt, 4,515 Rt.

Musconetcong River—Rt. 69 to Bloomsbury—4,275 Bt, 4,225 Brnt, 7,025 Rt.

Neshanic Brook—Reaville—200 Rt.

Prescott Brook—Round Valley—900 Bt.

Raritan River, S. Branch—County Line to Three Bridges—7,900 Bt, 10,150 Brnt, 16,650 Rt.

Rockaway Creek, N. Branch—Mountainville to Whitehouse—2,500 Bt, 400 Rt.

Rockaway Creek, South Branch—Lebanon to Whitehouse—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.

Saw Mill Brook—Mountainville—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.

Spring Mills Brook—Milford—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.

Spruce Run—Glen Gardner—600 Bt, 600 Brnt.

Sydney Brook—Sydney—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.

Tetertown Brook—Tetertown—200 Bt, 200 Brnt.

West Portal Brook—West Portal—50 Bt, 50 Brnt.

Wichechoke Run—Prallsville—650 Bt, 650 Brnt.

MERCER COUNTY—

Assumpink Creek—Windsor to Lawrence Station—2,655 Bt, 2,400 Brnt, 4,445 Rt.

Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer—2,300 Bt, 2,600 Brnt, 3,850 Rt.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—

Farrington Lake—New Brunswick—625 Bt, 1,625 Rt.
Hook Creek Lake—Cheesequake State Park—1,450 Rt.
Lawrence Brook—Milltown—1,400 Bt, 900 Brnt, 2,500 Rt.
Matchaponix Brook—Mount Mills to Spotswood—750 Bt.
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen—200 Bt, 200 Rt.
Sucker Brook—Metuchen—600 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg—400 Bt, 1,200 Rt.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—

Big Brook—Marlboro—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Garvey's Pond—Navesink—200 Bt, 200 Brnt, 400 Rt.
Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls—300 Bt, 300 Brnt.
Hop Brook—Holmdel—400 Bt, 250 Brnt, 650 Rt.
Manalapan River—Milhurst—225 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Manasquan River—Route 23 to Allendale—3,800 Bt, 5,500 Brnt, 5,060 Rt.
Matchaponix Brook—Englishtown—225 Bt, 225 Brnt.
McGeillirds Brook—Englishtown—225 Bt, 225 Brnt.
Mingamahone Brook—Farmingdale—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank—175 Bt, 50 Brnt, 275 Rt.
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park—125 Bt, 125 Rt.
Pine Brook—Tinton Falls—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Ramanassen Brook—Holmdel—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Shadow Lake—Red Bank—775 Bt, 775 Rt.
Shark River—Hamilton—500 Bt.
Spring Lake—Spring Lake—575 Bt, 200 Brnt, 775 Rt.
Takanassee Lake—Long Branch—200 Bt, 150 Brnt, 450 Rt.
Topenemus Lake—Freehold—400 Bt, 150 Brnt, 550 Rt.
Willow Brook—Holmdel—300 Bt, 300 Brnt.
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck—300 Bt, 525 Brnt, 225 Rt.

MORRIS COUNTY—

Beaver Brook—Lincoln Park—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Beaver Brook—Rockaway—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Black River—Milltown—Hacklebarney State Park—1,950 Bt, 2,750 Brnt, 4,465 Rt.
Burnett Brook—Ralston—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Burnham Park Lake—Morristown—200 Bt, 50 Brnt, 150 Rt.
Den Brook—Union Hill—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.
Flanders Brook—Flanders—200 Bt, 200 Brnt.
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown—350 Bt, 535 Brnt, 615 Rt.
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls—700 Bt, 500 Brnt, 1,000 Rt.
Hibernia Brook—Hibernia—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Indian Brook—Mendham—1,130 Bt, 370 Brnt.
Jockey Hollow Brook—Jockey Hollow—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Kakeout Brook—Butler—600 Bt, 600 Brnt.
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—2,000 Bt, 4,000 Brnt, 4,000 Rt.
Ledgewood Brook—Ledgewood—175 Bt, 175 Brnt.
Malapardis Pond—Malapardis—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Mill Brook—Centre Grove—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope—400 Bt, 50 Brnt, 300 Rt.
Musconetcong River—Sussex County line to Hackettstown—4,325 Bt, 5,400 Brnt, 7,785 Rt.
Peapack Brook—Gladstone—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Primrose Brook—Route 202 to Loganville—400 Bt, 60 Brnt.
Raritan River, S. Branch—Route 46 to county line—2,400 Bt, 2,650 Brnt, 3,250 Rt.
Reservoir Brook—Brookside—200 Brnt.
Rineharts Brook—Hacklebarney State Park—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton—8,250 Bt, 8,400 Brnt, 13,350 Rt.
Speedwell Lake—Morristown—600 Bt, 300 Brnt, 700 Rt.

. . . Waters Stocked

Stickle Brook—Boonton Township—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Trout Brook—Hacklebarney State Park—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Washington Valley Brook—Morristown—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.

OCEAN COUNTY—

Metedeconk River, N. Branch—Georgia to Greenville—1,825 Bt, 1,675 Brnt, 750 Rt.
Metedeconk River, S. Branch—Bennetts Mills to Lakewood—1,080 Bt, 1,045 Brnt, 375 Rt.
Toms River, North Branch—Holmansville—645 Bt, 630 Brnt, 275 Rt.

PASSAIC COUNTY—

Belchers Creek—West Milford—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Cooley Brook—Browns—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Goffle Brook—Hawthorne—250 Bt, 250 Rt.
Greenwood Lake—Greenwood Lake—200 Bt, 1,125 Brnt, 1,125 Rt.
Oldham Pond—North Haledon—250 Bt, 200 Brnt, 350 Rt.
Pequannock River—Macopin Intake to Smith Mills—1,000 Bt, 250 Brnt, 1,250 Rt.
Pompton River—Pompton Lakes to Route 23—3,950 Bt, 3,600 Brnt, 6,850 Rt.
Post Brook—Bloomington—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood—375 Bt, 675 Rt.
Singac Brook—Singac—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Wanaque River—Pompton Lakes-Midvale-Hewitt—4,875 Bt, 3,750 Brnt, 7,625 Rt.

SALEM COUNTY—

Hancock's Sandwash Pond—Salem—650 Bt, 550 Rt.
Maskell's Mill Pond—Near Canton—250 Bt.
Schadler's Sandwash Pond—Penns Grove—700 Bt, 600 Rt.

SOMERSET COUNTY—

Harrison Brook—Liberty Corner—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Lamington River—Burnt Mills—360 Bt, 150 Brnt, 390 Rt.
Passaic River—Basking Ridge to Dead River—1,950 Bt, 1,850 Brnt, 3,100 Rt.
Peapack Brook—Gladstone—650 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Raritan River, N. Branch—Far Hills to Jc. S. Br. Raritan R.—4,640 Bt, 3,830 Brnt, 7,180 Rt.
Raritan River, S. Branch—Neshanic St. to Dalrymple Bridge—1,950 Bt, 1,140 Brnt, 2,660 Rt.
Rock Brook—Zion—500 Bt, 500 Brnt.
Toms Brook—Martinsville—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.

SUSSEX COUNTY—

Alms House Brook—Myrtle Grove—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Andover Jc. Brook—Andover Jc.—500 Bt.
Beaver Run Brook—Beaver Run—200 Bt, 200 Brnt.
Biers Kill—Shaytown—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.
Big Flat Brook, Upper—Saw Mill Lake to Route 206—2,400 Bt, 2,220 Brnt, 2,980 Rt.
Big Flat Brook, Lower—Route 206 to Delaware River—6,750 Bt, 10,130 Brnt, 14,820 Rt.
Black Brook—Leaver Lake—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Black Creek—McAfee—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Clove Brook—Colesville to Sussex—1,400 Bt, 1,400 Brnt.
Culvers Lake Brook—Branchville—300 Bt, 300 Brnt.
Dragon Brook—Cranberry Lake—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Dry Brook—Branchville—200 Bt, 200 Brnt.
Glenwood Brook—Glenwood—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Kymers Brook—Andover—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Little Flat Brook—Hainesville to Bevans—1,300 Bt, 2,300 Brnt.
Lubbers Run—Lake Lackawanna—630 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Mill Brook—Montague Township—300 Bt, 300 Brnt.
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong to county line—2,050 Bt, 1,725 Brnt, 3,125 Rt.

Neldon Brook—Swartswood—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Ocquittunk Lake—Stokes State Forest—100 Bt, 370 Brnt, 230 Rt.
Papakating Creek—Pelletown to Sussex—650 Bt, 650 Brnt.
Papakating Creek, West Branch—McCoys Corner—650 Bt, 650 Brnt.
Parker Brook—Stokes State Forest—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Paulins Kill—Lafayette to Stillwater—3,850 Bt, 3,625 Brnt, 4,825 Rt.
Pequest River—Springdale to Tranquility—1,125 Bt, 1,225 Brnt, 1,600 Rt.
Pond Brook—Middleville—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Quarry Brook—Sussex—100 Bt, 100 Brnt.
Roy's Spring Brook—Stillwater—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park—1,000 Bt, 200 Brnt, 1,000 Rt.
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township—100 Bt, 25 Brnt, 75 Rt.
Shimers Brook—Montague Township—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Sparta Glen Brook—Sparta Glen—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Stony Brook—Stokes State Forest—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Stony Lake—Stokes State Forest—250 Bt, 50 Brnt, 200 Rt.
Swartswood Lake—Swartswood Lake—500 Bt, 500 Brnt, 500 Rt.
Tar Hill Brook—Lake Lenape—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Trout Brook—Middleville—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Tuttles Corner Brook—Tuttles Corner—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Wailkill River—Sparta to Hamburg—1,700 Bt, 1,450 Brnt, 1,500 Rt.
Wapalanne Lake—Stokes State Forest—1,100 Bt, 790 Brnt, 1,210 Rt.

UNION COUNTY—

Ash Brook—Clark Township—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Green Brook—Scotch Plains—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Rahway River—Springfield to Rahway—3,350 Bt, 2,400 Brnt, 6,750 Rt.

WARREN COUNTY—

Allen Saw Mill Brook—Delaware—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Barker's Mill Brook—Vienna—25 Bt, 25 Brnt.
Bear Creek—Southtown—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Beaver Brook—Hope to Pequest River—1,300 Bt, 750 Brnt, 1,050 Rt.
Blair Creek—Blairstown—850 Bt, 1,200 Brnt.
Blair Lake—Blairstown—350 Bt, 125 Brnt, 375 Rt.
Buckhorn Creek—Roxburg—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Dark Moon Brook—Johnsonburg—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Delawanna Brook—Delaware—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Dunnfield Creek—Dunnfield—750 Bt, 2,150 Brnt.
Ebenezer Brook—Ebenezer—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Furnace Brook—Oxford—300 Bt, 300 Brnt.
Honey Run—Hope Township—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Jacksonburg Brook—Jacksonburg—750 Bt, 750 Brnt.
Johnsonburg Brook—Johnsonburg—75 Bt, 75 Brnt.
Lomison's Glen Brook—Lomison's Glen—25 Bt, 25 Brnt.
Lopatcong Creek—Harmony to Phillipsburg—375 Bt, 375 Brnt.
Mill Brook—Harmony—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Mt. Lake—Buttzville—975 Bt, 1,000 Brnt, 1,725 Rt.
Muddy Run—Hope—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Musconetcong River—Hackettstown to Route 69, Hampton—3,500 Bt, 7,900 Brnt, 11,600 Rt.
Paulins Kill—Stillwater to Hainesburg—4,300 Bt, 6,040 Brnt, 9,160 Rt.
Pequest River—Long Bridge to Belvidere—4,950 Bt, 5,500 Brnt, 9,300 Rt.
Pohatcong Creek—Mt. Bethel to Carpentersville—3,925 Bt, 3,825 Brnt, 6,050 Rt.
Pophandusing Creek—Hazen to Belvidere—250 Bt, 250 Brnt.
Roaring Rock Brook—Brass Castle—125 Bt, 125 Brnt.
Silver Lake—Hope—600 Bt, 475 Brnt, 725 Rt.
Trout Brook—Hackettstown—200 Bt, 200 Brnt.
Trout Brook—Hope—150 Bt, 150 Brnt.
Van Campens Brook—Millbrook—650 Bt, 1,550 Brnt.

How's the Fishin'?

SINCE 1955 anglers have been requested by the Division of Fish and Game to fill out questionnaires relative to their fishing success over the previous year. Improved techniques and statistical procedures have been developed which render the information so obtained sufficiently reliable for practical utilization. Thus, fishermen help the Division to evaluate fish management practices, to estimate the relative abundance of available fish, to guide future management and research programs, and to help formulate fishing regulations.

Articles dealing with various aspects of this postcard census will appear in *New Jersey Outdoors* as the statistical studies are completed.



Ten percent of the fishermen, who know how, catch 50 percent of the trout

These statistical studies will take into consideration such factors as: climatic conditions, size of fish stocked, species compositions of the pre- and in-season stockings, and so forth. Several more years of evaluation from postcard returns may be necessary to complete some phases of this study. It should be pointed out that these surveys are made possible

only through the excellent cooperation extended by the licensed fishermen of the state in responding to questionnaires.

In addition to statistics on the fish harvests general information about the angler has been secured. We determined, for example, that in 1955 10% of the trout anglers fished 20 hours or less. Another 10% fished 100 or more hours, while the remainder were somewhere in between. This does not support the generally held opinion that most New Jersey trout anglers fish trout only the first week or two of the season.

During 1958 approximately 46% of New Jersey trout anglers fished in salt water in New Jersey and 61% also fished for warmwater species. Thus, we are pleased to conclude that the majority of our trout anglers take advantage of the wide variety of fishing in New Jersey.

We may feel considerable satisfaction with our present trout stocking program. Comparisons indicate that, in general, our hatchery trout are harvested to a greater degree than in other states. On the other hand, if these statistics are to be interpreted correctly we may be able

GENERAL BREAKDOWN OF TROUT ANGLER STATISTICS

	1955	1957	1958	1959
Total number licenses sold	149,807	154,563	156,747	150,672
Total number trout stamps sold	82,257	88,809	89,965	89,163
Estimates number trout anglers (based on postcard census)	81,079	86,598	85,672	85,926
Estimated percent trout anglers				
Catching 50% of harvest	10.51	8.53	10.07	10.51
Catching 90% of harvest	36.66	32.97	34.47	37.54

to increase angler efficiencies by slight changes and modifications in the present program. One of the changes suggested is to release more brook trout. This is being done as rapidly as the development of a disease-resistant strain permits. Detailed studies by Division biologists of specific sections of streams suggest that some of the stocking techniques also may be modified slightly. For example, brown trout should be liberated in the larger lakes and major streams, especially in the fly stretches, for it is under these conditions that they appear to show up best. Also, less pre-season brown trout stocking seems justified. Float stocking may not be necessary during the pre-season stocking program.

The implementation of these and other changes will be evaluated in future postcard censuses. If you are among those receiving a card this year remember, you will be helping us to help you reap a greater enjoyment from your sport in the years to come. Perhaps you may wish to keep a yearly diary of your fishing trips. The notes will be interesting to compare with those of subsequent seasons. They will also enable you to fill out the census cards more accurately. #

AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE REAP

By JAMES M. CHARLESWORTH, JR.

EVER SINCE THE BEGINNING of man the majority of hunters have looked forward to an endless reaping of our wildlife resources. Only in a few isolated instances, beginning with the era of the Grand Khan (1298 A.D.), can we find any written record of man returning the seeds of these resources to whence they came. With the evolution of the modern man we find that he has slowly reached a realization that legislative protection of wildlife is not the sole solution to its preservation. This gradual perception was hastened proportionately by the greater difficulty the individual hunter experienced in trying to find game. In some instances species of game have been lost to the annals of history before proper conservation measures were adopted and practiced.

Our distant past stewardship of wildlife cannot be pointed to with pride. There has been progress, but not until the start of the twentieth century did wise use of our resources gain proper recognition. Although some of this progress has come too late to save the passenger pigeon, auk, heath hen, and others, we have re-established the wild turkey, and white-tailed deer.

During the severe winter and snows of late 1960 and early 1961, the federated sportsmen, farmers, and state employees worked together for the purpose of preserving the native quail of our state. These men, who love to hunt, returned to the woods and fields to feed the birds. It was their hope to off-set the threatened death of many of these quail by providing food during a period when many of the normal food sources were blanketed by snow.

Next fall when you go to your favorite hunting area, why not resolve that, when the winter comes, you will SOW, SO YOU CAN REAP. It is just as much your responsibility to preserve hunting and fishing in New Jersey as it was our forefathers'. May they say of us, that we carefully sowed the seeds of our wildlife resources so as to assure those not yet born the wonderful opportunity to hunt and fish. #

The efforts of sportsmen and farmers to help save bobwhite quail by feeding them during the past severe winter were commendable. However, suitable feed patches and habitat improvements are more effective and lasting measures to aid the quail. The critical factors this past winter were the low temperatures over prolonged periods. As a result the small coveys suffered.

COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS

FEBRUARY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held at Trenton on February 14. The members present were Chairman McCormick, Councilmen Bohm, Onkst, Kelly, Frome, Cane, Lunsford, McNeel, Heide, and Hart. The Council held a closed executive session, after which an open session was held and those in attendance in addition to the Council, Richard Gross, Administrative Assistant, and the Staff were: Henry Schaefer, Edmond Shuler, Francis Smith, Mrs. Lillian Godown, Roy Williams, and John Russack.

Deer Film

As requested at the last Council meeting, Mr. Jules Marron showed to the Council the deer film in its present unfinished form. Mr. Marron stated that this can be completed in less than a month but he was awaiting Council policy with regard to it. The Council favored the film and felt that it accurately depicts the deer situation.

Councilman Onkst made a motion that the film be accepted as edited and that the Director be asked to have Mr. Marron make the narration and complete the film for circulation as quickly as possible. This was seconded by Councilman Frome. All ayed and the motion carried. The Chairman complimented Mr. Marron on the fine photography contained in the film.

Letters

The following letters and Director's replies were read into the record:

Letter of George Seitz, Princeton Junction, requesting extension of the raccoon season because of the inclement weather. The Council felt that the Director's reply to the effect that, if the season were extended beyond the middle of March, we would be entering into the breeding season with the possibility of taking females which may have very small young in the den, adequately expressed their feelings.

Letter of G. R. Brown of Verona seeking a December 1 opening for the deer season and commenting on the lack of small game. Director Underhill replied to this stating that our records do not indicate that many bucks have dropped their antlers before the regularly scheduled firearm season at about the middle of December, also expressing disagreement as to the scarcity of small game. The Council felt the Director's reply adequately covered this matter.

Letter of C. F. Staley, Washington, N. J. requesting extension of the muskrat trapping season because of the extremely cold weather and heavy snow. The Council felt that no real emergency existed and, since this was the only request made, believed that no action was

. . . Council Highlights

required. Last year an extension was requested. At the public hearing which was held the commercial men appeared in a body to oppose the extension because they felt that muskrat skins were inferior later.

Round Island

Chief MacNamara reported that the check for the Round Island property had been forwarded. Mr. Bohm inquired as to the right to trap there. Mr. MacNamara stated that as far as he knew, there is no reservation, and when we take the property it will be open for state use. However, there may be an agreement with a group of trappers that would be carried as a reservation in the court order. We will not know this until we see the court order. The Council will be notified as to this.

Fisheries Management

Councilman Kelly presented plans of the Fisheries Management Bureau to establish a Warm Water Management Unit to be headed by Alban Essbach, with James Barker as Assistant. Undertakings by such a unit were listed in a memorandum from Dr. Smith to Chief Hayford and read to the Council.

Councilman Kelly stated that plans and work for the new Pequest Rearing Station are under way. The Bureau of Construction is setting up plans in conjunction with Chief Hayford, Charles O. Hayford, and Engineer Charles Boesch, and results are expected in the very near future.

Berkshire Valley Funds

It was reported to the Council that the full \$29,000 was received by the Division for the land that was taken by the Highway Department at the Berkshire Valley Public Shooting Grounds.

If You Are Changing Your Address

Please fill out this form and send it to NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS, 230 West State Street, Trenton 25, New Jersey, 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 Zone State

NEW ADDRESS

Post Office Zone State

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Wildlife Feeding

The Council held some discussion concerning feeding programs for wildlife in distress due to the severe snow storms and cold. Farmers have donated a considerable amount of alfalfa hay, corn ears, and other feed in feeding deer. Feeding has been done by many organizations and individuals and it is encouraging to note that the people of our state have been so concerned with the wildlife.

Quail Farm

Councilman Cane brought up the request for additional breeding capacity at the Quail Farm. He stated that the farm will be carrying more than 100 extra pairs of breeders. The brooder houses, built 26 years ago, are now obsolete. In the interest of efficiency, and to take care of the increase, construction of new brooder houses has been requested. Proposed construction plans drawn up by Chief MacNamara were shown to the Council and the cost will be between \$2,500 and \$3,000. Councilman Heide moved that the project be put into effect immediately. This was seconded by Councilman McNeel. The motion carried.

Jet Base Objection

Chairman McCormick stated that he had received a letter from Edwin Cooper registering objection to the location of a jet base in South Jersey and advancing a long list of reasons for the objection.

Legislation

The Council took no action concerning Assembly 83—raising the minimum age for a hunting license to 16—and Assembly 90—granting free licenses to persons over 65 years of age.

Wildlife Management Report

Chief MacNamara stated that he had met with 4-H Club agents in the entire state and a program for quail and pheasant chicks, on the same basis as last year, is ready to be put into effect.

Chief MacNamara also reported that his men have been keeping close watch on all wildlife in the state. A waterfowl mortality was recorded on January 30 but there was no evidence of further mortality after February 5.

Mr. MacNamara stated that the weather had impeded construction work and his men are at present trapping waterfowl along the coast for studies in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Wild Turkeys

Chairman McCormick presented reports on activities of groups in Burlington County concerned with establishing wild turkeys in that area and receipt of definite proof that wild turkeys are capable of surviving in certain sections of the state and raising young. He hopes

. . . Council Highlights

the Division will continue experiments with regard to these birds. Mr. MacNamara stated that the Division will continue the experimental program this year and he is hopeful that he can get some birds from North Carolina for liberation here. The same amount of money as last year will be budgeted for this purpose.

Law Enforcement Report

Chief Coffin reported that he has completed two parts of the Conservation Officer manual. These have been edited and the second draft is now being typed. It will probably require more editing and another draft before final copy can be presented to the Council for consideration.

Chief Coffin also reported that the emergency closing of the quail season was favorably received.

Fisheries Management Report

Chief Hayford reported excellent production at the Hatchery, this being particularly impressive because of the adverse weather conditions this winter. He feels there will be a fine run of trout for both pre-season and in-season distribution, with more trout over 12 inches than we have had for several years.

Chief Hayford reported that they are working on fish distribution figures and schedules. He thanked Chief Coffin for the fine cooperation received from the Conservation Officers concerning fish distribution for their counties.

Musconetcong Pollution

Mr. Kelly inquired as to a report of pollution and fish kill in the Musconetcong between Route 69 and the graphite company. Mr. Gross reported that it was caused by a break in the oil line of an oil company at Changewater. The company believes it lost 50 or 60 barrels of oil. This occurred January 31 but because of the frozen condition of the river it did not seep through until just prior to the past weekend. There were quite a few fish killed down to Warren Glen. He stated that pollution of this kind also destroys essential bottom organisms.

District Conservation Officer O'Dowd and other Division personnel have been attending to the matter and will do everything possible to clear up the pollution and to prevent a recurrence.

Raritan Bay Committee

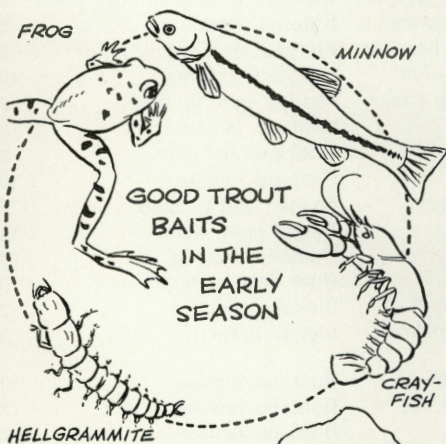
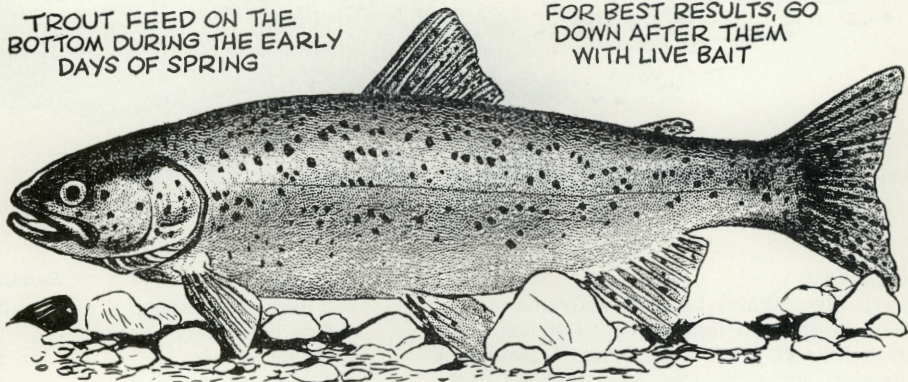
Captain Hart reported that his plans thus far in connection with forming the Raritan Bay Committee will result in a committee of 26 members, which he feels is an ungainly number. The Council generally favored Councilman Hart's reduction of the size of the committee by having one spokesman from each of the represented groups. #

Fur, Fin and Campfire

By JACK SORDS

TROUT FEED ON THE BOTTOM DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF SPRING

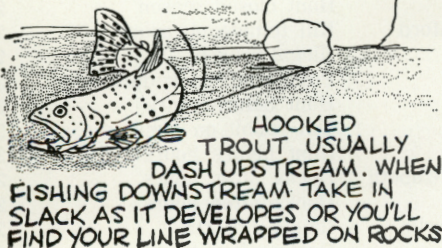
FOR BEST RESULTS, GO DOWN AFTER THEM WITH LIVE BAIT



GOOD TROUT BAITS IN THE EARLY SEASON

HELLGRAMMITE

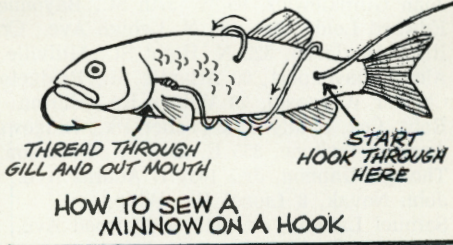
CRAY-FISH



HOOKED TROUT USUALLY DASH UPSTREAM. WHEN FISHING DOWNSTREAM TAKE IN SLACK AS IT DEVELOPES OR YOU'LL FIND YOUR LINE WRAPPED ON ROCKS



FOR HUNGRY BIG TROUT, TRY SEWING ON A MINNOW WITH THE HOOK AT THE HEAD. CAST ACROSS AND ALLOW TO DRIFT DOWNSTREAM

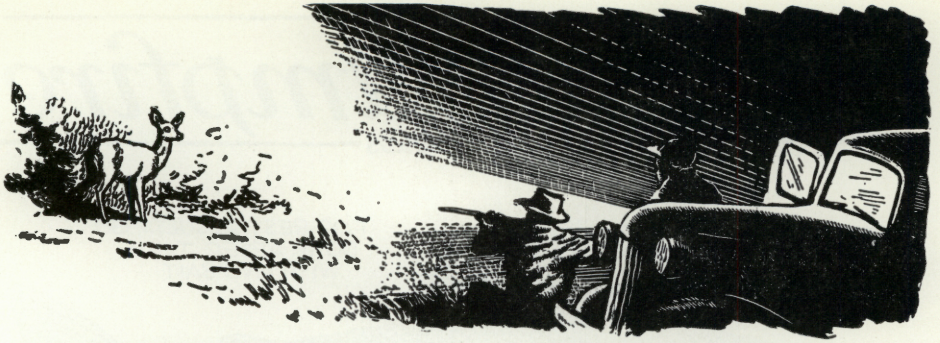


THREAD THROUGH GILL AND OUT MOUTH

START HOOK THROUGH HERE

HOW TO SEW A MINNOW ON A HOOK

Remember to obtain a Compendium of the Fish Laws and study it!



VIOLATORS ROUNDUP

JANUARY 1961

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Carl Allen, Adams Lane, New Gretna	5 ducks over limit	100
Wm. Cooper, 283 Buffalo Ave., Paterson	Gun on Sunday	20
Walter Raab, R.F.D., Box 147A, N. Brunswick	Illegal firearm	20
Prescott Junta, 257 Erie Ave., Midland Park	Gun on Sunday	20
Pasquale Sassi, Pennsville-Auburn Rd., Penns Grove	Waxed buckshot in possession	100
Robt. Crownfield, Rt. 31, 16 Wheeler, N. Brunswick	Rifle no permit	20
Robt. Bernhardt, 350 Cincinatti Ave., Egg Harbor City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Alfred Renzi, 96 S. White Horse Pk., Hammonton	Uncased weapon	100
Anthony Retuno, Pine Acres Trailer Ct., Toms River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Russel Hartman, 31 Riley Ave., Trenton	Hunt no license	20
Allen Finlaw, R.D. 2, Bridgeton Pk., Salem	Ducks after hours	20
Wm. Van Houten, 73 Hamburg Ave., Sussex	Uncased weapon	100
James Foutaine, E. DeLavue Ave., Penns Grove	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Webb, Weatherby Rd., Pt. Elizabeth	Illegal poss. deer	100
Raymond Nyhuis, 24 Burnside Pl., Haskell	Uncased weapon	100
John Smith, 22 Burnside Pl., Wanaque	Hunt deer at night	100
Felice Coppole, 46 Christopher Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20
Anthony Moscardino, 436 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20
Jack Shayne, 92-16 Whitney Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.	Hunt no license	20
Martin Rosenthal, 901 Avenue H, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hunt no license	20
Edward Borwik, 13 E. 21st St., Bayonne	Hunt no license	20
John Glimkiewicz, 99 W. 57th St., Bayonne	Hunt closed season	20
Edward Leidy, Jr., 130 N. Lehigh Ave., Cranford	Kill female pheasant	20
Robt. Davidson, 322 N. Hight St., Millville	Illegal firearm	20
Albert Davenport, 98 Atlantic St., Bridgeton	Poss. wild black duck	20
Chester Wargaski, 73 Village Rd., Clifton	Hunt before hours	20
Robt. Cox, Shady Oak Trailer Pk., Ridgeway	Kill rabbit on Sunday	20
Andrew Viglione, 855 E. 23rd St., Paterson	Hunt before hours	20
Thomas Gannon, Jr., 1032 B Adams Ave., Elizabeth	Ducks after hours	20
John Novak, 8 Lionel Pl., Whippany	Ducks after hours	20
Samuel LaLena, Jr., 119 Ridgewood Ave., Berlin	Illegal firearm	20
Wm. Dickson, 239 Camdeon Rd., Parsippany	Ducks after hours	20
Kenneth Martin, 102 Chesapeake Ave., Hiawatha	Illegal firearm	20
Helmutti Schuster, Box 238, R.D. 1, Egg Harbor City	False information	20
John Kopp, 5526 Highland Ave., Pennsauken	Loaded gun in auto	20
Charles Bendorf, 211 Haviland Ave., Audubon	Hunt no license	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
George Sparks, Haleyville Rd., Dividing Creek	2 deer closed season	200 Prob.
Daniel Lucino, 437 Grape St., Vineland	Hunt on Sunday	20
Fred Rogers, 1611th A.T.S., McGuire AFB	Loaded gun in auto	20
Charles James, 1611th A.T.S., McGuire AFB	Loaded gun in auto	20
Murrill Webb, Juliustown	False information	20
Roy Nemezio, 442 S. 17th St., Newark	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. Straughen, 265 S. Broad St., Penns Grove	Hunt aid of lights	20
Victor Wolkerr, 86 Lakeview Way, Cliffwood Beach	Shoot from auto	20
Charles Rose, 616 So. 20th St., Newark	Hunt no license	20
Raymond Fiuza, 593 Boulevard, Bayonne	Illegal firearm	20
Raymond Dragos, 1329 Pleasant Valley Wy., W. Orange	Loan license	20 Lic Rev.
Eugene Groff, Hammonton Rd., Wading River	Uncased gun	100
John Pavlisko, 86 Mt. Pleasant Ave., W. Orange	Uncased gun	100
Leonard Gagliardi, 218 Cherry St., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Leonard Gagliardi, 218 Cherry St., Vineland	Loaded gun in auto	20
Leonard Gagliardi, 218 Cherry St., Vineland	Hunt aid of lights	20
Leonard Gagliardi, 218 Cherry St., Vineland	Rabbit closed season	20
Robt. Weber, Main St., Canton-Salem	Illegal poss. venison	100
Ernest Postalwaite, 34 Main St., Dividing Creek	Refuge on hunting grounds	5
Paul Cossaboon, Air Port Apt., Millville	Transport untagged deer	100
Anthony Conto, Broadlawn Terr., Vineland	Illegal firearm	20
Allen Robertson, 305 Howard St., Camden	Illegal missile	100
Wm. Macrie, 853 12th St., Hammonton	Hunt deer closed season	100
Wm. Macrie, 853 12th St., Hammonton	Illegal poss. deer	100
Peter Ridgeway, Cumberland Rd., Millville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Charles Pecino, 66 Roosevelt Ave., Newark	Kill duck from power boat	20
Martin Alpert, 167 Shiphard Ave., Newark	Hunt aid of lights	20
Ray Van Pen Berg, 12 Maple Ave., Irvington	Pursue ducks in power boat	20
Richard Mehner, E. Four St., Glassboro	Ducks after hours	20
Thomas Arrera, 108 Anderson Ave., Bellmawr	Hunt with loaded gun	20
Stanley Goff, 216 Edgemont Ave., Chester, Pa.	Hunt waterfowl with power boat	20
Stanley Goff, 216 Edgemont Ave., Chester, Pa.	Duck over limit	20
Hubert Galati, 6 Holiday St., Clark Twp.	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wayne Berner, 128 N. 11th St., Allentown, Pa.	Hunt no license	20
Charles Shewell, Jr., 104 Miss. Ave., Silver Springs, Md.	Procure license wrongfully	100
David Perry, Rt. 130 Burlington	Uncased gun	100 Prob.
Gerry B. Little, Chews Landing Rd., Laurel Springs	Illegal firearm	20
Gerry B. Little, Chews Landing Rd., Laurel Springs	Pheasant closed season	20
James Flaherty, Box 228, Erma	Illegal missile	100
Wm. Van Horn, R.D. 2, Sussex	Loaded gun in auto	20
Robt. McKeage, 115 Grafton Ave., Newark	Discharge firearm upon road	20
James Hoogendyk, 400 Stephen St., Belleville	Tag not displayed	5
Elwood Harris, 357 Stockes Ave., Trenton	Illegal poss. buckshot	100
Aarne Karp, 275 S. Olden Ave., Trenton	Shoot at geese over bait	50
Geo. Sharp, Jr., 111 Shaverton, Boothwyn, Pa.	Hunt no license	20
Charles James, Jr., R.D. 4, Bridgeton	Hunt no license	20
Warren Phile, 321 Center St., Runnemedede	Hunt before hours	20
Willie Johnson, Penn Ave., Franklinville	Illegal firearm	20
Otto Moring, 25 Princeton Ave., Bellmawr Pk.	Hunt closed season	20
Otto Moring, 25 Princeton Ave., Bellmawr Pk.	Kill quail closed season	20
Russell Repp, 6 8th Ave., Absecon	Kill illegal deer	100
Roland Niessner, 27 Mitchell Ave., Runnemedede	Illegal firearm	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Roland Niessner, 27 Mitchell Ave., Runnemede	Pheasant closed season	20
Anthony Colella, Grove Terr., Summit	Illegal firearm	20
Richard Kelsey, 236 Wayne St., Jersey City	Illegal firearm	20
Salvatore Marrinoccio, 518 Gilford Ave., Toms River	Hunt deer at night	100
Salvatore Marrinoccio, 518 Gilford Ave., Toms River	Illegal poss. deer	100
Salvatore Marrinoccio, 518 Gilford Ave., Toms River	Illegal missile	100
Salvatore Marrinoccio, 518 Gilford Ave., Toms River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Alexander Albaran, 194 E. 4th St., Lakewood	Illegal firearm	20
Frank Meissner, 28 Miltown Rd., E. Brunswick	Shotgun within limits of refuge	50
Joseph Scheim, 404 Wash. Rd., Sayreville	Shotgun within limits of refuge	50
Philip Wyman, Ridgeway Trailer Pk., Ridgeway	Uncased rifle	100
		Prob.
Donald Braddock, Ridgeway Trailer Pk., Ridgeway	Uncased rifle	20
George Greene, 601 Lake St., Lakehurst	Uncased weapon	100
Alfred W. Stretch, Rt. 49, Cumberland	Hunt no license	20
Patrick Lee, 312 S. 3rd St., Millville	Kill protected bird	20
Lulie Loving, Main St., Pt. Morris	Procure license wrongfully	Jail
George Lopez, Penn Ave., Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20
		Prob.
George Lopez, Penn Ave., Millville	Hunt no license	20
		Prob.
George Lopez, Penn Ave., Millville	Illegal missile	100
		Prob.
George Lopez, Penn Ave., Millville	Hunt deer closed season	100
		Prob.
George Lopez, Penn Ave., Millville	Hunt aid of lights	20
		Prob.
Alfred Mercusi, 621 Broadway, Woodcliff Lk.	Uncased weapon	100
Geo. J. Matalavage, 69 Wash. Ave., Kearny	Uncased weapon	100
Maurice Dessel, 47½ Guilden, N. Brunswick	Loaded gun in auto	20
Joseph Surman, 309 Cedar St., South Amboy	Illegal poss. deer	100
Joseph Dressler, 21 Ransome Pl., Plainfield	Poss. deer closed season	100
Zolton Nagy, 684 Colgate Ave., Perth Amboy	Ducks after hours	20
Thomas Nagy, 394 So. Pine Ave., Morgan	Ducks after hours	20
Robt. Jessen, 321 Kirkland Rd., Perth Amboy	Ducks after hours	20
Robert Pierce, 181 Market St., Perth Amboy	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. Reh fuss, 570 Ridgeway Ave., South Amboy	Black duck over limit	20
Wm. Reh fuss, 570 Ridgeway Ave., South Amboy	Ducks over limit	20
Thomas Rossi, Jr., 872 Old Ridge Tpk., Old Bridge	Uncased weapon	100
Henry Lott, 226 E. Broadway, Salem	Illegal firearm	20
Joseph E. Fair, 109 Eaton Rd., Pennsville	Hunt closed season	20
Joseph E. Fair, 109 Eaton Rd., Pennsville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Joseph E. Fair, 109 Eaton Rd., Pennsville	Illegal weapon	20
Joseph E. Fair, 109 Eaton Rd., Pennsville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Jos. P. Bottazzi, 256 Pompton Ave., Cedar Grove	Discharge firearm	20
Edward Salamon, 4 Oak Ridge Rd., Clifton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Harry Harth, 677 Montgomery St., Jersey City	Illegal firearm	20
Sas Mihaly, Ringwood Ave., Ringwood	Gun on Sunday	20
August Pleger, Jr., 126 A Poplar St., Jersey City	Illegal firearm	20
Raymond Wright, Rt. 23, Oak Ridge	Loaded gun in auto	20
Gordon Green, 1204 Hance Bridge Rd., Millville	False information	20
Roland Scheeler, 1201 Harding Hwy., Mays Landing	Poss. untagged deer	100
Henry Rodio, Egg Harbor Rd., Rosedale	Illegal poss. buckshot	100
Rudolph Nell, 3rd., 2572 Pine St., Germania	Illegal poss. deer	100

Defendant

Offense

Penalty

Rosario Ciulla, Main and Elmer Rd., Vineland	Fail to display tag	5
Anthony Chiappine, 443 3rd St., Hammonton	Poss. of untagged deer	100
John Baptistella, River Rd., Montville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Hector Cruz, 608 Adams Ave., Woodbine	Loaded gun in auto	20
Frederick Cebhart, R.D. 1, Blairstown	Hunt no license	20
Herman Terpetra, R.D. 1, Blairstown	Hunt no license	20
Joseph Higgins, 3208 Pleasant Ave., Weehawken	Hunt no license	20
Charles Tenkins, 3208 Pleasant, Weehawken	Hunt no license	20
John Stickle, 380 Schuyler Ave., Kearny	Illegal poss. shotgun	20
Peter Plikaytis, 751 Harrison Ave., Harrison	Illegal poss. shotgun	20
Jos. Vacarella, 400 St. Louis Ave., Egg Harbor City	Illegal poss. deer	100
John Miles, 5817 Belmar Terr., Philadelphia, Pa.	Hunt from power boat	20
Thomas Mercer, 409 Toll House La., Moorestown	Procure license wrongfully	100
Richard Bonham, R.D. 1, Bridgeton	Pheasant closed season	20
Nathenial Bell, R.D. 1, Cedarville	Illegal missile	100
Nicholas Pindale, 13 N. Valley Ave., Vineland	Tag not displayed	5
Norbert Ratajczak, 16 Franklin Ave., Harrison	Loaded gun in auto	20
Eli Hager, Little York	Shoot a doe deer	100
Henry Moser, Phillipsburg	Attempt to take doe deer	100
Byron De Long, 67 Rose St., Phillipsburg	Poss. doe deer	100
Michael Imperatore, 343 Wash. Ave., Egg Harbor City	Illegal poss. deer	100
Paul Fanslau, 339 Norfolk Ave., Egg Harbor City	Illegal poss. deer	100
Charles Nunn, Lamington Rd., Somerville	Hunt no license	20
Steve Jordan, Jr., Elmer Ave., Bernardsville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Curtis W. Graham, Lyons Rd., Liberty Corner	Illegal firearm	20
Robt. Farneski, 15 Ivanhoe Ave., Somerville	Illegal poss. deer	100
Irving Arntz, Jr., Old Turnpike Rd., North Branch	Illegal missile	100
Sam Williams, 181 Seamon St., North Brunswick	Tag not displayed	5
Angelo Greco, Brotherhood Rd., Nixon	Tag not displayed	5
Andrew LoBue, 1750 E. 2nd St., Scotch Plains	Tag not displayed	5
Joseph J. Kpof, Rt. 202, Somerville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Joseph J. Kpof, Rt. 202, Somerville	Illegal firearm	20
Rudolph Cammorota, 1014 Salem Ave., Hillside	Loaded gun in auto	20
Richard Christiansen, Wash Valley Rd., Martinsville	Tag not displayed	5
Patrick Russell, 14 S. 5th St., Harrison	Loaded gun in auto	20
Larry Mayle, 622 4th Ave., Elizabeth	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Lee, 291 Wheton St., Jersey City	Loaded gun in auto	20
Donald Damato, 1610 Clinton Ave., South Plainfield	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Jerry Valenta, 514 E. 76th St., New York City	Illegal poss. deer	100
Dominick Calabria, 476 Ocean Ave., Jersey City	Loaded gun in auto	20
Dominick Calabria, 476 Ocean Ave., Jersey City	Shoot from auto	20
John Sapone, 725 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Sapone, 725 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst	Shoot from auto	20
Samuel Beavers, R.D. 3, Rt. 28, Somerville	Discharge firearm across road	20
Sam LiMandri, 83 Tiffany Blvd., Newark	Illegal poss. deer	100
Michael Sasso, Jr., 31 E. Broad St., Iselin	Loaded gun in auto	20
Michael Sasso, Jr., 31 E. Broad St., Iselin	Hunt aid of lights	20
Wm. J. Nekinnell, 158 Sparta Ave., Newton	Discharge of firearm upon road	20
Charles Sandgran, R.F.D. 2, Cape May	Hunt closed season	20
Henry Milligan, 368 Grant St., Cape May	Hunt closed season	20
Wm. Milligan, 368 Grant St., Cape May	Hunt closed season	20
Ralph Lindquist, Jr., 179 Chestnut, Boonton	Tag not displayed	5
Gabriel Pettirato, 267 Woodlawn Ave., Jersey City	Poss. goose closed	20
James Lenhart, 1207 Foster Ave., South Plainfield	Loaded gun in auto	20
Russell Sigars, R.D. 1, Salem	Illegal missile	100
Chester Owens, 3 Hogan Lane, Salem	Hunt closed season	20
Anthony Raticar, 208 Dickson Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20

. . . Violators Roundup

Kenneth Shinn, Rt. 130, Yardville	Illegal poss. deer	100
Lawrence Blakeslu, 13 E. Washington St., Fieldsboro	Illegal poss. deer	100
Jon A. Nordberg, N. Delsea Drive., Newfield	Uncased firearm	100
Jon A. Nordberg, N. Delsea Drive., Newfield	Hunt no license	20
Jon A. Nordberg, N. Delsea Drive., Newfield	Hunt on Sunday	20
Eric A. Nordberg, Jr., 434 Windsor Dr., Bellmawr	Uncased firearm	100
Eric A. Nordberg, Jr., 434 Windsor Dr., Bellmawr	Hunt aid of lights	20
Eric A. Nordberg, Jr., 434 Windsor Dr., Bellmawr	Hunt on Sunday	20
V. J. Lindquist, 2237 Penn St., Merchantville	Uncased weapon	100
V. J. Lindquist, 2237 Penn St., Merchantville	Hunt aid of lights	20
V. J. Lindquist, 2237 Penn St., Merchantville	Hunt on Sunday	20
Geo. W. Sloan, So. Delsea Dr., Millville	Hunt deer closed season	100
Geo. W. Sloan, So. Delsea Dr., Millville	Hunt deer at night	100
Geo. W. Sloan, So. Delsea Dr., Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Alice Franks, Mt. Airy-Harbourton Rd., Lambertville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Fred Ablett, 451 N. 5th St., Lindenwold	Loaded gun in auto	20
Charles E. Moffett, 435 Engleside Ave., Beach Haven	Duck over limit	20
Glenn E. Werts, 513 E. Green Tree Rd., Blackwood	Kill protected bird	20
Richard Robinson, 5605 Ventnor Ave., Ventnor	Illegal poss. deer	100
Donald Thompson, Burke Rd., Box 245, Jackson	Loaded gun in auto	20
Paul Gayzik, 22 Broad St., Allentown	Illegal firearm	20
Vincent Albarran, R.D. 1, Box 220, Farmingdale	Illegal missile	100
Wm. Pompliano, 225 Retford Ave., Cranford	Fail to display tag	5
Hans Sorensen, Rt. 206, Bordentown	Fail to display tag	5
Theodore Groff, 215 Hawthorn Ave., Pt. Pleasant Beach	Fail to display tag	5
Jos. T. Crowley, 1504 Little Hill Rd., Pt. Pleasant Boro.	Fail to display tag	5
Donald LaBedz 503 Dock St., Union Beach	Loaded gun in auto	20
Jos. Coriaggio, 602 Monmouth Ave., Bradley Beach	Illegal poss. deer	100
Harold H. Foulks, Jr., Hopping Rd., Belford	Illegal firearm	20
Donald LaBetz, 503 Dock St., Union Beach	Illegal firearm	20
Andrew Kockis, Jr., Washington Rd., Rocky Hill	Loaded gun in auto	20
Jos. J. Keks, Chesterfield Rd., Crosswicks	Uncased gun	100
Steve P. Matuska, 1942 N. Olden Ave., Trenton	Fail to display tag	5
Theodore Pick, 92 7th Ave., Newark	Illegal poss. deer	100

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