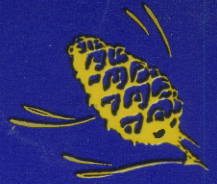


New Jersey

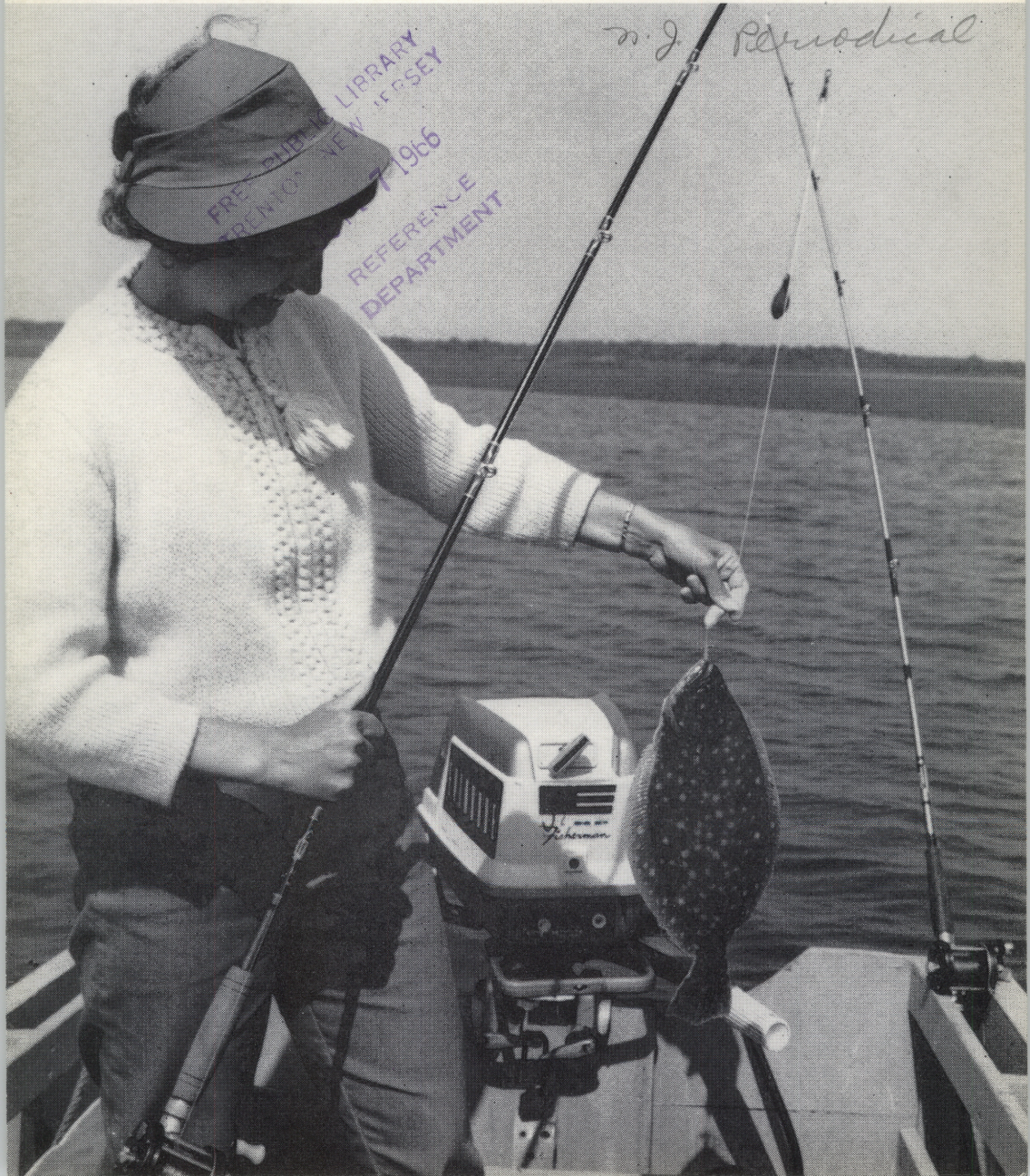
Outdoors



Vol. 17, No. 1

Division of Fish and Game

July, 1966



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All for You

A resume of the programs and plans of the Department and Division designed to provide better hunting and fishing and natural resource use

By L. G. MacNamara,
Director

The Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development has been interested in the land and water areas of this state for many years. Because of the small size of New Jersey, we have felt the impact of human populations and their resultant pressure upon natural resources sooner than in states having a larger land area. Fish and wildlife showed the detrimental effect of man's encroachment early in the century and action was instituted to offset the diminishing populations by means of fish hatcheries, game farms, law enforcement and, finally, by land and water acquisitions to be followed by management and research.

Programs

Programs dealing with fish and wildlife on agricultural and non-agricultural lands, soil and water conservation, pollution abatement, water supply, natural beauty,

coastal wet lands, estuaries, and offshore waters have been under way for some time. The Fish and Game Council and the Commissioner of Conservation and Economic Development, working in unison, have recognized that there is a great deal of merit in these going projects. As a part of long-time planning these programs are being evaluated with the intent of modernizing and applying the results of research performed in previous years.

Land Acquisition

An over-shadowing consideration is the fact that the human population of New Jersey is approaching 7,000,000 persons. Mankind has a long history of being a threat to other forms of life. Man has obliterated, altered, or severely diminished environments. It is imperative that sufficient land and water containing adequate environment or having the

Continued on page 14

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New Jersey *Outdoors*

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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Fur, Fin and Campfire	Inside Back Cover

Cover—"Summer Flounder"—Milt Rosko

June Rosko has just swung aboard this tasty summer flounder, or fluke, which she tied into while trolling in water barely three feet deep. The fish was taken on a strip of fresh squid with a small spinner just ahead of the bait. For more information on trolling for fluke by Milt Rosko see page 3.

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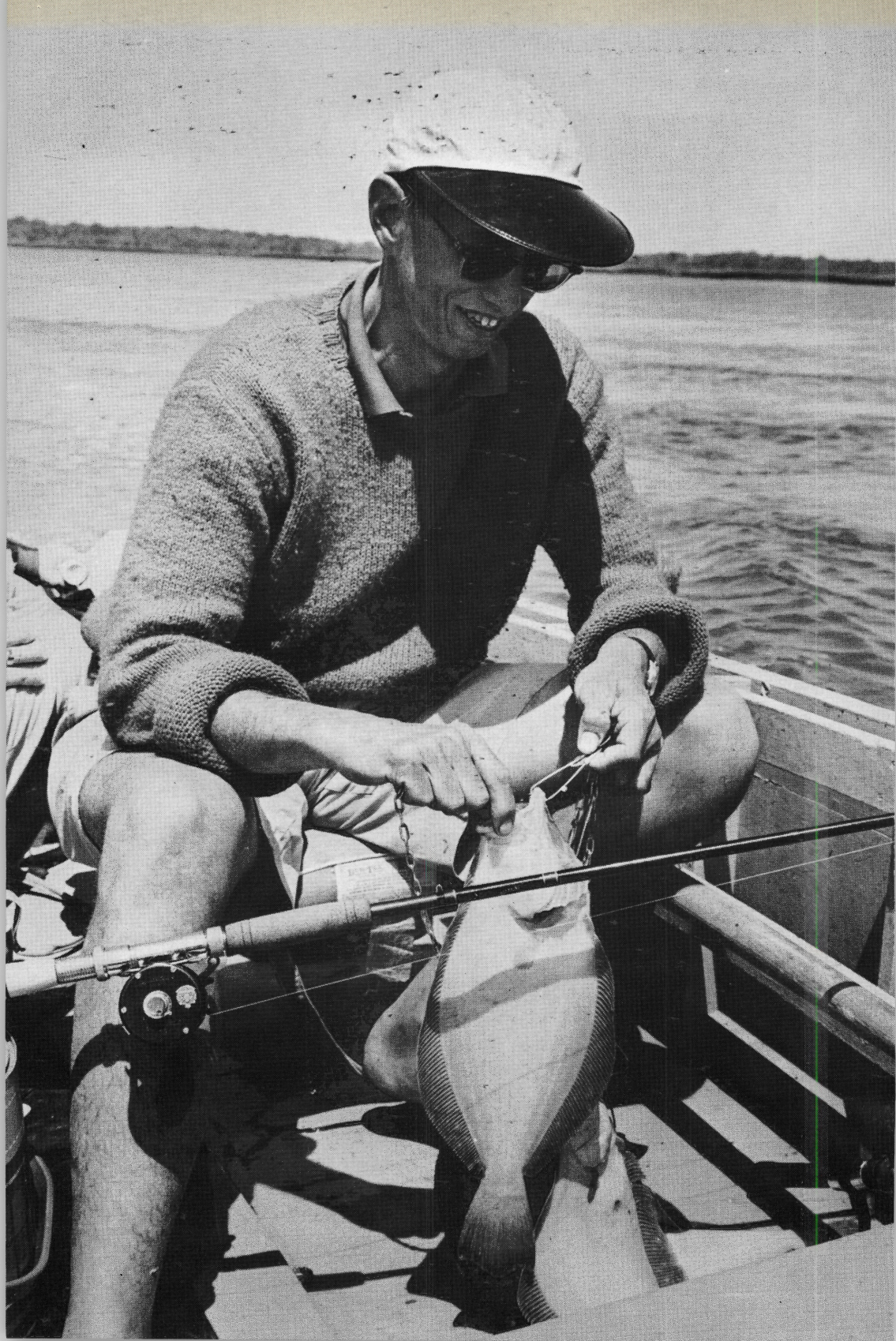
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Art Cone, noted columnist of the Long Branch Daily Record, puts a nice fluke onto his stringer. It was taken while trolling a live salt water killie bait

Try Trolling For Fluke

by Milt Rosko

Photographs by the Author

Summer flounders, popularly called fluke and flatfish by many anglers, are perhaps one of the most sought after salt water bottom feeders found along the Jersey coast.

A few years back we had a couple of rather lean years with the flatties, but last year they made quite a comeback. Indeed, it was like old times along the coast, with many fine catches of these tasty summer flounders.

The Fluke

Fluke are a species which at times lie quietly in the sand waiting for a meal to be swept past. But, they are often very active too, moving about looking for a meal. Often this quest for food will take them right in the shallows along the marsh banks,

where they'll chase baitfish much like a striper or small blue.

Over the years anglers have found that drifting produced far better results than while fishing from an anchored boat. A boat drifting along with the tide covered more area, and as a result the bait was more apt to pass a fluke than were it to remain stationary.

But there's a better way of catching fluke, especially for anglers who do their fluking inshore, where the water is relatively shallow, and providing they do their fishing from a small boat.

Effective

We're speaking of trolling for fluke. Yes, you may never have read much about trolling, but it's an extremely effective way to

. . . Trolling For Fluke

catch these bottom feeders. Naturally, it would be impractical to troll aboard a big charter or party boat, but for the fellow with an outboard rig it's a natural, as it lets him cover two to three times the area covered by drifting.

During last summer's fluke run we trolled at quite a few widely separated spots and enjoyed remarkably good fluking whenever we put our lines in the water. The techniques we used in Cape May worked equally well in Sandy

Hook Bay, as did they in the Manasquan River, and most everywhere else we trolled.

The Rig

The rig used for trolling is much the same as one you might be using at the present time for drifting. We make ours up by first tying a No. 4 three-way swivel to the end of our light monofilament line. Onto one eye of the swivel a 6- to 8-inch piece of 12-pound test monofilament is tied. A loop is made in the end of the mono, onto which is slipped a bank style sinker ranging in

A small outboard boat such as this may be rented almost anywhere along the Jersey coast. It's nice and roomy, and perfect for fluke trolling



weight from 1 to 4 ounces, depending on the depth of the water and tide condition where we plan to fish. The deeper the water and faster the tide, the heavier the sinker.

Hooks

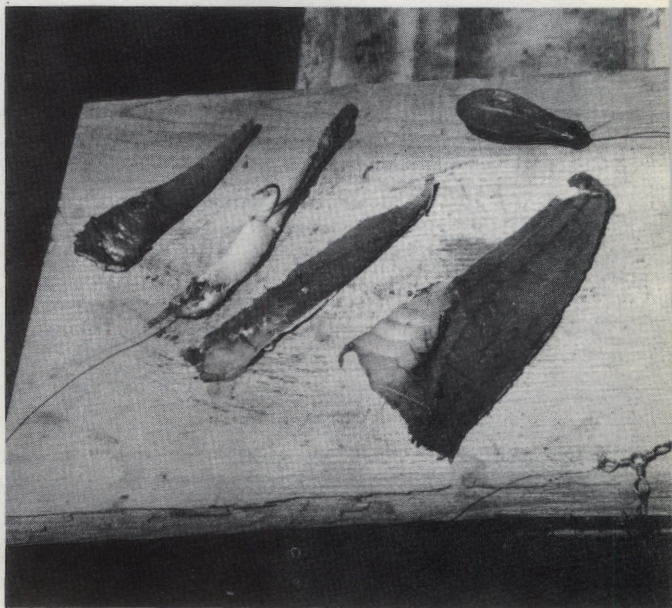
Onto the remaining eye of the swivel tie a 30- to 36-inch piece of 20-pound test nylon leader material. Use either a Claw or Beak style hook if using live minnows or killies, and a Carlisle style tandem bait saver hook if you're using spearing, sand eels, or strips

ahead of the hook will be a bit of attraction which brings strikes from fluke that might miss the bait alone. Always make certain the baits lie flat on the hook, so that they don't spin. Live baits such as minnows should be hooked through the lips so they swim in a lifelike manner while being trolled.

Rod and Line

To get maximum enjoyment from fluke trolling we'd recommend using this rig with a light popping or bay outfit. A rod I've

Most any fish can be cut into strips for bait. Sea robin belly and fluke belly baits are favored as they are tough. Cut baits thin so they flutter attractively when being trolled

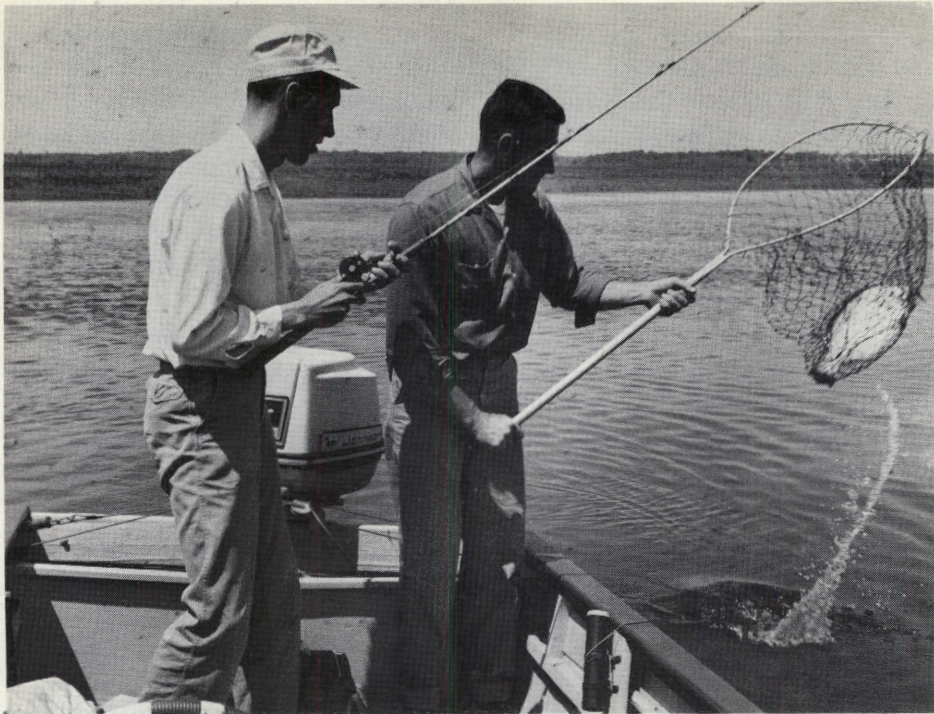


of squid or fluke belly as bait. Hook sizes range from 4/0 through 6/0, depending on the size fluke in residence.

A Spinner

If the water is a bit dirty the addition of a small spinner just

found to my liking is little more than an overgrown fresh water bait casting rod with a stiffish tip. On it I mount a small salt water level wind reel that is loaded with either 15- or 20-pound test monofilament line. The outfit proves a



Always use a net while landing fluke, as they'll often shake free if you try to lift them aboard. Here's George Cornish netting a nice fluke which was hooked by the author while trolling an estuary near Avalon

... Trolling For Fluke

barrel of fun on even a one pound flounder, and when you hang a doormat fluke weighing 5 pounds or more in some estuary you've really got your hands full.

Where

Trolling works best in water ranging from three to upwards of ten feet in depth, although fluke can be landed while trolling in deeper water, but this requires heavier sinkers to keep the bait on the bottom.

How

Trolling is accomplished by simply letting out 40 to 50 feet

of line, and moving back and forth over bottom where most anglers usually drift for fluke. Troll with the tide, against it and across it, always varying your pattern so as to cover as much bottom with your rig as possible. Check your baits frequently, as by covering so much area you're bound to pick up seaweed once in a while.

The Shallows

Don't be afraid to move into water only a few feet deep. Quite often during the warm summer months the fluke move into extremely shallow water. In fact, I've frequently had my propeller churn up the bottom, as the water

was so shallow, yet strikes came fast and furious in water barely three feet deep!

It is evident that fluke move into the shallows to feed on the plentiful supply of spearing, sand eels, killies, and the fry of other species, as well as the abundant supply of grass shrimp.

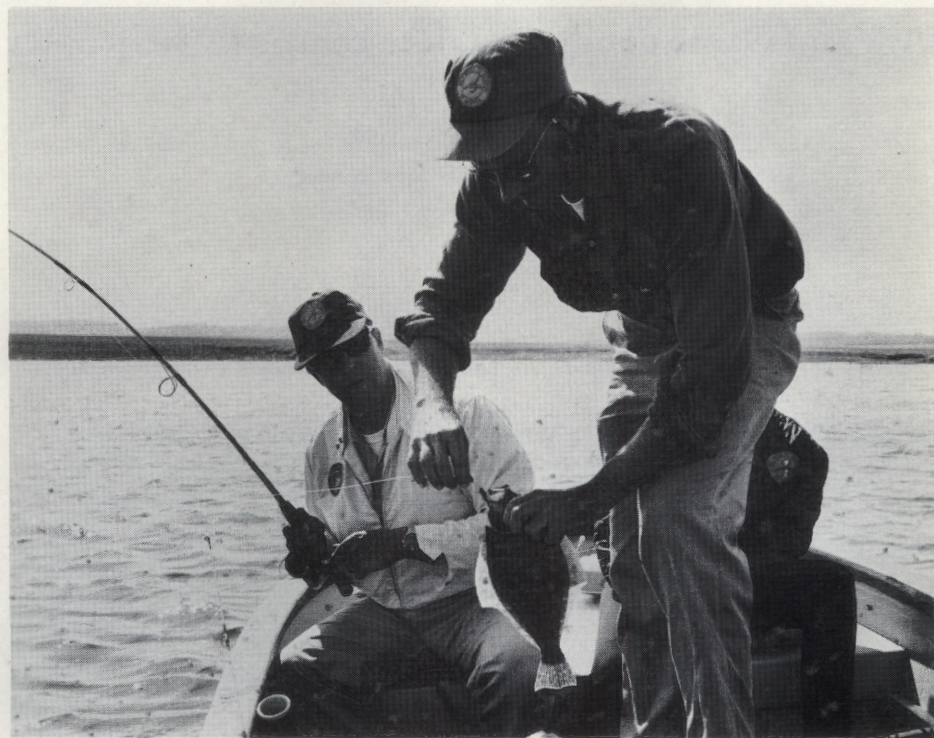
We've found that in deep water the water temperature is often

the availability of food, is more to their liking.

Not Spooky

On numerous occasions we've hooked fluke a scant dozen feet from the boat, which proved to our satisfaction that they are by no means spooked by the quiet purr of a small outboard.

This summer, instead of drifting, make certain to give trolling



George Cornish unbooks a typical summer flounder from the waters of Cape May County for Angler's News columnist Mark Sosin, who coaxed the flatfish to his hook while trolling a bait of sea robin belly

much lower than in the shallows. When an influx of cold water moves in it often moves the fluke into the shallows, as here the warmer water temperatures, plus

for fluke a try. You might just watch the boats who are drifting nearby. We're certain you'll be enjoying more action than they are.

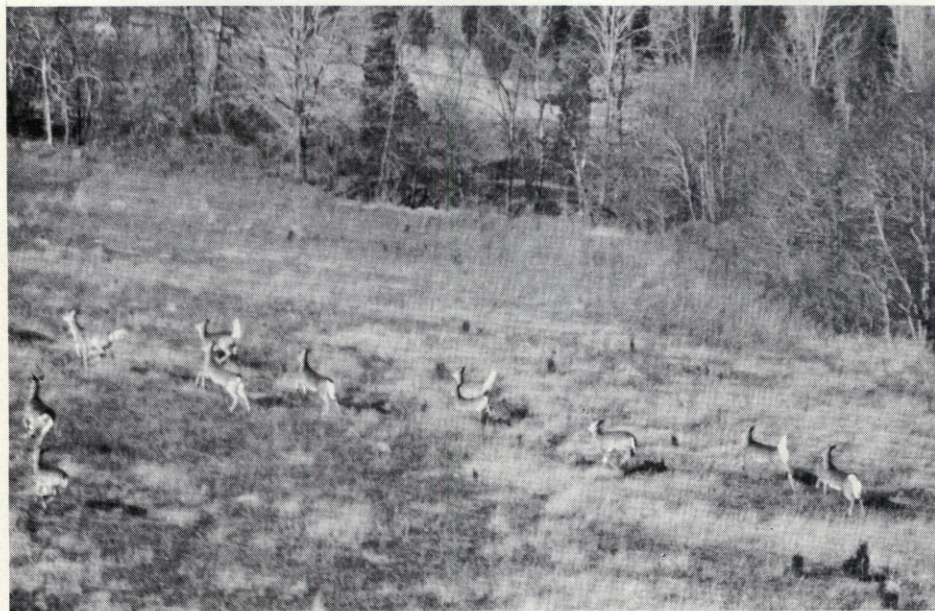
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How Many Deer?

To answer this question, and obtain sound data for deer management practices, the Division of Fish and Game conducts a deer census by helicopter

By Robert E. Mangold,
Bureau of Wildlife Management
Photographs by the author

From the air deer show up to be counted. Deer as seen from the 'copter



*G. P. Howard,
foreground and
R. E. Mangold, of the
Bureau of Wildlife
Management, spent
approximately 56 hours
of flying time in the
helicopter during
the deer census*



A winter count of deer in the northern counties of Sussex, Warren, Morris, Somerset, Hunterdon, and Mercer was conducted this year in late January and February by the Bureau of Wildlife Management, under P. R. Project W-45-R. A total of about 24,500 deer were estimated to be in those six counties at the time of the census.

This census, originated in 1959, and later modified and improved, consists of a complete count of all deer found on each of 166 sample plots. These plots, selected in 1962, are each one mile long and a half mile wide. To count the deer, two observers fly over the plot in a helicopter and cover the area systematically at speeds varying from

5 to 20 m.p.h. We feel that a more accurate count of deer is obtained in this way than was possible when each plot was driven by 25 to 30 men on foot.

Total costs are less, even though helicopter rental is \$75.00 to \$85.00 per hour, than cost of using a ground crew. With the helicopter a maximum of 26 plots were checked in a day, while the ground crew covered only 4 per day. There were 33 plots in Sussex County, 22 in Warren County, 49 in Morris county, 20 in Somerset County, 29 in Hunterdon County, and 13 in Mercer County; these 166 plots were checked in approximately 56 hours of flying time by G. P. Howard and R. E. Mangold of the Bureau of Wildlife Management,

. . . How Many Deer

flying in a Bell G2A2 helicopter rented from the New Jersey Helicopter Airways.

Snow

The census was made during periods when there was a complete snow cover, and when winds were less than 15 knots. In 1966, snow

in locating deer, or in determining areas where no deer are present.

The entire census area was estimated to contain about 2,121 square miles of potential deer range and to have about 24,500 deer in February, 1966, or about 11.5 per square mile over the entire area. In the last census, conducted in 1963, a total of about

Table 1. 1966 Deer Population Estimates, by County

County	Year	# of Plots	# of Deer	Mean # Deer per Sq. Mi.	Sq. Mi. of Deer Range	Estimated Deer Population
Hunterdon	1966	29	227	15.7	425	6,656
	1963*		219	14.9		6,325
	1962*		232	16.0		6,811
Mercer	1966	13	128	19.7	120	2,363
	1963		159	24.5		2,920
	1962		111	17.1		2,040
Somerset	1966	20	119	11.9	295	3,510
	1963		196	7.8		2,305
	1962		88	8.8		2,598
Warren	1966	22	190	17.3	350	6,045
	1963		175	15.4		5,395
	1962		163	14.8		5,187
Sussex	1966	33	115	7.0	510	3,555
	1963		97	6.1		3,090
	1962		73	4.4		2,257
Morris	1966	49	135	5.5	421	2,320
	1963		170	6.8		2,855
	1962		149	6.1		2,562
Total	1966	166	914	11.5	2,121	24,449
	1963		1,016	10.8		22,890
	1962		816	10.1		21,455

* 1963 and 1962 data as reported in Statistical Report No. 36

conditions were regarded as excellent, ranging from about four to ten inches. Snow aids in at least two ways; it provides a background against which deer are much more easily observed, and fresh snow is a good tracking medium. The tracks are not used to count deer, but do aid materially

22,900 deer were estimated, and the 1962 estimate was about 21,500 (see Table 1).

Deer Area

In Table 2 an estimate is given of the percentage of non-urban area occupied by deer. This estimate was made by using the number of plots containing deer

in each county, divided by the number of plots censused. This may not fairly represent total area which deer occupy, as in each county, there were annual changes among plots. In addition the observers noted several plots in each county where deer were observed immediately adjacent to plot boundaries, with no deer found in those plots.

Hunterdon

It is estimated that there were about 6,656 deer in Hunterdon County in February, 1966, based on census data of 15.66 deer per square mile, and 425 square miles of deer range. In 1963, the popu-

lation estimate was 6,325. Table 2 indicated that the percentage of potential deer range has increased slightly over that of 1963.

It is estimated that there were about 3,510 deer in Somerset County at the time of the census, or 11.90 deer per square mile. In 1963 the population was 2,305. Table 2 indicates that the percentage of potential deer range was unchanged from 1963.

It is estimated that there were about 3,555 deer in Sussex County at the time of the census, or 6.97

Table 2. Estimated percentage of non-urban area occupied by deer by county and year

County	1962*	1963*	1966
Hunterdon	48.3	41.4	44.8
Mercer	46.2	46.2	30.6
Somerset	55.1	40.0	40.0
Warren	59.1	54.5	63.6
Sussex	21.3	30.3	33.3
Morris	38.8	26.5	30.6
Area Mean	42.5	38.0	39.2

* 1963 and 1962 data from Table 2, Statistical Report No. 36

lation estimate was 6,325. Table 2 indicated that the percentage of potential deer range has increased slightly over that of 1963.

It is estimated that there were about 2,363 deer in Mercer County at the time of the census, or 19.69 deer per square mile. In 1963 the population was estimated at 2,920. Table 2 indicates that the percentage of potential deer range decreased below that of 1963.

It is estimated that there were

per square mile. In 1963 the population was estimated at 3,090. Table 2 indicates that the percentage of potential deer range increased slightly over that of 1963.

Morris

It is estimated that there were about about 2,320 deer in Morris County at the time of the census, or 5.51 deer per square mile. In 1963 the population was estimated at 2,855. Table 2 indicates that the percentage of potential deer

. . . How Many Deer?

range increased slightly over that of 1963, but that the total population has dropped is evident from Table 1. It was noticed from our aerial census in this county that

census, and county and total populations as calculated by subtracting the total reported legal deer kill from the calculated minimum fall population (see Table 3).

It should be pointed out that the minimum working fall popu-

Table 3. Comparison of helicopter deer population estimates with calculated estimates based on reported deer kill

County	Fall, 1965 Min. Pop.	1965 Kill	Jan. 1, 1966 Min. Pop.	Helicopter Census	% of Min. Pop.
Hunterdon	6,936	1,067	5,869	6,656	113.4
Mercer	1,659	270	1,389	2,363	170.1
Somerset	2,635	380	2,255	3,510	155.7
Warren	5,197	718	4,479	6,045	135.0
Sussex	4,505	609	3,896	3,555	91.2
Morris	4,143	590	3,553	2,320	65.3
Totals	25,075	3,634	21,441	24,449	114.0

increased housing has caused and will probably increasingly continue to cause further restriction of potential deer range in this county.

Of interest is a comparison between county and total populations as determined by the helicopter

lation estimate is based only on the legal harvest of deer; accidentally or illegally killed deer and deer killed under special permit are not included in these calculations. This minimum working population is calculated by using all



Snow provides a background against which deer are more easily observed, even in the woods and brush



Wild game reacts variously to the intrusion of the helicopter.

Notice the deer lying down, apparently unalarmed

legally reported buck deer as a base and computing the number of adult bucks as determined by age ratios obtained by Bureau personnel during the regular firearm deer season. This adult buck deer population is used as a base to compute the adult doe deer population, using yearling doe and yearling buck ratios as well as yearling doe and older doe ratios. Fawn production is also computed using the adult doe population as a base, and separating the yearling does (last year's fawns) from the older does, and applying the rate of reproduction to each segment of the doe herd, by region.

This calculation is termed "minimum" because no consideration is given, in these calculations, to other than legal harvest deer. If some realistic consideration were applied to the other-than-legal "harvest" of deer, the calculated

fall population would be increased by some undetermined amount. However, we feel we are on a solid footing by using only known facts and calling the calculated figure a "minimum working fall population." As indicated in Table 3, there are some discrepancies between the calculated minimum estimates and the helicopter census estimates. There are several possible explanations for these differences and we are interested in finding out the true reasons. For the present, we feel there is reasonably good agreement in region-wide totals.

Harvest

Spring population in these six counties are fairly high, and in some areas are probably too high. Serious consideration should be given to a reasonable harvest of antlerless deer to prevent another Harbourton incident. #

. . . All For You

Continued from C-2

potential for environmental development be preserved to continue to support the resource of fish and wildlife in its many categories. To date, considerable progress has been made in this direction and the acquisition of land and water has been accelerated through the Green Acres Program. These newly acquired areas as well as those previously purchased are subject to multiple use for the benefit of a large segment of our citizens.

Green Acres

As of this time, 12,118 acres of land and water have been acquired through the Green Acres Program and placed under the jurisdiction of the Division of Fish and Game. Some of this acreage will be available to the licensed hunter and fisherman during the 1966-67 fiscal year. Many more acres are needed before an adequate area in public ownership will reach an aggregate sufficient to serve all our sportsmen and allow proper management of wildlife populations.

Lakes and Impoundments

Excellent progress has been made in the acquisition of lakes. These state-owned lakes include six impoundments in Cape May, three lakes in Cumberland County, two in Gloucester County, one in Camden County, one in Mercer County, one in Hunterdon County,

one in Monmouth County, and seven in Ocean County. Construction is contemplated on a new lake in Ocean County and plans are under way for five lakes in Monmouth and Mercer counties. Additionally, we have Spruce Run Reservoir, Lake Wawayanda, and Sheppard's Lake. Round Valley Reservoir is filling. Tocks Island Reservoir is nearing reality. Many sites for future lake construction are in state ownership. The future of the fresh water fisherman looks favorable.

Wet Lands

Additional coastal wet land areas were purchased during the past fiscal year to insure that these important ecological regions will continue to contribute to our estuarine and offshore fisheries. It is important from the economic and recreational standpoint that these areas remain free of pollution and be protected from radical and adverse man-made changes.

Fisheries Research

The Commercial Fisheries Act has made it possible to embark upon a research project on shad, striped bass, and menhaden interrelationships in Delaware Bay. Further work of this nature is contemplated under the Anadromous Fisheries Act recently passed by Congress. The substantial research and development projects that have been operating under the Dingell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson Acts are being continued as they had been in the past.

The drought of the past four years has shown that the citizens of New Jersey and their welfare are dependent upon the natural resource of clean water to a degree not heretofore realized. Our Pollution Unit has been especially active

that removed or substantially reduced the cause of pollution.

Wildlife

Wildlife populations remain in good supply and plans are directed to the maintenance of this resource. Various species of wild-



—Harry Grosch

Excellent progress has been made in the acquisition of lakes

in dealing with cases of flagrant pollution wherever fish and game laws were applicable. This has been done in cooperation with other state agencies, individuals, and industries. Success was not limited to the conviction of the polluter but, more important, corrective measures were instituted

life are being evaluated on an economic basis. It is interesting and valuable to have learned during the past year that our deer herd has an annual value of \$5 million. There is reason to believe that some of our other game species will equal or surpass this economic value of our deer herd. #

KBF 828

KBF 828 is the call sign assigned to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, Trenton, by the Federal Communication Committee.

By William P. Coffin
Chief Conservation Officer

Photographs by Harry Grosch

"KBF 828, New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, Trenton, on the air and standing by." Those words are spoken into a microphone each work day morning at 9:00 o'clock. They are not picked up by radio receivers in every one of the 21 counties. However, that transmission is heard by other base transmitters at Lake Hopatcong, Pine

Beach, and Mays Landing located in Division Headquarters of the New Jersey Forest Fire Service. Personnel in those offices rebroadcast Fish and Game messages to conservation officers in patrol cars or coastal patrol boats.

Radio telephone equipment operated by the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game is integrated with a contract negotiated by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and Motorola Electronics, Inc. It is a rental and maintainance contract which supplies 4 base stations, 50 mobile units, and 6 portable sets. A separate radio frequency is assigned to the Division which permits uninterrupted transmissions when one of the other Department radio systems is also using the air.

Expansion

This medium of communication is presently assigned to the law enforcement unit of the Division. It should be expanded to the management bureaus and research lab-



Chief Coffin at the set in Trenton

oratories. Recently, one of the conservation officers was investigating a fish kill of considerable size. It occurred in Mercer County, which has but one officer assigned. During the time of his investigation there was a team of fisheries biologists working in Mercer County not ten miles distant from

installed in the patrol cars as a tool for enforcement. It provided a path of communication for the officer from the field to headquarters. Often, forced to work alone on deer jacking patrols late at night, it is his only crutch to seek assistance from neighboring officers to block fleeing violators.



Radios in patrol cars are primarily for enforcement. C. O. Hutchison

the affected stream. There was no direct means of communicating his need for assistance to that team of biologists. Radio patrol cars adjacent to Mercer County were involved in duties negating any possibility of dispatching them to alert the fisheries biologists.

Primarily, radio equipment was

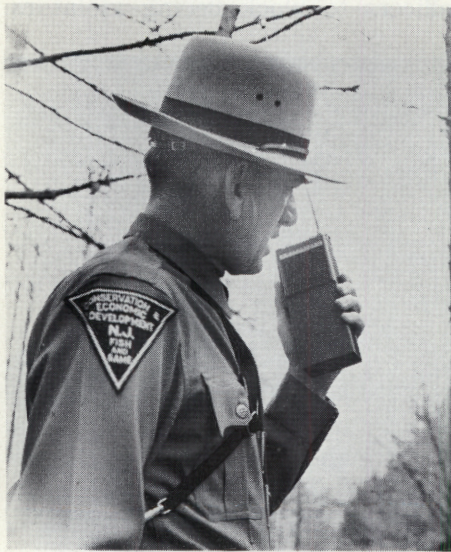
Radio has brought help to him in time of injury and attack. But the fish and game radio serves the people of New Jersey who have no knowledge that there is a Division of Fish and Game.

During Fires

Personnel of forest fire Headquarters use the fish and game frequency and its conservation

. . . KBF 828

officers during emergency fire situations. Through the fish and game radio, residents of danger areas have been evacuated or warned of conditions that threaten their lives or property. Conservation officers



C. O. Aber with portable radio unit

have acted as guides leading evacuees to safe areas; with their knowledge of woods and fields they have guided fire fighting equipment to positions advantageous to fire wardens; they have also, on request, delivered needed fire equipment to the fire lines.

Prevention

Prompt use of radio telephone in the patrol car prevented an attempt at suicide. Conservation officer Harrison, Ocean County, encountered an individual who had led a rubber hose from the exhaust pipe of his vehicle into the car

and sealed the windows. The officer and his deputy were driven off by gun when they tried to thwart the attempt but they did disconnect the hose. The man drove off in his car. By radio, Officer Harrison was able to have a telephone message placed to local and state police who were successful in erecting a road block and apprehending the individual.

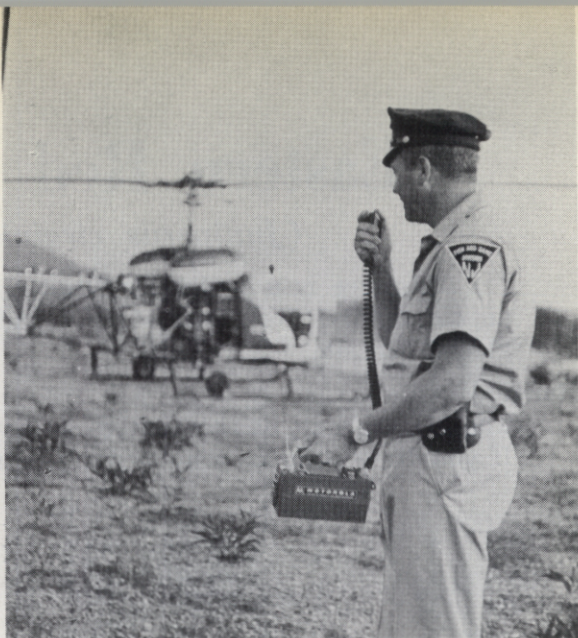
Coastal Patrol

The Division's coastal patrol boats are now equipped with mobile radio telephone units tuned to the frequency assigned land based officers patrol cars. This communication link plugs what has been a serious weakness in enforcement. It is now possible for shore based patrols to keep under surveillance trawlers or clambers operating in closed waters and advise coastal patrol boats of the locality and direction of movement. Illegal netting operations by trawlers have been successfully observed from small single engine planes or helicopters and a detailed report of those operations transmitted to coastal patrol boats by portable radios.

Delaware Bay

Radio plays an important role in water safety on Delaware Bay. Commercial net fishermen are required to lift their nets at 2:00 p.m. Saturday and not set the nets again until midnight Sunday. This particular type fishery is one which uses small boats. Wind and wave action on the Bay can pre-

The land based conservation officers assist the coastal patrol in enforcement of the marine fishing laws. C. O. Mulvey



sent hazardous conditions to these fishermen. Coastal patrol boats are directed to observe and report water conditions Saturday mornings. This message picked up by land based conservation officers is posted at the most used commercial docks. When, in the opinion of our experienced boat captains, water conditions are dangerous, nets are neither lifted nor tended until Monday morning.

Assistance

During March of this year two men operating nets in an illegal manner threatened a coastal patrol crew and then ran up a small creek to escape apprehension. The draft of the division boat did not allow it to enter the creek in pursuit. A radio call for help brought six conservation officers into the area. They commandeered a small boat and apprehended the men. Just one more example of efficient co-operative enforcement made possible through radio.

The Division radio network is a vital aid for the administrative section. Conservation officers are contacted while on daily patrols and supply answers to innumerable questions from the public who solicit information on hunting and fishing conditions in specific areas. During April the office staff was waiting to receive radio advice that the first catch of shad in the Delaware River on rod and line had been authenticated.

Radio telephone as a tool for efficient administration, management and enforcement is a must. The present equipment allows many roads of communication: headquarters to patrol car, car to car, car to air or boat, numerous combinations are possible. Communication is the way to an informed public and that may be the Division's most important task in these fast moving days. That, which we have in radio materiel is excellent—we need more. #

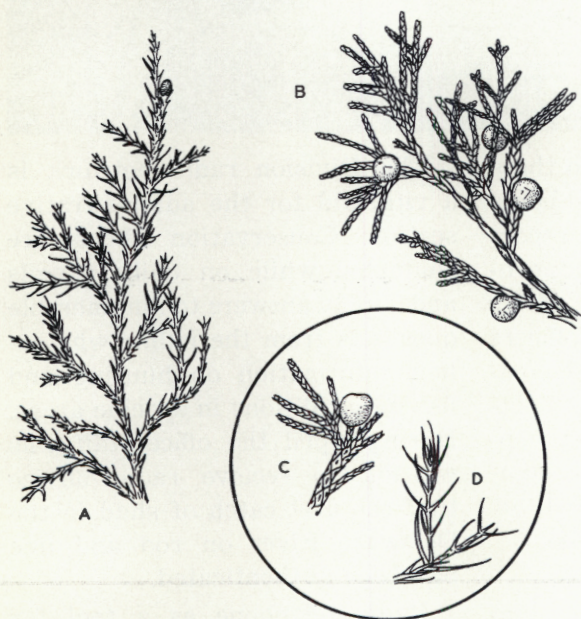
Eastern Red Cedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*)

This tree is a juniper and not a true cedar. It belongs to an old family. Its remains are found throughout the world in glacial deposits.

Range:

The eastern half of the United States is home to the red cedar. If you draw a line on a map from Central Maine to Central North



Red Cedar

- A. Twig and flower
- B. Fruit on twig
- C. Leaves, scale-like
- D. Leaves, awl-shaped

Dakota thence south through Central Texas and east to Northern Florida and back to the point of beginning, you would be marking its boundaries.

It grows on various soils. It is common in abandoned fields, on rocky slopes, and especially on limestone outcroppings. It is common in New Jersey except in the swamps where it is replaced by white cedar.

Leaves:

The leaves are of two types, scale-like and awl-shaped, (See figures C and D.) Both types of leaves appear on the same tree. The awl-shaped or sharp pointed needles occur on the younger twigs. The scale-like leaves on the older twigs are dark green,

opposite each other, and form a four-sided branchlet. The leaves remain on the tree 5 to 6 years, turning browner each year until they fall. The leaves have an aromatic odor when crushed.

Twigs:

Generally four-sided and green from a covering of minute leaves. Twig becomes redish brown after the leaves have fallen. The bark of the older trees is light reddish brown, separating from the tree in long shreddy strips.

Flowers:

In the early spring tiny male and female flowers appear on different trees and occasionally on the same one. The pistillate flower is blue.

Fruit:

The berry-like fruit is about the size of a pea. It is dark blue and covered with a white powdery bloom, sweetish with a resinous flavor. It contains one or two bony seeds and is used as food by birds. The berries are supposed to have medicinal value and are used to flavor gin.

Uses:

Red cedar is slow growing, 40 to 50 feet high, and 2 to 3 feet in diameter is average. Its wood is valued for posts, poles, log cabins, cedar chests, pencils and woodenware. It is a very good whittling wood. The wood is light, closegrained brittle and aromatic. It has a dull red color and makes a very attractive interior finish. Oil of red cedar is made from its leaves. In some localities it is used as a Christmas tree.

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

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Hunting Safest Since 1948

New Jersey's 1965-66 hunting season was the safest since 1948. A total of only 38 accidents were reported through the end of quail, grouse, and squirrel season, February 5. This was 30 less than last year and the lowest figure since 1948, when 36 accidents occurred.

Only one accident this fall was fatal, compared with five last year and four in 1948. It did not actually occur in the woods and fields but in a back yard. The shooter was on his way out to hunt and stopped to talk with the victim when a defect in the weapon caused it to go off.

This year's record is even more remarkable in light of the fact that the number of licensed hunters has risen by more than 10,000 since 1948. There is less land open to hunting due to the state's rapid growth reflected in a population rise of about two million people.

Much of the credit goes to the efforts of volunteer hunter safety instructors for the state's excellent record. There are about 700 firearm and 300 bow and arrow instructors.

Since firearm safety training was made mandatory for hunters under age 21, hunting fatalities in the state have been halved. Fatalities averaged over six per year during the five years prior to the requirement and have averaged just over three since.

The number of young hunters causing accidents has been cut sharply under the safety program. For example, five of this year's known shooters were under 21. In 1948, nine of the known shooters were under 18.

The most frequent cause of accidents in 1965-66 was the victim being out of sight of the shooter, with 13 incidents. In six cases the victim was in the shooter's line of fire, and five accidents occurred when the shooter was swinging on game. All of these accidents point up the importance of extreme caution in never pointing a gun at anything except legal game or a proper target.

Most of the accidents, 26 including the one fatality, occurred during the small game season; three took place during waterfowl hunting and nine during the firearm deer season. There were no bow and arrow accidents this year. Six of the accidents were self-inflicted.

Based on New Jersey's hunting population only, the 1965-66 fatality rate is roughly 0.67 per 100,000 licensed hunters. The national fatality rate from firearms is 1.1 per 100,000 of total population.

Based on the state's total population, the hunting fatality rate since institution of the safety program has been roughly 0.5 per million annually.

Firearms rank below automobiles, falls, fires, drownings, poisonings,

and railroad accidents as causes of accidental mortality, according to the National Safety Council. Automobile fatalities in 1964 were over 20 times greater than firearms and mortality from falls were nearly ten times greater. In overall accidents, hunting ranks 16 among sports, according to insurance company statistics.

These figures attest to the fact that hunting is a safe recreational pastime and to the care taken by New Jersey sportsmen. Even greater caution is urged for 1966 to continue the state's record of safe and enjoyable pursuit of this traditional sport. #

A Point Without A Barb

The use of barbless hooks by many trout fishermen is commonly accepted and practiced, but little has been done to encourage this idea among anglers seeking other species.

Aside from the obvious conservation aspects, barbless hooks can be a definite advantage in certain fishing situations.

When you get into an area teeming with small pike or pickerel the catching is fast and furious and a lot of fun. However, the releasing often gets to be a chore. Treble hooks with barbs mashed down can make the job much easier.

When other species, such as bass or panfish, are running small, the fish can be returned quicker and with less damage from hooks that have been de-barbed. Also, the chances of having a hook seriously imbedded in the back of your hand are reduced.

The deep-hooking nature of plastic worms and live bait generally voids the benefits of barbless hooks, but this is not always true. Often a fish can be released successfully if the hook can be eased out, even though deep in the gullet. Any fish saved is worth the effort.

When properly played, a greater number of fish caught on barbless hooks are brought to the net than is commonly supposed. As long as tension on the fish is constant, there is little danger of hooks slipping free.

To further minimize this possibility, select the lightest weight lures practical. This lessens the amount of leverage placed on hooks by a wildly flopping spoon or plug.

Try the "barbless route" next time. The experience will be enlightening, and you'll learn to play fish with more caution and become a better angler in the process. —Mercury #

**Barbless hooks are a great safety factor when
you are teaching a youngster how to fish**

New Jersey Fresh Water Game Fish Records

Species	Weight (lbs.—ozs.)	Length (inches)	Girth (inches)	Year	Where Caught	By Whom Caught
Brook Trout	6 8	28½	15½	1956	Lake Hopatcong	George J. Hornung, Long Branch
Brown Trout	16 11	30	21¼	1964	Greenwood Lake	Howard Devore, Midvale
Rainbow Trout	8 5	24	16¾	1964	Greenwood Lake	Fritz Benzavitch, Fairlawn
Landlocked Salmon	8 0	24½	15	1951	New Waywayanda Lake	John A. Mount, Phillipsburg
Smallmouth Bass	6 4	22½	15½	1957	Delaware River	Earl H. Trumppore, Trenton
Largemouth Bass	10 12	25½	21	1960	Mt. Kimble Lake	Logan B. Whitesell, Gillette
Chain Pickerel	9 3	27	—	1957	Lower Aetha Lake	Frank McGovern, Medford Lakes
Calico Bass	3 5½	19	15¼	1961	Alloway Lake	William Hanna, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rock Bass	1 1¼	12½	10	1932	Bradys	Wm. Bickel, Paterson
Channel Catfish	28 0	37	24	1918	Greenwood Lake	Bill Otten, Paterson
White Perch	2 8	17	—	1950	Lake Hopatcong	Robert Huber, Belmar
Yellow Perch	* 4 3½	—	—	1865	Bordentown	Dr. C. C. Abbot
Striped Bass	23 8	40	21	1952	Union Lake	Mrs. Albert Beebe, Millville
Bluegill	2 0	11¾	13½	1956	Farm Pond, Wantage Twp.	Silas Matthew, Jr., Sussex
Walleyed Pike	12 12¾	32½	18¾	1934	Delaware River	Stanley Norman, Paterson

* World Record

Council Highlights

April Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Council was held at the Nacote Creek Marine Research Laboratory on April 12. The members present were: Chairman Hart, Councilmen Alampi, Cane, Marron, McCloskey, Richardson, Reid, Space, and Totten.

The meeting was conducted as an open session and the following persons were in attendance: Edgerton Grant, Paul Hamer, Robert Hayford, Walter Murawski, Bruce Young, John Russack, Newman Mathis, William Peterman, William Coffin, Joseph Gallo, Paul McLain, Howard Brown, Edward Cartier, Ronald White, L. G. Mac Namara, Helen Musick, Carl Richardson, Edmond Schuler, Charles Wright, Harold Grey, G. Nugent, and Harriet Hartmann.

Roy Williams

It was moved by Councilman Marron that a motion be spread upon the minutes expressing regrets and sympathy on the recent death of Roy H. Williams, a former Fish and Game Warden, and that a copy be sent to his family. Motion was seconded by Councilman Alampi and passed.

Trout Tour

Councilman Alampi briefly reported on the tour conducted on opening day of trout season. Chet Huntley, News and TV personality, accompanied the five Councilmen on the tour. Fishing pressure appeared to be up and 107 fishermen were counted at one time at Saxton Falls. It was the general feeling that youthful fishermen were predominant in both North and South Jersey. Water conditions in many streams were down from former years. The fishermen conducted themselves in an orderly manner and enforcement problems were not serious.

Paulinskill Fly Stretches

A memorandum was read from Conservation Officer Wilbert concerning the status of the fly stretches on the Paulinskill. Mr. Wilbert advised that while the stretches would be open to the public this year, it is entirely possible that the property might be sold by next year and posted against fishing.

By motion of Councilman Alampi, seconded by Councilman Marron and passed, the matter was referred to the Fresh Water Fisheries Committee for their consideration.

Boat Purchases

A letter was read from Grant W. Bauer, Manager of the New Jersey Yacht Sales Corporation, criticizing the Council's plan to pur-

. . . Council Highlights

chase fiberglass boats for coastal patrol, purportedly from out-of-state dealers.

It was noted that many of the statements contained in the letter were erroneous and that any boats purchased by the Division would be secured through regular state purchase procedures and be open for bid to all dealers wishing to compete in the bidding. The Council is interested in obtaining boats requiring a minimum of maintenance and plans to purchase vessels with fiberglass hulls. This type boat has been in use by the Navy with good results.

The Director was instructed to answer the letter, point by point, and to send a copy of his reply to the Council and to all the persons who received a copy of Mr. Bauer's letter, as listed therein.

Firearms Bill

The Council received commendations from interested sportsmen for the stand taken on the firearms bill. One sportsman made the suggestion that consideration be given to requiring all applicants for firearms hunting licenses to pass a Safety Course, regardless of age. The sportsman was advised by the Director that the Division has submitted legislation in this regard.

Public Relations

A long-range program prepared by William E. Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, was distributed to each Councilman. It was referred to the Information and Education Committee for their consideration and recommendations.

Paul Hamer

Chairman Hart turned the meeting over to Paul Hamer, Principal Fisheries Biologist in charge of the Nacote Creek Marine Laboratory, who welcomed the opportunity to acquaint the Council, staff, and public with the programs and facilities of the laboratory. He introduced Walter Murawski, Assistant Fisheries Biologist, who showed slides and reviewed the projects he is conducting dealing with the life history and migratory patterns of fluke, striped bass research, and the effects of estuarine borrow pits on fish habitat.

Ronald White

Ronald White, Junior Fisheries Biologist, briefly explained the procedures he will follow in conducting the newest marine fisheries project, an evaluation of the Delaware Bay shad and menhaden fisheries. This project is being conducted under the recently-enacted Commercial Fisheries Act with the Federal Government sharing in the cost.

Paul McLain

Paul McLain, Principal Wildlife Manager, then reviewed projects carried out under the Rural Youth Development Program whereby young persons, most of them school drop-outs, by having the opportunity to work, are learning new skills and receiving encouragement in improving their personal welfare. Mr. McLain displayed slides of various wildlife management improvement projects carried out under this program which benefits both the youthful cooperators and the Division of Fish and Game.

Target Ranges

Councilman Alampi inquired concerning the possibility of establishing target ranges on the various public shooting grounds. Director MacNamara pointed out that the cost of staffing them would be prohibitive. A group of persons in South Jersey are anxious to discuss the possibility of establishing a range in the southern part of the state and Director MacNamara assured Mr. Alampi that we would be glad to meet with them.

Councilman Space commended William Peterman on the excellent display at the Middlesex County Jr. Sportsmen's Show which was constructed in cooperation with other divisions of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Displays

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that many favorable comments were received from people who viewed the exhibit at the Middlesex County Jr. Sportsmen's Show in New Brunswick. Exhibits were to be displayed at two shows in April, one at Newton, in Sussex County, and one at Riverdale. The theme for these displays were to be "shad fishing."

Coastal Patrol

Dragging activities within the 3-mile limit were reported at a minimum by Chief Newman Mathis. No problems with striped bass were encountered. The system for enforcing the lift period in Delaware Bay has been operating satisfactorily and enforcement personnel are maintaining a close check in the area. Coastal patrol personnel issued four summons during the month of March resulting in four convictions.

If you had the opportunity to save your wife, child, mother, father, friend, or yourself from possible pain, permanent injury, or even death, would you do something about it? Of course I would, you say! Well, by taking a course in first aid, or at least seriously studying a good first aid book, you could be prepared to help in the event of an emergency.

Guide to the

Nantuxent Tract

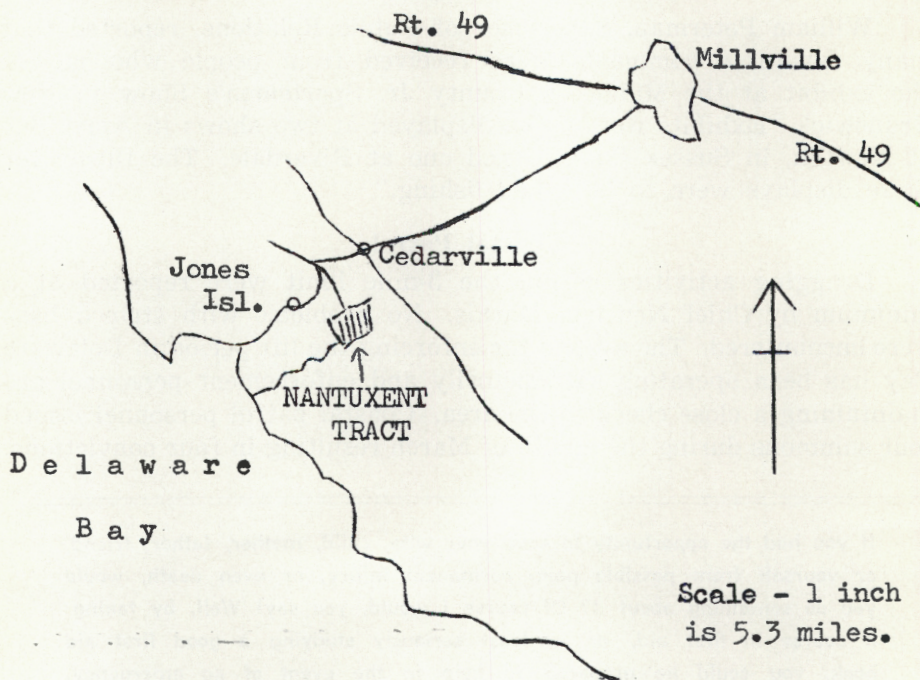
The Nantuxent Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds is located in Cumberland County and comprises about 787 acres of which half is upland and the other half tidal marsh. The tract is bounded on the east and south by Nantuxent Creek and on the west by Jones Island Road.

There is excellent upland hunting for quail, rabbits, squirrel, and stocked pheasants. The tidal marsh offers good duck shooting and also muskrat trapping during the open season.

A boat launching site at Newport Landing provides access to Delaware Bay.

The Bureau of Wildlife Management manages this tract primarily for upland game. Food and cover is managed through crop rotation to maintain the natural cover and wildlife food. This tract is stocked with both pheasant and quail.

To reach the Nantuxent Tract from the town of Millville, take the Cedarville-Millville Road west out of Millville and proceed about 9 miles to the town of Cedarville. At Cedarville, take the Jones Island Road about 2.5 miles and then make a left turn on a black-top road and proceed 2/10 of a mile to the entrance of this tract. #



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Michael J. Campolattano, 128 Rahway Ave., So. Plainfield	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Jay K. Rupell, R.D. #2, Washington	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Russell Earl Bowers, Roseberry St., Phillipsburg	Poss. pheasant closed season	20
John Schafer, Box 274 Hill St., Oxford	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Douglas Meshach, Bush St., Oxford	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Edward Bassiste, Asbury Road, Asbury	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Costante Carletto, Elmer Road, Vineland	Dis. firearm upon municipal road	20
Bernard Bajewicz, Blackwoodtown Rd., Franklinville	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
John Anderson, 200 H, Hasbrook Heights	Poss. (2) snipe closed season	40
Laury Taylor, 44 Main St., Vincentown	Poss. (2) snipe closed season	40
Charles W. Hand, Jr., Sunrise Beach, Forked River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Steven Perozzolo, 176 Ackermen Ave., Clifton	Poss. duck closed season	20
Eugene Miesatho, 26 Washington St., So. River	Kill sandpiper closed season	20
Ridgeway Van Middlesworth, R.D., Neshanic	Hunt before hours	20
Gene Powell, 159 Atlantic Ave., Clementon	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Warren Stites, 209 Lincoln Ave., Magnolia	Poss. other than game bird	20
Warren Stites, 209 Lincoln Ave., Magnolia	Poss. other than game bird	20
Warren Stites, 209 Lincoln Ave., Magnolia	Poss. other than game bird	20
Warren Stites, 209 Lincoln Ave., Magnolia	Poss. other than game bird	20
Fred Kimbol, Clementon Manor Apt. #1, Clementon	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
George Nicholas, 166 Madison Ave., Lindenwold	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Nick Daurigio, 31 Wilson Ave., Wayne	Hunt before hours	20
Wm. Earl Arrison, Main St., Mullica Hill	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Linley Gallagher, 14 Feindale Ave., Mantua	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Steve Lindner, 4 Brookfield Way, Morristown	Hunt before hours	20
Charles Wolf, Tiller Drive, Box 1210, Forked River	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Benjamin Gifford, 341 Chill Road, Toms River	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Raymond K. Kneipp, Jr., 9 Donald Place, Bayville	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Richard Crosta, 413 Center St., Beach Haven	Hunt before hours	20
James Garabo, 228 11th St., Beach Haven	Hunt before hours	20
David A. Hughes, 24 Browning Ave., Moorestown	Hunt before hours	20
Walter D. Pate, 209 Walnut St., Delanco	Hunt no license	20
Joseph Gruz, 20 Grove St., Bayville	Hunt before hours	20
Paul Crosta, 413 Center St., Beach Haven	Hunt before hours	20
Emily J. Schellino, 168 Anderson Ave., Fairview	Hunt before hours	20
Ray Gramagliz, Blanchard Terrace, Hackensack	Hunt before hours	20
Bernard Wulsekotte, Redding Place, Towado	Shoot hen pheasant	20
John La Spisa, 1220 W. County Line Rd., Lakewood	Fail to display tag	5
Stanley R. O'Donnell, 401 Manapaque Ave., Lakehurst	Waterfowl after hours	20
David N. Elbertson, 26 Bayway—Chadwick Beach, Forked River	Uncased weapon	100
Charles Clark, 405 Pine St., Lakehurst	Hunt ducks closed season	20
Frank F. Paulocks, 1044 W. Blanche St., Linden	Firearm in Game Refuge	50
Abrian M. Salter, 1103 Shore Drive, Brielle	Loaded gun in auto	20
Bob F. Moore, Downer Rd., Williamstown	Gun on Sunday	20
Bob F. Moore, Downer Rd., Williamstown	Hunt from auto w/aid of lights	20
Joseph Paulos, 888 Broadway, Bayonne	Hunt before hours	20
John G. Juhasz, Jetterson St., Metuchen	Poss. (1) pheasant over bag limit	20
Phillip Baum, 142 Ocean Ave., Monmouth Beach	Waterfowl wrong time	20
Mario Palmentieri, 3020 Fairmont Ave., Atlantic City	Hunt before hours	20
Thomas Wolfe, 229 N. Wissahickon Ave., Ventnor City	Hunt before hours	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Jack Hewitt, 2602 White Horse Pk., Absecon	Hunt no license	20
Jack Hewitt, 2602 White Horse Pk., Absecon	Waterfowl wrong time	20
John W. Henery, 299 Parsippany Rd., Parsippany	Hunt on Game Refuge	50
Phillip Fornao, Mt. Pleasant Ave., Whippany	Hunt on Game Refuge	50
William Connelly, Jr., 66 Mt. Ave., Cedar Knolls	Hunt on Game Refuge	50
Arthur Schmitt, John Street, Pine Brook	Kill deer closed season	100
Arthur Schmitt, John Street, Pine Brook	Hunt deer w/rifle	100
David R. Gallagher, 501½ Station Ave., Haddon Heights	Loaded gun in auto	20
David R. Gallagher, 501½ Station Ave., Haddon Heights	Hunt no license	20
Bruce R. Mosher, R.D. #1—Main St., Monroeville	Hunt before hours	20
John Mobley, 415 Carver Ave., Lawnside	Illegal firearm	20
John Mobley, 415 Carver Ave., Lawnside	Fail to display tag	5
Henry Woodlin, Factory Rd., Cedarville	Loaded gun in auto	20
David English, Long Valley Road, Morristown	Hunt before hours	20
William Kemmer, Highland Ave., Stanhope	Hunt before hours	20
John Harris, 32 Holly St., Somerset	Fish no license	20
Francis Vreeland, Box 81, Highway 516, Old Bridge	Gun on Sunday	20
Theodore Benson, 141 Passaic Ave., Roseland	Hunt closed season	20
Richard Caruso, 76 Newman Ave., Verona	Hunt closed season	20
Robert Benson, 141 Passaic Ave., Roseland	Hunt closed season	20
John C. Shinske, Hampton Gate Rd., R.F.D. #3, Vincentown	Hunt no-license	20
John F. Miller, Jr., Finlaw Avenue, Fairton	Poss. (1) wild deer	100
Larry Patrick, Cedarville	Loaded gun in auto	20 Days in Jail
Ralph Ferrara, 233 State St., Union Beach	Illegal missile	20
Albert Housekeeper, Archertown Rd., New Egypt	Possession buckshot	100
Robert F. Burns, 49 Connecticut Concourse, Jackson	Uncased weapon	100
Larry J. Anderson, 40 Pine St., Lakehurst	Ducks after hours	20
Richard Bowker, Box 142, Rt. 70, Whiting	Ducks after hours	20
Billy R. Anderson, Box 187, 111 Union St., Lakehurst	Ducks after hours	20
Jacob Garrett, Hillcrest Rd., Plainfield	Poss. deer closed season	100
Joseph A. Piserchia, Jr. 42 Preston Dr., Somerville	Fail to exhibit license	20
Joseph A. Piserchia, Jr. 42 Preston Dr., Somerville	Poss. hen pheasant while hunting	20
Vincent Longo, 350 Elmwood Ave., E. Orange	Illegal firearm	20
Guido Zema, 119 Colleen Street, Newark	Hunt before hours	20
Wm. F. Wright, Jr., Woodbury	Hunt before hours	20
Joseph Missina, 529 West Lincoln, Roselle Park	Hunt before hours	20
Vincent Neff, 22 Ridge Rd., Lynhurst	Hunt before hours	20
Charles Reinhardt, 26 Bellevue St., Elizabeth	Loaded gun in auto	20
Ernest J. Taylor, 35 E. Central Ave., Wharton	Loaded gun in auto	20
William Struble, 181 Perry St., Dover	Hunt before hours	20
John La Sapio, 725 Scotland Rd., Orange	Hunt before hours	20
Anton Tannesen, 15 Shaver Dr., Hanover	Hunt before hours	20
Peter Ryerson, 51 Raffkind Ave., Bloomingdale	Hunt before hours	20
Anthony Togno, Main St., Port Norris	Hunt before hours	20
Clyde D. Enyart, RFD #1, Otterhole Rd., Butler	Unplugged gun	20
John M. Vasilik, Jr., 164 Trimble Ave., Clifton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Judson Leatherman, Box 104, R.D. #1, Englishtown	Illegal firearm	20
Nicholas Marone, 147 Hancop Ave., Nutley	Loaded gun in auto	20
Artis Grier, 2 Houston, Metuchen	False information	20

Defendant

Steve Boettcher, 538B Copohimere, Rahway
 Harry Mathis, 905 Ross St., Rahway
 Edward Louck, Viviana Dr., Englishtown
 Daniel Louk, 18 Station St., Englishtown
 Hubert J. Lamar, Viviana Dr., Englishtown
 Walter Swan, 14 Garrabrant Rd., Clifton
 Edwin J. Aeberli, Peters Lane, Paterson
 Robert Panfli, 425 Tyndall Ave., Trenton
 David Shimp, Burden Hill Rd., R.D. #2, Salem
 Joseph Olekszuk, 1217 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Michael Hoagland, 323 W. 2nd St., Mays Landing

Robert Friel, 650 Sacramento Dr., Mantuo
 James A. Reed, 87 Maryland Ave., Pennsgrove
 Robert Siggins, Ormont Rd., Chatham Twp.

Lazzaro Rossi, 919 Howard St., Camden
 Lazzaro Rossi, 919 Howard St., Camden
 Wayne Machnor, Ridge Ave., Browns Mills
 Henry C. Hain, Sr., 902 Somerset St., Gloucester City
 Norman Niessner, 260 Amherst St., Wenonah
 Barry Crissy, 735 Park, Collingswood
 Frank Angelo, Prospect Ave., Vineland
 Frank Szollosy, R.D. #1, Frenchtown
 Carmen Vicari, 36 Florence Ave., Belleville
 Robert Donnelly, 280 New Jersey Ave., Union
 Robert Donnelly, 280 New Jersey Ave., Union
 Leo Bianco, 20 Woodshore Est., Cliffwood Beach
 Fred Poniewozik, 21 Van Buren St., Passaic

Fred Poniewozik, 21 Van Buren St., Passaic

Roger Wilson, 90 N. 7th St., Newark
 Ambross Verrone, 275 E. 22nd St., Paterson

Pat Iannacone, 25-30 Marlot Ave., Fairlawn

John Parrelli, 215 Madison Ave., Paterson

Raymond R. Swayze, Star Route, Branchville

Charles L. Poyer, Sr., 53 Christie Ave., Clifton
 Camiel Bolle, 8-09 Chester St., Fairlawn
 Emilio Flouez, 24-25 26th St., Astoria, L.I., N.Y.
 Nicholas De Lomma, 270 Lenox Ave., Paterson
 Louis C. Verrilli, 266 Lenox Ave., Paterson
 Emilio Florez, 24-25 26th St., Astoria, L.I., N.Y.
 Emilio Florez, 24-25 26th St., Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

Arthur Ernest Balchen, 3803 B Crest Drive,
 Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Joe Thompson, 1332 Belmont Ave., N. Haledon
 Frank Attanasio, 53 Hopper St., Prospect Park
 Alfred D. Sola, 726 Ringwood Ave., Wanaque
 William Papp, 140 Columbia Ave., Passaic
 Thomas Martin, Jr., 54 Wallis St., Belleville
 Peter Governale, 85 Jefferson Blvd., Edison

*Offense**Penalty*

Hunt before hours 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Uncased weapon 100
 Uncased weapon 100
 Procure license wrongfully 100
 Hunt before hours 20
 Fail to display tag 5
 Uncased weapon 100
 Poss. buckshot 100
 Poss. wild deer unlawfully 100
 Dis. firearm w/in 300 feet
 of dwelling 20
 Hunt waterfowl wrong time 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Deer w/antlers less
 than 3 in. 100
 Kill illegal deer 100
 Kill illegal deer 100
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Destroy signs while hunting 25
 Hunt ducks closed season 20
 Fail to display tag 5
 Trap muskrat closed season 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Illegal missile 100
 Cause injury to equipment 25
 Illegal missile 100
 Poss. deer w/antlers
 less than 3 in. 100
 Poss. deer w/antlers
 less than 3 in. 100
 Hunt after hours 20
 Dis. firearm across county
 road 20
 Dis. firearm across county
 road 20
 Dis. firearm across county
 road 20
 Litter State Grounds 10
 Litter State Grounds 10
 Kill 3 ducks over limit 60
 Litter State Grounds 10
 Litter State Grounds 10
 Litter State Grounds 10
 Illegal firearm 20
 Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft.
 of dwelling 20
 Hunt no license 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Unplugged gun 20
 Hunt wrong hours 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20

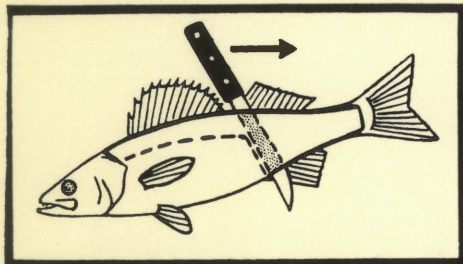
. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James T. Tozer, P.O. Box 3, Main St., New Gretna	Hunt before hours	20
John G. Petro, 27 Tremont Ave., Pleasantville	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Donald C. Quick, R. D. #1, Stockton	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Erdcerio Ciochino, 171-4th St., Newark	Hunt before legal season	20
Erdcerio Ciochino, 171-4th St., Newark	Illegal missile	100
Guiseppi Iannetelli, 18 King St., Belleville	Hunt before legal season	20
Nichola Farro, 24 Chase St., Nutley	Hunt before legal season	20
Anthony Russo, 147 Chestnut St., Somerville	Fail to display tag	5
Joe Esola, 113 Jay Place, Middlesex	Fail to display tag	5
David A. Sinclair, E. Grant Ave., Vineland	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Anthony C. Amatuzio, Old White Horse Pike, Waterford	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Anthony Nardi, 2454 W. Main St., Millville	Poss. deer w/horns less than 3 in.	100
Frank Vanella, 26 Bampton Pl., West Long Branch	Uncased weapon	100
Wojcieck C. Szumski, 575 Grove St., Irvington	Hunt at night	20
Henry Stock, 7315 Blvd. East, North Bergen	Illegal firearm	20
Henry Stock, 7315 Blvd. East, North Bergen	Firearm on Sunday	20
Giro Cirranello, 122 W. 23rd St., Bayonne	Loaded gun in auto	20
Louis Weidele, 752 Van Buren Ave., Elizabeth	Illegal firearm	20
Edward Slavinski, 29 River Road, East Paterson	Hunt before hours	20
Remberto Martinez, 806-21st St., Union City	Kill 3 protected birds	60
Oscar Duran, 6017 Hudson Ave., W. New York	Kill 3 protected birds	60
Raudelio Rodriguez, 528-28th St., Union City	Kill 3 protected birds	60
Albert G. Heiser, 105 Katherine Ave., Clifton	Hunt no license	20
Donald J. Furrey, 3 Garrett Ct., Clifton	Shoot across county hwy.	20
James P. Bucher, 962 McBride Ave., West Paterson	Hunt before hours	20
Saul Levin, R.F.D. #1, Irving Ave., Millville	Dis. firearm across county road	20
R. B. Williams, Ames Blvd., Hamburg	Illegal firearm	20
Lindburg Belcher, Ames Blvd., Hamburg	Uncased weapon	100
Lindburg Belcher, Ames Blvd., Hamburg	Loaded gun in auto	20
Lindburg Belcher, Ames Blvd., Hamburg	Illegal firearm	20
R. B. Williams, Ames Blvd., Hamburg	Uncased weapon	100
R. B. Williams, Ames Blvd., Hamburg	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wallace A. Ridgeway, 626 Bridgeboro St., Riverside	Uncased weapon	100
Kalman Matty, 148 Oseye Way, Box 596, Waretown	Hunt duck closed season	20
Paul Healey, 207 Hardwick St., Belvidere	Take over 35 bait fish	20
Bolzie Lee Baxter, 409 Gordon St., Albany, Ga.	Fish no license	20
Thomas Pecoraro, 76 James St., Lodi	Hunt no license	20
Fred Kaps, 23 Mereline Ave., W. Paterson	Hunt before hours	20
Donald Utter, R.D. Branchville, Wallpack	Illegal firearm	20
Martin Westbrook, Box 116, Vienna	Hunt w/rifle on Sunday	20
Martin Westbrook, Box 116, Vienna	Hunt deer illegal time	100
Joaquim B. Vasques, 53 Kinderkamack Ave., Park Ridge	Illegal firearm	20
Rafael Alea, 535 Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Illegal missile	100
Rafael Alea, 535 Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20
Nick Sansolon, Marshal Mill Rd., Malaga	Hunt before hours	20
Harry Sawyer, 204 W. Oxford St., Vineland	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Mazzeo, 721 S. 3rd St., Vineland	Hunt before hours	20
Thomas E. Serridge, R.D. #1, Payne Road, Lebanon	Uncased weapon	100
Angelo Caggiano, 748 William St., New Market	Illegal missile	100
Thomas Serridge, R.D. #1, Payne Road, Lebanon	Illegal missile	100
Francis J. Serridge, 41 Bonnell St., Flemington	Uncased weapon	100
Francis J. Serridge, 41 Bonnell St., Flemington	Illegal missile	100

Fur, Fin and Campfire

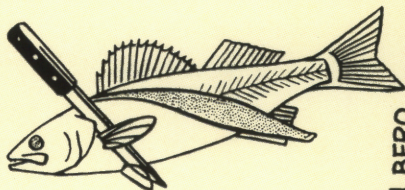
By BILL BERO

IF A FISH is large enough, filleting it is the best way to get it ready for eating ...

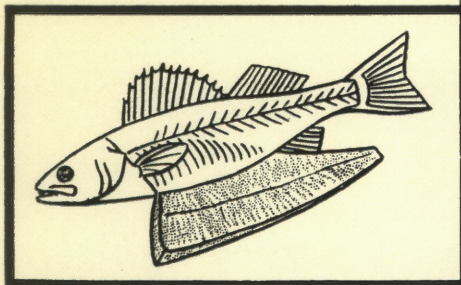


CUT IT FROM RIDGE OF BACK TO THE BACKBONE. PUSH THE BLADE OF KNIFE THROUGH THE BODY JUST BEHIND VENT. SLIDE BLADE ALONG TOWARD TAIL CUTTING FILLET LOOSE. REPEAT ON OTHER SIDE.

MAKE A DIAGONAL CUT AT TOP OF BACK TO BELLY JUST BEHIND PECTORAL FIN AND HEAD. REPEAT THIS PROCEDURE ON OTHER SIDE OF FISH.

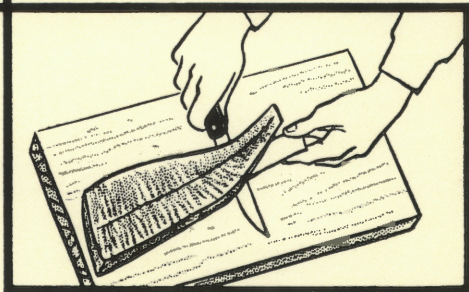


BH1 BERO



NOW PLACE KNIFE BLADE BACK OF RIB CAGE AND CUT AROUND MAIN PART OF RIBS. KEEP CUTTING AS CLOSE TO LOWER RIBS AS YOU CAN UNTIL YOU REACH THE BELLY. NOW CUT THROUGH BELLY AND PULL FILLET AWAY FROM BODY.

LAY THE FILLET SKIN DOWN ON A CUTTING BOARD. WITH THE FLAT SHARP EDGE OF KNIFE CUT DOWN INTO FILLET. TAKE HOLD OF SKIN AND PULL USING KNIFE IN A SEE-SAW FASHION.



After cleaning your fish, use some lemon juice to wash your hands. Its use will remove the fishy odor better than soap.

for safer boating

The Rules of the Road



REMEMBER THESE RULES

1. **OVERTAKING-PASSING:** Boat being passed has the right-of-way. **KEEP CLEAR.**
2. **MEETING HEAD ON:** Keep to the right.
3. **CROSSING:** Boat on right has the right-of-way. Slow down and permit him to pass.

WHISTLE SIGNALS

- ONE LONG BLAST:** Warning signal (Coming out of slip)
- ONE SHORT BLAST:** Pass on my port side
- TWO SHORT BLASTS:** Pass on my starboard
- THREE SHORT BLASTS:** Engines in reverse
- FOUR OR MORE BLASTS:** Danger signal

STORM WARNINGS



RED FLAG
Small craft
(winds to 38 mph)



2 RED FLAGS
Gale
(up to 54 mph)



SQUARE RED FLAG—BLACK BOX
(whole gale)



2 SQUARE RED FLAGS BLACK BOX
(Hurricane)

CHANNEL BUOY GUIDE

Entering port or going upstream

PORT SIDE

Color: Black
odd numbers



Lighted



Can



Spar

MID-CHANNEL

Color: Black & White
no numbers



Lighted



Can



Spar



Nun

STARBOARD

Color: Red
even numbers



Lighted



Spar



Nun

JUNCTION

Red and Black
Lighted



Can



Spar



Nun



Unlighted Bell



Unlighted Whistle



Unlighted Bell



Unlighted Whistle

Use Common Sense AFLOAT