

N.J. Periodical

# New Jersey

# Outdoors



Vol. 16, No. 7

REFERENCE  
DIVISION

Division of Fish and Game

January, 1966



# This Year

By L. G. MacNamara,  
*Director*

**With the start** of the new year, your Division of Fish and Game is active in several directions. The citizens of New Jersey have long been aware of the tremendous value of the natural resources of fish and wildlife. Plans are being considered that will continue to furnish the recreation of hunting and fishing for an increasing population.

There will be more competition for available game and fish because more people will seek pleasure, relaxation, and recreation in hunting and fishing. This additional participation by people of all ages requires stricter law enforcement.

New land and water areas made available under the Green Acres Program need development to supply adequate environment for wildlife. Fish and game management activities are being expanded to meet this need. As human populations increase, the protection of the species and their environment become important keys to game and fish production.

The drought of the past several years has reduced the water supply to our fish hatcheries. Studies and plans have been initiated to supplement this water supply and improve aeration in our rearing ponds. Several lakes have been added to those owned by the state and need management programs.

The pollution unit, which has been equipped with modern laboratory instruments, will introduce more stringent controls. The anticipated result will be that more streams and lakes can be kept clean and others improved to be suitable habitat for fish and attractive areas for fishermen.

We are analyzing previous plans and programs with the intent of improving efficiency and production. Not the least of these is the subject of the coastal patrol. However, the need for more vessels, modern equipment, and man power depends upon available funds.

The future indicates that new research include consideration of the biological and physical sciences that influence animal life. As time passes, the work of the biologist will become more ecologically oriented to establish better the importance of fish and game.

As a resource, fish and wildlife contribute substantially to the health, wealth, and welfare of this state. Information and education must carry the progress of our efforts to the citizens of New Jersey and at the same time inform the people of their responsibilities where fish and game management is concerned.

#

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# New Jersey *Outdoors*

Published monthly by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish and Game  
in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and  
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

## In This Issue

This Year .....	Inside Front Cover
Logic and Reason .....	2
Cottontail .....	4
For Pure Waters .....	12
Hunting and Fishing 75 Years Ago .....	15
The Ruffed Grouse .....	20
Greenwood-Pasadena Tract .....	22
Council Highlights .....	23
Violators Roundup .....	28
Farmers Week Invitation .....	32

Cover—"Councilman Fred Space with White Mink"—  
*Photograph Courtesy of Councilman Jules W. Marron, Sr.*

The magnificent mink which Councilman Fred Space is exhibiting on our cover this month is symbolic of the value of the furbearers produced each year in New Jersey. Mr. Space raises mink, among other wildlife, on his farm in Sussex Co.

Vol. 16, No. 7

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Publication Office: The Division of Fish and Game  
P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Editor: R. Adams

2nd class postage paid at Trenton, N. J. 08608, and additional mailing office.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year, by check or money order, payable to Division of Fish and Game. Cash is forwarded at sender's risk. No stamps please.

Change of address: Should be reported directly to the Editor. Send both old and new address. The Post Office will not forward copies unless forwarding postage is provided by subscriber. Copies not delivered through failure to send change of address six weeks in advance cannot be replaced.

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# Logic And Reason

There is developing in America today a situation which can seriously affect the fundamental right of reputable citizens to keep and bear arms.

Due to the strains of the world situation and our problems here at home, there is a growing sense of fear and frustration. Too many people are assuming extreme attitudes and reactions. Too often those who support or oppose a particular idea or action are designated communists, radicals, or fanatics. In the midst of all this name-calling, some of our finest citizens and some of our fundamental beliefs are being subjected to ridicule and misunderstanding. Already, those who oppose the registration of privately owned firearms are being classified by some as members of the lunatic fringe of society.

What do those who propose the registration of firearms really want? The purpose most frequently expressed has to do with the crime rate and the desirability of keeping firearms out of the hands of criminals and juvenile delinquents. The reasons advanced for such a law are:

- (1) to reduce crime by making it more difficult for undesirables to obtain weapons.
- (2) to assist in solving crimes by making it possible to trace the weapons used,
- (3) to aid in the apprehension of criminals by making it possible to arrest persons found in possession of unregistered weapons,
- (4) to keep guns out of the hands of minors, mental incompetents, drug addicts, habitual drunkards, etc.

A firearms registration law will not disarm the criminal, but such a law will discourage the ownership of firearms by reputable citizens. By drying up the market, such a law forces reputable firearms manufacturers into other businesses, thereby accelerating the disarmament cycle. No legislation can prevent gangsters from securing and using guns, but proper legislation can severely penalize the illegal use of guns and, when properly enforced, can send to prison for long periods criminals who are caught doing so.

A firearms registration law will not assist in solving crimes

by making it possible to trace the weapons used because criminals will not register their guns and because many of those used are stolen from legitimate owners.

A firearms registration law should not be used as a means for authority to stop citizens on the street and frisk them or to search their homes without a warrant. If an enforcement officer has legal reason to arrest a person or search a home, he has enough evidence to do so on some charge more serious than the mere possession of an unregistered firearm. The desire to apprehend criminals is not justification for legislation which circumvents due process of law in order to more easily obtain convictions or which can make an unwitting violator of a prudent, law-abiding citizen.

A firearms registration law will not keep guns out of the hands of minors or undesirables any more effectively than a simple statute, already in existence in most states, prohibiting the possession of firearms by such persons or the sale or transfer of firearms to such persons.

Regardless of the good intentions of some advocates, a firearms registration law will create additional record keeping for government agencies, play into the hands of seekers for political power, encourage stealing and bootlegging of firearms, disarm reputable citizens and to that degree encourage criminal activities.

The registration of privately owned firearms is a matter of fundamental principle. A person's position on this issue should be determined on the basis of logic and reason, not on emotional reaction or misinformation. The gun owners and shooter-sportsmen of America are opposed to a firearms registration law. They know that crime cannot be eradicated by passing laws aimed at the gun. The problem lies with the criminal, not the firearm. Let's have more logic and reason. #

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*"Certainly one of the chief guarantees of Freedom under any government, no matter how popular and respected, is the right of the citizen to keep and bear arms. This not to say that firearms should not be very carefully used, and that definite rules of precaution should not be taught and enforced. But the right of the citizen to bear arms is just one more guarantee against arbitrary government, one more safeguard against a tyranny which now appears remote in America, but which historically has proved to be always possible."*

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minnesota, Feb., 1960)

# Cottontail

## *The cottontail rabbit—its life history, ecology, and management*

by Robert C. Lund and Russell A. Spinks,  
*Bureau of Wildlife Management*

**K**nown scientifically as *Sylvilagus floridanus*, the cottontail rabbit has long been considered the most important small game species in New Jersey. Its popularity can be attributed to many factors, including high productivity, ubiquitous occurrence, and good sporting qualities.

Since the cottontail provides such a large portion of the hunting opportunity available to the sportsman, a sound knowledge of its life history and ecology are essential if the present recreational value of this species is to be maintained or increased in the face of changing land use. It is the object of management to preserve this recreational resource by producing a sustained annual surplus of rabbits through the manipulation of vegetative types.

### **Life and Ecology**

In order effectively to manage a cottontail population, the basic facts concerning its reproduction, food, and cover requirements, mortality causes, and behavior (life history) must be known. Even more important is the knowledge of how these various elements are

controlled by the environment in which the cottontail lives (ecology). Only after these essential elements and relationships are known can management plans be designed which will favor those factors benefiting the population, while simultaneously reducing the effectiveness of elements which tend to decrease rabbit numbers.

### **Reproduction**

The normal breeding season extends from March to September with the majority of litters born in April, May, and June. Breeding is promiscuous and is believed by many biologists to be motivated by scent. The gestation period of from 28 to 30 days produces, on the average, a litter of six. Birth takes place in a shallow depression in the ground from the venter of the female. A covering of dead grass makes the nest all but invisible. Though blind and nearly hairless at birth, the young are ready to leave the nest and fend for themselves in about 15 days.

The high reproductive potential of the cottontail can be appreciated by the fact that a single, adult fe-

male may produce four litters in a single season. Furthermore, recent studies have shown that juvenile females are capable of producing young in the same year they are born. In the state of Illinois, it was found that juvenile breeding accounted for 24 to 27 percent of the annual cottontail crop available to hunters. However, those individuals born later than April did not usually breed.

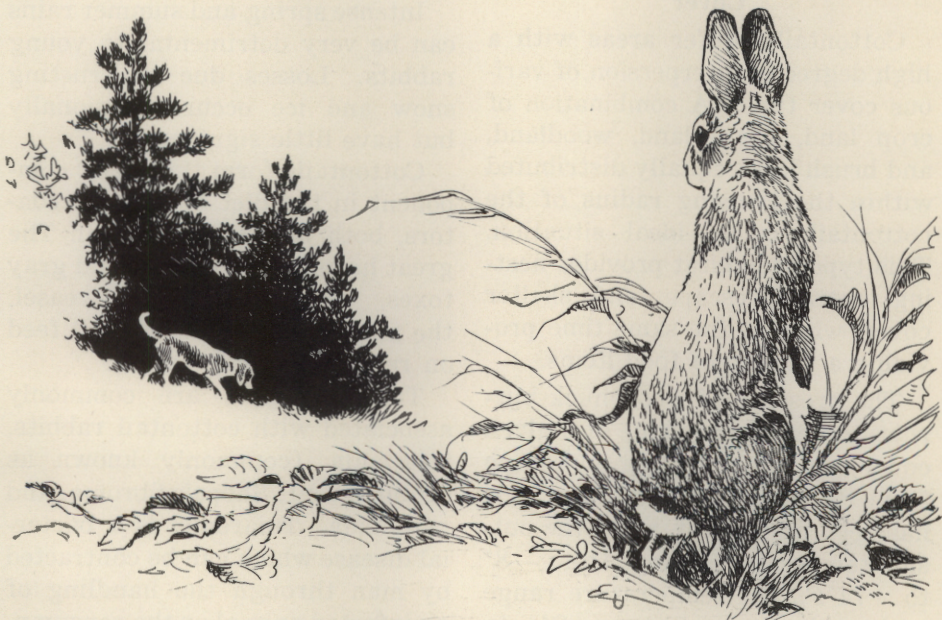
#### Movements

Daily and seasonal movements are controlled by a number of factors including weather conditions, cover type available, and the sex and age of the individual. The daily movements of the animal within its habitat, its cruising radius, rarely exceeds a mile and is proba-

bly much less. Home range size, the area in which the animal finds those elements necessary for survival and reproduction, varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 acres, the extent of the area depending on the quality and quantity of the food and cover available.

#### Food

Cottontails consume a variety of vegetative material including sprouts, leaves, fruits, seeds, bark and buds. However, succulent herbaceous vegetation is preferred, with grasses being considered the most important item. Grass may compose up to 65 percent of the total diet during the spring and summer months. The absence of succulent growth in fall and winter causes the cottontail to switch to



*The rabbit is New Jersey's most important game species*

## . . . Cottontail

a woody diet of apple, hawthorn, willow, blackberry, young sumac, poison ivy, and a variety of other shrubs and small trees. Young sumac is especially valuable as a winter food due to its high fat content.

An unusual feeding habit of the cottontail is the consumption of its own fecal material. This behaviorism, known technically as coprophagy, is believed to be an adaptation for a more efficient utilization of nutrients and vitamins available in the food consumed. One theory states that this double digestion process provides the animal with additional vitamin B. The B complex vitamins prevent and control a variety of nervous diseases and also act as gland and growth stimulants.

### **Cover**

Cottontails prefer areas with a high degree of interpersions of various cover types. A combination of crop land, grass land, woodland, and brush land, equally distributed within the cruising radius of the cottontail, is an ideal situation. This type of habitat provides nesting, resting, escape, and shelter cover, while at the same time providing a variety of food items.

The presence of woodchuck burrows increases the value of a given cover type by providing an escape from extremes of temperature. It has been found that, when the outside temperatures range from  $-8^{\circ}$  to  $+74^{\circ}$ F., the temperature range within the burrow was  $+24^{\circ}$  to  $+36^{\circ}$ F. Thus, the woodchuck actu-

ally increases the winter carrying capacity of an area for cottontails, since the presence of its burrows permits the use of habitats with good winter food supplies but poor cover conditions.

### **Mortality**

Cottontail populations are influenced by a variety of mortality factors which can be grouped into the following categories: weather, predators other than man, disease, parasites, and man and his activities. In considering these various factors, it is important to remember that they are either directly or indirectly controlled by the condition of the habitat, specifically, the quality and quantity of available food and cover. The better the condition of the habitat, the less influence the mortality factors have upon the population.

Intense spring and summer rains can be very detrimental to young rabbits. Losses due to crusting snow and ice occur occasionally but have little significance.

Cottontails form the major component in the diet of many predators, both bird and mammal. The great horned owl, the red and gray foxes, the long-tailed weasel, the mink, and the raccoon all feed on rabbits to some extent.

Three diseases are commonly associated with cottontail rabbits, tularemia (commonly known as rabbit fever), Shope's fibroma, and papilloma. Tularemia is a bacterial disease which can be contracted by man through the handling of an infected animal or the consumption of under-cooked flesh.

*The cottontail forms  
the major component  
of the diet of many  
predators, such as the  
gray fox*



There is little danger of contracting the disease during the hunting season, since the ticks which transport the infectious bacteria from host to host, no longer migrate with the onslaught of cold weather. However any rabbit encountered which exhibits a lack of fear in man or moves in a sluggish or staggering manner should be regarded with caution. To be safe, such an animal should be shot and the carcass buried without personal contact.

Shope's fibroma and papilloma are wart-like growths occurring on the skin. Fibroma is usually found on the feet, papilloma on the face. Both are caused by virus infection. Neither of these abnormalities in any way affects the edibility of the animal and are removed with the skin when the animal is dressed.

Ticks, fleas, warbles (the larvae of bot flies), rabbit grubs, dog tape worms, and rabbit tape worms

are the most frequently encountered parasites. Though a heavy infection of one or more of these species may cause death, parasites are not considered to have an important limiting effect on cottontail populations.

Before ending our discussion of mortality factors we should mention one more, man. Man controls cottontail populations in two ways—by the direct killing of individuals and by the destruction of habitat. The latter effect is of much greater and lasting importance than the former. A population reduced by hunting can always rebuild its numbers as long as food and cover are available. But, destroy the habitat which provides these elements and you destroy the population.

### Management

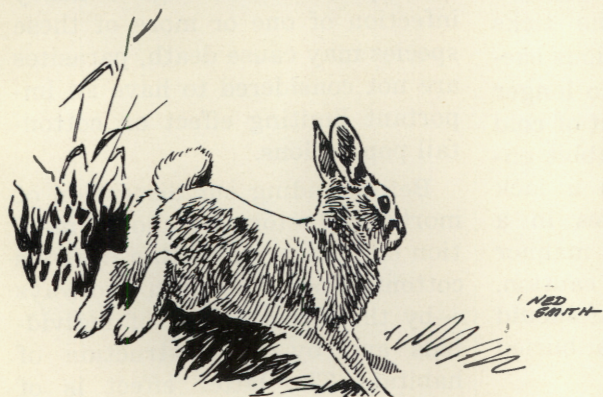
As previously stated, the term management, in a wildlife sense, is defined basically as the *production of a surplus* for recreational

## . . . Cottontail

purposes. Though the term may involve other aspects such as control of noxious animals, production is the main component.

### Stocking

One of the earliest methods used in an attempt to increase cottontail numbers was stocking. Both imported western cottontails and pen-raised animals were released with the hope that they would survive and multiply. All states which adopted this practice have long since abandoned it, due to its high cost and extremely poor results.



*Habitat is more important to the population trends than shooting*

Pennsylvania found that only 4 percent of the released rabbits were harvested, and that even when released "before the gun" only 25 percent were bagged. In New York, non-hunting mortality of released cottontails was as high as 79 percent, with hunters taking less than 9 percent the day after liberation. An economic evaluation of New York's stocking program indicates that to increase the kill by 10 per-

cent, through this method, would cost \$300,000.

From the information available, it should be obvious that stocking to increase rabbit numbers has proven to be both biologically and economically unsound. However, some well-meaning, but ill-informed, sportsmen and nature lovers still pressure conservation department representatives to "stock more rabbits." For this reason it is important to understand why stockings have failed in the past and will fail again.

First, in attempting to repopulate an area devoid of cottontails we must find the reason for their

absence. The usual answer is that they have been "shot out." Population studies on a variety of game animals in a variety of areas have shown time and again that it is almost impossible, under proper hunting restrictions, to overshoot a population to the point of local extinction. This is especially true of an animal as prolific in its breeding habits as the cottontail.

If over-shooting is not the answer, what is? It can be summed

up in three words, changing habitat conditions. The vegetation changes taking place have rendered the area unfavorable through changes in quality and quantity of the food and cover available.

Those who accept this point however, often endorse the stocking of areas of favorable habitat conditions with the belief that this will increase the present resident population. The inaccuracy of the conception can be shown in two ways. First, any area with good food and cover will have its full complement of cottontails. Any area, no matter how excellent its food and cover conditions may be, can only support a set number of individuals and no more. This is called the carrying capacity of the area. Therefore, the dumping of excess animals in an area already stocked to capacity results in excessive competition between individuals, with the new arrivals usually being driven into less favorable habitats. Here, they are more susceptible to the variety of mortality factors which affect them.

Secondly, pen-raised and imported cottontails are not accustomed to the environment into which they are released. They have no knowledge as to where food, cover, and escape routes are located and become easy prey of a myriad of predators and other mortality factors.

This brief discussion should make it obvious that rabbit populations cannot be significantly in-

creased through stocking. True, it's an impressive and well-meaning attempt, but the hard cold fact is it just doesn't work!

### Habitat Management

If stocking is not the answer, what is? Only by recognizing and controlling those factors within the environment of the cottontail which exerts the most influence in determining the number of individuals present, can total numbers be increased. Extensive and intensive observation and research, in many areas within the range of the cottontail, indicate that it is the quality and quantity of the food and cover available and the degree of interspersed of these two elements that determine the size of rabbit populations in a given area.

The degree of importance of food versus cover, varies from area to area; lack of cover being limiting here, an inadequate food supply, there. It is the job of the wildlife manager to determine which factor is deficient and then formulate and institute a management plan which will provide the lacking elements.

A variety of techniques have been developed to provide food and/or cover; the more successful and practical ones will be reviewed.

### Cover

The management of cover will be discussed first since it is generally considered the most important limiting factor. In determining available cover, the season of the

### . . . Cottontail

year must always be taken into account. Areas providing excellent cover condition in late fall and winter, usually hold rabbits.

Cover conditions can be improved by the proper treatment of suitable existing vegetation. For example, partially severing the limbs of coniferous trees such as pine and spruce, creates a living, permanent brush pile. This type of cutting can also be applied to a variety of so-called weed trees such as aspen and gray birch. Cutting back road edges and field borders is sound management, especially when cuttings are adjacent to succulent vegetation.

In areas of little existing cover vegetation, the development of cover plantings is often necessary. Such species as multiflora rose and sericea lespedeza are excellent for this purpose. Small, scattered plantings of pine and spruce can provide good cover, especially when maintained in a low, spreading form.

A few miscellaneous cover development techniques, such as the construction of stone dens and the building of brush piles, may prove of value in areas lacking an adequate supply of natural ground dens, usually supplied by woodchucks and other burrowing animals. The best brush pile is one constructed in a criss-cross manner, with the largest pieces forming the base and the smallest on top.

As with cover, the development of food can be accomplished in two basic ways; planting and the treatment of existing vegetation. Mowing 10 to 20 foot wide strips through weedy fields at 20 to 40 foot intervals provides succulent growth, especially when limed and fertilized. Disking strips along field borders and woodlot edges encourages the growth of such valuable cottontail foods as goldenrod, dandelion, aster, and wild carrot. The cutting of sumac stands, three years old or older, increases sprout growth which results in an increased level of available fat and protein in the stem bark. Because of this fact, young sumac stems are of exceptional value as winter food. The rootstocks of staghorn sumac can be transplanted in areas lacking adequate winter food supplies, thus increasing the carrying capacity of that area.

A variety of plants have been used in food plantings for cottontails. The more important and familiar ones are ladino, red alsike, wild white and yellow clovers, fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, alfalfa, and redtop. In establishing food plots it must be remembered that several small scattered plantings are more beneficial than one or two large ones.

The interspersing of food and cover cannot be stressed too strongly. Because the cruising radius of the cottontail is so limited, both food and cover must be available within this relatively small area. If either food or cover is

lacking, no matter what the quality and quantity of the element present, a significant cottontail population cannot develop.

### The Harvest

The end result of all of these efforts — the observation, the research, and the management — is the enjoyment and satisfaction of the hunter. He pays the bills, and it is he who reaps the rewards. The following suggestion may help to make these rewards more substantial.

First, and most important, hunt slowly. Many bunny chasers charge through a field without even covering a tenth of the area. If using a dog, slow down, give him a chance to use that wonderful nose of his. Learn the habits of your quarry so that you know where to look on a particular day or in a particular area. For example, on cold days cottontails prefer the warmer south facing slopes of low hills and rises. However, if the temperature drops to within 10° or 15° of the zero mark, the object of your pursuit will probably be bunking in with a hibernating chuck.

It would seem that heavy gauge, hard-hitting shotguns are currently the rage with bunny hunters, since the majority use them. True, they kill rabbits, but it's like using an elephant gun to kill a mouse. The usual result of a close range blast from such a cannon is an unappetizing mass of blood, bone, muscle, and hair.

Much has been written on the

care of dead animals in the field. However, it might help to refresh our memories by reviewing a few of the more important points. No animal, be it cottontail or deer, tastes better after soaking several hours in its own body fluids. Cleaning and skinning should be done immediately after the animal is killed and the carcass let cool for a few minutes. The rabbit can then be placed in a plastic bag, carried for this purpose, and stuffed in your hunting coat. These simple field preparations are guaranteed to soften your wife's attitude towards preparing the results of your day afield.

It is hoped that this brief glimpse into the life and times of the cottontail will instill in the



*The hunters reap the harvest*

thinking sportsman an appreciation for the complexity involved in the management of a wild population, and the amount of effort necessary to place one cottontail in the hunter's bag. #

# For Pure Waters

Waters that are physically pure are waters that are not polluted. People and fish prefer clean waters. Here is a resume of the Division's cooperative study of pollution aimed at the prevention and control of pollution.

by A. Bruce Pyle,  
*Principal Fisheries Biologist*

**P**OLLUTION research is conducted by the Fresh Water Research and Development Section of the Bureau of Fisheries Management of the Division of Fish and Game as part of the Section's effort to improve fishing in New Jersey. I will attempt to explain our approach to this work, its relation to other subjects, and results of the studies in this field. Before pollution as a topic is discussed it should be defined. Webster's dictionary says to pollute is to make physically impure. However, what may be physically impure or polluted to one or more interests may be of no consequence or, at times, even beneficial to others.

From the Division of Fish and Game's viewpoint water pollution is any condition of the water that renders it unfit for habitation by fish or game which otherwise would be present. Those whose responsibilities fall within the realm of public health, water supply, and

industry, to mention a few, define pollution somewhat differently and it is only appropriate that they do so.

## Direct Effects

Pollution affects fish in a variety of ways. Categorically, these may be divided into direct, indirect, and, for want of a better term, cultural effects. Direct effects are generally the most obvious and easiest to combat. In these, a sudden large scale mortality of fish occurs as the result of toxic substances, mechanical clogging of the gills, or the abrupt changing of the environment that renders it unsuitable for fish for a relatively short period.

## Indirect Effects

The indirect effects are most difficult to discover and evaluate. These indirect effects include the destruction of habitat or a suitable food supply, lowered reproductive potential of the adults, decreased survival of the young, the production of deformed individuals, the accumulation of poisons caus-

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This report is based on a presentation made at the 1965 New Jersey Farmers' Week in Trenton.

ing a gradual hard-to-detect die-off, and the generally poor condition of fish in polluted areas that makes them more susceptible to mortality through disease.

### **Cultural Effects**

Cultural effects of pollution are those that cause the fish or water to be unacceptable for use by the public. Examples of this include the undesirable taste or odor imparted to fish flesh by certain types of pollution. Because of its color or odor, water may be aesthetically unacceptable, and, the presence of large quantities of silt or foam make it physically impossible to use for angling.

### **Cooperation**

In New Jersey no other agency can adequately assume the Division of Fish and Game's responsibilities as they apply to the protection of fish and wildlife resources from pollution. Increased industrial and urban development together with the development of products whose wastes are extremely difficult to treat, as well as detect after entering a stream, caused us to realize the shortcomings in our ability to cope with growing pollution problems. The Division could no longer go-it-alone in attempting to protect fish and wildlife from pollution but had to join forces with other state agencies concerned with water quality.

Awareness of the need for an integrated approach to water pollution by all state agencies concerned with water quality resulted in the

formation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Surface Water Quality. This committee includes the State Department of Health, the Division of Water Policy and Supply, the Division of State and Regional Planning and the Bureau of Commerce, as well as the Division of Fish and Game.

This Committee has consolidated their varying interpretations of pollution into a single document, the *Quality Criteria for Surface Waters of New Jersey*. The various classes of waters this document encompasses is expected to provide for most interests. It became a part of the Department of Health's regulations in September 1964 and waters of the state are in the process of being classified in accordance.

### **Pollution Unit**

Also, as a result of our growing concern with water pollution, the Division applied for and received a Public Health Service Demonstration Grant in 1961. This Grant made possible the equipping and staffing of our present Pollution Unit. This Unit works on pollution problems throughout the state, for the most part in conjunction with the Division's Conservation Officers. The activities include investigations into at least five general categories that cause the loss of fish to an area. These include domestic, industrial and natural pollution, destruction of fish habitat, and/or food supply, as well as limited pathological investigations.

## . . . For Pure Waters

Studies conducted by this Unit have demonstrated the incompatibility of various effluents and practices with fish life and resulted in corrective measures being taken. The implementation of these measures is generally handled by the State Health Department with whom there has been a constantly increasing degree of cooperation.

### **Public Interest**

Because of the insidious nature of most of the severe types of pollution it cannot be expected that they will be cleaned up "overnight." It is not just a matter of looking at the water to decide whether it is polluted to the extent that it has harmed fish life. There are two points of view in the matter, that of the alleged polluter and that of the accuser. It is not the purpose of the state to persecute. We respect the suspected polluter's rights and thoroughly investigate the matter before deciding on a course of action. Sometimes there are a number of sources of pollution involved and each must be treated separately.

What I am trying to impress upon you is that a certain amount of patience must be exhibited by the public in such matters. By asking patience, by no means am I suggesting that the public should take an apathetic attitude. I believe the growing interest of the public in pollution matters, to the extent that so-called "watch-dog" committees are formed, has been

healthy and advantageous to the pollution abatement efforts of the Division and state.

### **Stocking Aids**

You have an idea of the effort expended by the Charles O. Hayford Hatchery staff at Hackettstown to provide trout angling throughout the state. Besides providing angling, the planting of trout in the many waters that receive them serves as an aid in pollution abatement.

The numerous anglers partaking of trout fishing are constantly informing us of observed changes in their favorite stream. This group together with other anglers of the state serve as an effective watch-dog and aid in the correction of pollution before it becomes too severe for reasonably quick, successful, remedial action. The range of water types fished for trout are probably greater than those fished for any other species. They are sought in all waters from small streams to large lakes and are extremely sensitive to pollution.

The Division has frequently been criticized for stocking waters where the chances of mortality seemed quite high. However, even the planting of small numbers of trout have kept such streams in the public eye so-to-speak, and resulted in greater efforts to correct pollution problems. Generally, the trout are caught out so rapidly in such situations that there are few if any left when conditions lethal to them occur. #

# Hunting and Fishing 75 Years Ago

What it was like to hunt and fish in New Jersey in the late 1800's makes a tale of interest to present-day sportsmen

By Edgerton Grant

**D**ID YOU ever wonder what it was like to hunt and fish in New Jersey 75 years ago? Would you like to talk to someone who hunted and fished in 1889? E. S. Spinning of Bernardsville got his first gun in that year; he was still hunting in 1964—for deer, a species that was practically non-existent in the state when he was a boy.

"In those days you could go anywhere," he recalls. "There were no 'no hunting' signs." Mr. Spinning hunted the entire mountain area around Bernardsville, often with a dog. He occasionally took his gun to the one-room schoolhouse in order to hunt on the way home.

"There were lots of grouse and any amount of quail. There were no deer—they came later—and no English birds." Some "English birds", as they called pheasants in those days, were brought into the area in the 90's. One landowner tried introducing Missouri hares, but they soon hopped away to more desirable habitat.

At first Mr. Spinning hunted with borrowed breech- and muzzle-loading guns. Shortly before he turned 14 he wanted his own gun and saved enough money to buy it. His first gun was a 16 gauge. But, he later used 12 and 10 gauge guns with twist barrels for hunting ducks on Barnegat Bay.

Most hunters loaded their own shells, using re-loadable brass casing and black powder that gave off clouds of white smoke. Later, after the development of smokeless powder, shells were very reasonable—25¢ for a box of 12 gauge or 35¢ for 10 gauge.

Fishing was another favorite sport. Mr. Spinning recalls. "During 1889-91, another boy, Earl Bunn, and I were the only ones in this entire area who ever went fishing for trout. We spent almost all our time out in the woods. At first, we only knew two brooks, the Round Top brooks which join above Mount Harmony.

"The two of us would take off trout fishing with only a hook and

## . . . 75 Years Ago

a piece of line in our pockets. We cut a small sprout for a pole when we arrived at the stream.

"At times, the lack of even this improvised tackle made but little difference, because we would quietly approach a likely spot, lie down, crawl up, and reach over the bank. We would bring a hand up back of a trout and just close the fingers, and we had our brookie.

"After catching several we impaled them over the coals of a fire for a few minutes. Together with a sandwich and a drink from the stream, they made a lunch that two hungry boys were sure to appreciate, for trout never did taste any better!

"In 1891 a new school teacher, Kenneth Mathiesen, came here from Scotland. He was a fly fisherman, and, when he learned that we knew where there were trout, there were three of us.

"We fished the Round Top brooks, Primrose Brook, and Black River above Pottersville for two or three years and never saw another fisherman. As time went on, when one did meet another, they never fished the same area."

His enthusiasm for trout fishing continued after the turn of the century when he was fishing the North Branch by the Far Hills Fairgrounds when he caught fish after fish in the 9 to 15-inch class, most over 12 inches. He was fishing alone, and the trout had been stocked weeks before. This must

have been in the late 1920's, since he remembers that George Paul was Somerset County Warden.

He also has memories of salt water fishing on a friend's boat. More shore trips involved waterfowl hunting. He and a friend who had a boat would go down to Barnegat Bay where they hired a cook who had a shack near Loveladies. They enjoyed excellent hunting, especially for geese, as witnessed by some fascinating old pictures.

Rabbit hunting was another youthful pastime. He would "tramp around for two or three days until I was tired of it." He was an ardent trapper. Muskrat pelts were worth 9-13¢ a piece, which was good money in those days. An all-black skunk was a real treasure, with the pelt bringing as much as a dollar.

"Boys don't trap as much as they used to," he remarked. "There are more raccoons than ever right in town." As recently as the late '50's he live-trapped as many as 40 gray squirrels in his walnut and butternut trees. He released them in the wild, but some came back, providing something of a nuisance.

Foxes were more common in recent years. He has followed foxes for miles in a tracking snow. On one occasion his party tracked a fox from Bedminster to Jockey Hollow. Another party ran it to Shongun Mountain and lost it. Another time they started a red fox on the mountain below Pluckemin. "That fox led the hounds for one and a half trips to the

*Mr. Spinning with a portion of his collection of mounted game birds and wildlife*



Chimney Rock quarry, backtracking over practically the same course. It was so cold that the sandwiches froze hard in our pockets. This cured us for a few days.

"A gray fox would often hole up where it could be dug out and held for another chase. Word was passed to other hound owners who would get together and give the fox ten minutes start. Once a dog broke loose, and the others were released with the fox still in sight. Being hard pressed it only went half a mile and took to a tree—a straight one. I followed it up for 30 feet or more. When it got to the branches it had easier going, and so did I. I had on two pair of

gloves, but they were soon ripped. I finally got it by both hind legs but had to let go. We then had a drag chase.

"While out deer hunting we often see foxes, sometimes putting up as many as three in a drive. I have had them come and stand within a few feet. We also see a jack rabbit or two. Once I almost stepped on one when the wind was blowing hard and it did not hear me. We used to see more out west." Out west, Mr. Spinning also had a chance to hunt elk and mountain lion, and recalls a couple of colorful old-time hunters known as "Buffalo Jones" and "Yankee Jim." This was when he was work-

## . . . 75 Years Ago

ing as a trouble-shooter for the Pullman Company and, later, the Pennsylvania Railroad. His adventures on the first electric-lighted trains, around the turn of the century, would make a fascinating chronicle for railroad buffs.

Grouse are now rare in his area, and he saw his last quail some years ago. The influx of houses has destroyed their habitat, to his distress. Rarer too are the songbirds that he loved to watch. Even as a youth, in an era when "anything went", he would refuse to hunt with anyone who shot a songbird or "practiced" on hen pheasants. Whippoorwills "used to sing all night" in his back yard. Several kinds of owls were numerous, and he admired a big woodpecker that was very tame. Grosbeaks, wood thrushes, and brown thrashers are now rare where they used to nest, and vireos have been driven away by grackles and starlings. There are still mockingbirds, cardinals, and a few others.

One of his proudest achievements was the capture, in California, of a golden eagle with a 7-foot wingspread. He and a companion came across it in the woods where it was on the ground and only flew a couple of hundred feet. "I believe that it had made a dive for something and had struck something, since it seemed groggy. Gradually nearing it, I dropped by gun and picked up a stick, also slipping off my coat and hanging it on my arm.

The eagle showed no intention of taking to the air, and we wanted to take it alive. When I got within 25 feet it flew at me. I dropped the stick and grabbed it by the neck, and it grabbed at my coat and shirt. We finally got it wrapped in my coat, tied its feet together, and fastened its beak with a small stick.

"Its first meal was a steak, and that bird was sure hungry. Some weeks later, I brought it home and gave it the freedom of the upper part of the barn. If a piece of meat was thrown at one's feet, it would fly down and take it back to the perch or else eat it at once." Since Mr. Spinning could not be home enough to care for the bird, he turned it over to the Bronx Zoo. It was the only golden eagle they had at the time, 1902. He wonders if anyone ever captured a full-grown eagle in this manner.

By contrast with the birds, he has seen the deer herd rise from nothing. "At first there were no deer; then they mushroomed, so that when they herded up it was nothing to see 75 in a herd." Deer hunting is now his principal sport. He and his friends have permits to hunt some of the Somerset Hills estates. 1963 was a successful year, with his group bagging 8 bucks and 5 Party Permit does. The group varied in number, and he got his deer on the last day. A wildlife manager examined the deers' teeth for age. One buck was a year and a half, and the youngest doe 2½. Except for one spike

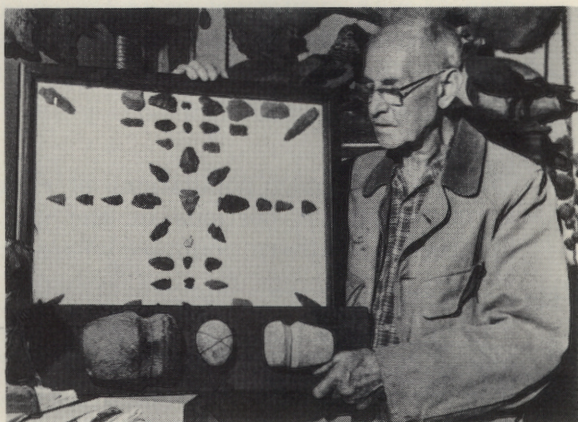
buck, the rest were older, and the racks ran up to eight points.

In 1964, he missed out on a Special Deer Permit for December 19, but recognized that he was one of over 2,100 applicants for 600 Somerset permits. He was also philosophical about not bagging the one deer he had a shot at during the buck season. He could not be sure

“all through the year—not just one week.” The damage from woods fires is the result of sheer carelessness. Education starting early in grade school should instill civic pride that would prevent littering and carelessness with fire, he feels.

He is a great believer in keeping active after retirement. He has kept up his fascinating collection of

*The Indian artifact display held by Mr. Spinning is just one of his many diversions*



it had points until it was too late, but, like many hunters, it was “not the first time I have lost out.”

“Dogs raise the deuce with deer,” he says. “Something should be done about it.” A couple of years ago, he was out scouting on the day before deer season and observed four large dogs, “about 50 yards apart, silently pattering along side by side for deer. It was as if they were organized.”

Fire prevention is another of Mr. Spinning’s interests. He fought his first fire in 1889 and has been Fire Commissioner for many years. He believes that fire prevention should be taught in the home and school

old guns and mounted specimens. One of his earliest is a hen pheasant that flew into a wire “forty or fifty years ago.” He has a set of antlers from two deer that locked horns in a fight, and, his special pride, a perfectly matched 14 point rack.

In 1964, he served on the Bernardsville Tercentenary Commission. Not satisfied with his own memories, he procured photostats of Indian deeds dating back to the early 1700’s. Indeed, the Borough was fortunate, as is New Jersey Outdoors, in having available the recollections and interest of this fine sportsman and citizen. #

# The Ruffed Grouse

By Russell A. Spinks and Robert C. Lund,  
*Bureau of Wildlife Management*

**Common Name:**

The Ruffed Grouse.

**Scientific Name:**

*Bonasa umbellus umbellus.*

**General Description:**

Weight from 16 to 28 ounces, the males averaging heavier than the females. Color a variety of rich browns, often tending toward gray. A triangular patch of black ruff feathers, which becomes evident with excitement, is to be found on each side of the neck. Tail consists of 18 reddish-brown tail feathers with a broad, black terminal band in males. In females, this bar is broken at the center with reddish-gray.

**Range:**

Though the denser populations of ruffed grouse are to be found in the northern portions of the state, the grouse occupies a number of southern counties where habitat conditions favor it.

**Reproduction:**

The breeding season extends from April through late July, with one male servicing several females. The presence of the bird in a given area can easily be determined at this time due to the drumming activity of the male. This drumming serves as a warning to other males and aids the female in the location of a mate. From 9 to 14 eggs are laid in a deep hollow in the ground which is lined with hardwood leaves. Incubation takes about 24 days. The female takes full charge of the care of the young, leading them from the nest as soon as their down is dry. The young remain with the female until fall, when the majority of family groups break up.

**Habitat Requirements:**

*Food*—Though young grouse require large numbers of insects for growth and plumage development, the ruffed grouse is basically a vegetarian. Berries, leaves, buds, and catkins make up the bulk of the diet.

*Cover*—The best nesting cover consists of open, brush-free stands of mixed hardwoods and conifers. In summer, alder swales are preferred due to the presence of succulent sedges and other herbaceous vegetation. Fall and winter cover usually consists of upland mixed conifer and hardwood sites where the bird can find protection from the wind.

*Water*—The bird is independent of free water and satisfies its

*The grouse has a patch of black ruff feathers on its neck and a fan-shaped tail*



moisture requirements by the consumption of succulent foods, dew, and, on occasion, snow.

*Grit*—Gravel and sometimes hard seeds are necessary in the grinding of food to permit digestion.

#### **Mortality Factors:**

*Predation*—A total of 24 species are known to prey on the ruffed grouse, either directly by the killing of individual birds or indirectly by the destruction of nests and eggs. Red and gray foxes, great horned owls, and weasels are considered the most important.

*Parasites*—At least 25 species of parasites are known to utilize the ruffed grouse as a host. These include lice, ticks, flies, worms.

*Diseases*—A minimum of six infectious diseases are known, including enteritis, hepatitis, blackhead aspergillosis, and bird pox.

*Weather*—Nests and young are occasionally lost through flooding, though this has never proved to be an important factor. Freezing rains infrequently may cause the food supply to become temporarily unavailable. Adult birds have been trapped beneath the crusted snow.

#### **Management:**

Management practices are designed to increase both the quality and quantity of food and cover available, since these two factors are the most important in determining grouse numbers. The planting of various conifers, such as pine and spruce, in mature hardwood stands greatly increases the available ground cover. The cutting of over-mature, less-desirable tree species allows for increased growth of food plants. Clear cutting of selected areas increases the available browse supply through the sprouting action of cut stumps. This type of cutting also produces more "edge" which is utilized as nesting sites. The construction of brush piles and bramble thickets within young hardwood types creates both nesting cover and escape routes.

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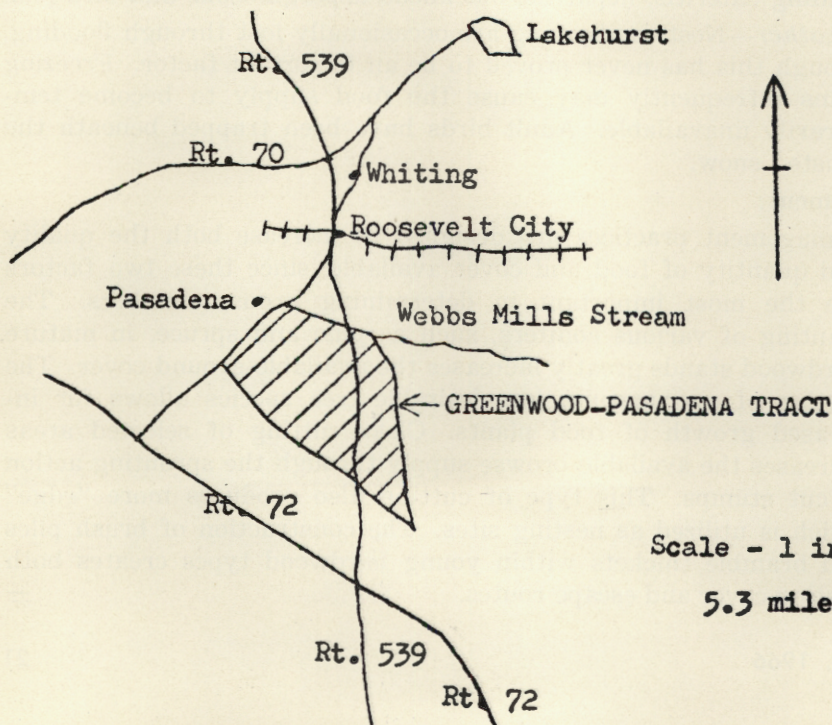
## Guide to the

# Greenwood Forest-Pasadena Tract

The Greenwood Forest-Pasadena Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds consists of about 10,000 acres and is located in Ocean County. This tract is bounded on the west by the Lebanon State Forest and the Pasadena-Woodmansie Road. The southern boundary is a cleared line running through the woodland north of Route 72. The eastern boundary is a cleared line running parallel to Route 539. The northern boundary is also cleared and runs from Webbs Mills to Pasadena.

This tract is being managed for upland game shooting. Fire lines have been opened; and, a number of fields have been cleared and planted for wildlife food and cover plants. Excellent quail and deer hunting is available on this tract.

To reach this tract, follow Route 539 through central Ocean County to Route 70. Cross Route 70 and proceed about two miles to Roosevelt City. Continue on Route 539 to the first stream which crosses the road, about three miles. This is Webbs Mills and the northern boundary of the tract. The tract lies on both sides of Route 539 for the next five miles. The Pasadena section of this tract can be reached by bearing right on the first hard-top road after going through Roosevelt City. Follow this road about three miles and the tract will be found on the left side of the road. #



# Council Highlights

## October Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on October 19. In addition to the members of the Council and staff, the following persons were present: Edmond Shuler, Ralph Allocca, and John Russack.

### Hunting Restrictions

The Council discussed the growing tendency on the part of municipalities to pass ordinances restricting hunting. While the need for protection in densely populated areas is recognized, the passage of ordinances closing entire townships to hunting drastically reduces hunting area and can become a serious problem in the future. It was the opinion of the Council that controlling hunting is a power of the state and that the Attorney General has the right to issue an injunction against municipalities proposing such ordinances.

By motion of Mr. Alampi, seconded by Mr. McCloskey and passed, the Council directed that the Attorney General be requested to issue an injunction immediately against any municipality proposing such ordinance and to study thoroughly the legality of these ordinances which can have far-reaching implications to the sport of hunting if they continue to be enacted. Should these ordinances be legal, then the Council will have to consider legislation to protect heavily populated sections while still maintaining areas available for hunting.

### Firearms Ordinance

An ordinance recently proposed to control the discharge of firearms in Hamilton Township was discussed. Director MacNamara advised that this ordinance would not interfere with hunting, target practice, or predator control and had the approval of a Division employee who had checked it carefully. Mrs. Godown, a resident of Hamilton Township, was opposed to the ordinance. Mr. McCloskey objected to employees of the Division approving such ordinances in view of the Council being on record in opposition to any type of restrictive legislation imposed on the sportsmen. He urged that Fish and Game employees be again informed of the Council's policy and be instructed to make the Council aware of any individual situation before a decision is rendered.

### Salt Water Committee

Mr. Richardson, chairman of the Salt Water Committee, reported that this committee met on September 21 and took the following action: Diamond-backed terrapin—(A request had been received that a

## . . . Council Highlights

season be set on this species since the population has increased.) The committee recommended that the season be open from July 16 to April 14 and that a minimum size of 6 inches be set. Concerning bag limits, the members suggested that the Director secure information from other states before establishing a limit for New Jersey. Legislation will be necessary to make these revisions in R. S. 23:5-36. It was the committee's recommendation that this be done.

Goggle fishing and skin diving ordinances—The Director had recommended to the committee that the Council contact Mr. Bruno of Metuchen and offer to help in formulating proper legislation. The committee was in favor of the Director's recommendation.

The 14-inch size limit on fluke for both commercial fishermen and anglers to conform with New York's law—Mr. Richardson reported that several years ago our fisheries biologist had recommended that this be done. New York has asked that our law be changed to conform with theirs. Therefore, the committee was in favor of such legislation being drawn.

Otter or beam trawls in Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays—Since a biological report on scup is being prepared, the Director had suggested to the committee that action on this item be delayed until the receipt of this report. The committee was in favor of such postponement.

In order to give the Council an opportunity to study them, the above recommendations of the Salt Water Committee will be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the Council.

### **Awards for Fish**

Mrs. Godown reported that the Public Relations Committee met for the purpose of considering Conservation Officer Cartier's suggestion that awards be given for trophy fish. It was the opinion of the Committee that, since numerous fishing tournaments are already conducted along the coast and since many sporting goods stores run fresh water fishing contests, sufficient programs of this type are being carried on to stimulate interest in the sport of fishing. The committee expressed their appreciation to Mr. Cartier for his interest.

### **Public Grounds Use**

A conflict of interest between bow and arrow deer hunters and field trial men operating on the Colliers Mills Public Shooting Grounds was discussed. There was the feeling on the part of some Council members that field trials interfere with the activities of the deer hunters. A question was also raised as to whether the establishment of target

ranges on the public shooting grounds was a desirable use of these areas. The Council will give consideration to various activities which can be carried out on the public shooting and fishing grounds without interfering with their primary purpose of providing hunting and fishing.

It was suggested to the Federation members present that they secure the Federation's opinion on what uses of the public shooting and fishing grounds they would consider acceptable and desirable, without causing a conflict with hunting and fishing. Such items as target ranges, boat ramps, and field trials are controversial and the Council itself is not in agreement in this regard. Other multiple uses must also receive consideration when it is realized that large areas of land purchased under Green Acres are being assigned to the Division of Fish and Game for administration.

### **Councilman Space Reports**

Mr. Space reported that the State Trappers' Association held a successful meeting this past fall and it was the opinion of fur-buyers in attendance that with the renewed interest of clothing manufacturers in long-haired furs, trapping will probably again be a profitable venture. He also referred to provisions in the new federal farm bill allowing for payments to farmers for land maintained open to hunting, which should result in a considerable increase in hunting area.

Mr. Space also reported that he had received many contacts from sportsmen as a result of his statement at a previous meeting concerning farmers welcoming woodchuck hunters on their properties. He urged sportsmen to contact landowners for permission to hunt on their property.

### **Indian Mills Lake**

Mr. Alampi inquired concerning the status of the purchase of Indian Mills Lake. Director MacNamara advised that a biological report must be received before further steps can be taken toward acquisition.

### **Fisheries Conference**

Mr. Richardson reported on the attendance of Chairman Hart and himself at the recent meeting of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission in Miami, Florida. This was a very worthwhile conference and many excellent papers were given on topics pertinent to marine fisheries. It was evident that an increasing awareness of the values of wetlands and their importance to fisheries is developing. At the meeting Mr. Hart was presented with a plaque in honor of his service to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

### **Salt Water and Finance**

Mr. McCloskey pointed out that the purpose of the Joint Salt Water and Finance Committee of the Council, which will meet in cooperation

## **. . . Council Highlights**

with representatives of various sport and commercial interests, is to conduct a feasibility study of needs for improving coastal law enforcement and ways of providing funds for same. It is not the intention of the Council to promote a salt water fishing license but merely to conduct a feasibility study.

### **Law Enforcement**

William P. Coffin, Chief of Law Enforcement, reported that the archery deer season and the woodcock season opened with medium to heavy pressure. Apprehensions of violators for the first three months of the fiscal year totaled 239, which is about on a par with last year's total of 244. Deer violations have increased. Since the first of July there were 13 incidents involving 30 people and 71 complaints.

### **Public Relations**

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that with the advent of the fall season many requests are being received for programs. The fair season terminated with exhibits at the Flemington Fair and the Trenton State Fair, both of which were well received. Participation in the program of the Stokes State School of Conservation commenced during the middle of September and this has created a personnel problem, not only for the Division of Fish and Game but for other cooperating agencies.

Mr. Alampi commended Mr. Peterman and his staff on the excellent exhibit at the Trenton State Fair. He thought it was one of the finest ever displayed.

### **Wildlife Management**

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that the bow and arrow deer kill at the date of the meeting was 440 deer and one bear.

He also advised that the Conservation Officers and employees of the Bureau of Wildlife Management investigated a duck mortality that occurred at National Park in Gloucester County. Approximately 70 birds were picked up. And, it was estimated that probably 300 birds had been affected. Specimens were taken to Rutgers University for autopsy where it was tentatively suggested that botulism could be the cause of mortality. However, the usual conditions associated with botulism were not found in the pond where the mortality occurred and this raised some question in the minds of biologists as to the cause of death.

Specimens for analysis were to be delivered to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Patuxent, Maryland. In the meantime, six carbide guns had been placed in operation at the pond to ward off the

waterfowl and prevent further mortality. Disease in wildlife must be ultimately controlled through habitat manipulation. Therefore, it may be necessary to drain the three ponds involved. The Bureau of Wildlife Management will continue to keep this situation under surveillance.

Mr. Alpaugh reported that, under the Green Acres Program, the Division of Fish and Game has received approximately 1,000 acres at Black River, 947 acres at Stafford Forge, and 554 acres at the Dix Tract, bringing this area to approximately 1,450 acres.

Aerial waterfowl census flights conducted by personnel of the Bureau of Wildlife Management resulted in a count of 149,325 waterfowl. This was 16,496 more birds than were counted the same time last year and 31,881 more than were counted in 1963.

### Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, reported that the water study at the hatchery had not progressed because we were awaiting the services of the State Geologist who had been contacted. Mr. Marron recommended that the report not deal exclusively with wells as a source of water but also include the guard lock, springs, surface, and other sources of water.

A recent inspection of two commercial trout hatcheries in Pennsylvania was made by Director MacNamara, Councilman Cane, and Chief Hayford. At one of these hatcheries, which produces about half as many fish as our state fish hatchery, gravel ponds are used exclusively. Pumps are used at both hatcheries to aerate the water, including an aqualator, which sprays the water out, and an electric centrifugal pump. We are obtaining figures on the cost of the electrical centrifugal pump which is very efficient.

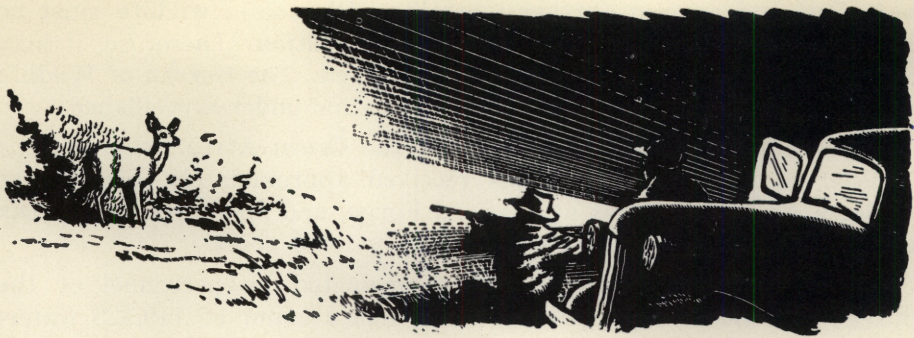
### Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that four patrol boats operated in Raritan Bay during September, assisted by the Division of Shell Fisheries and the Conservation Officers. During the latter part of the month, fishing activities decreased and regular patrol was resumed with the *Anne E* and the *Harriet H*. Patrol of menhaden fishing operations was maintained in Delaware Bay and there were no complaints.

Mr. Mathis stated that complaints are often received of stab netters operating illegally. But upon investigation, it is found that they are properly licensed and operating legally. While the general public is of the opinion that these fishermen are restricted to fishing two miles from the coast, this is not so. They are permitted by law to fish right up to the surf.

The radar has been installed and is operating well.

#



## Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Franklin L. Massena, 4912 Green St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
Russell Hooley, Halsey Rd., Newton	Kill wild duck	20
Russell Hooley, Halsey Rd., Newton	Hunt no license	20
Jose R. Montero, 185 Highland Park Apts., Gloucester	Fish no license	20
Peter J. Poherty, 130 Chestnut St., Kearny	Poss. trout closed waters	20
Richard Fowle, 360 Woodside Ave., Newark	Angle closed waters	20
Russell Fowle, 360 Woodside Ave., Newark	Angle closed waters	20
Frank Mattson, R. D. No. 4, Bridgeton	Angle closed waters	20
William M. Gould, 503 Highland Ave., Ambler Highlands, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Stephen R. Crawford, P.O. Box 451, North Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20
Richard Stengel, 17 Randolph Ave., Dover	Fish no license	20
James Johnson, 2333 W. Federal St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Procure fish license wrongfully	100
William King, 1731 Francis St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Procure fish license wrongfully	100
Robert Kapke, 439 Willow St., Garwood	Angle closed waters	20
Walter Orlovsky, 532 Morris Ave., Elizabeth	Angle closed waters	20
Anthony Barashke, 56 Mary St., Carteret	Loaded gun in auto.	20
Vincent Ucci, 184 Floyd St., Belleville	Fish no license	20
John Baran, 204 Elmhurst Ave., Iselin	Angle closed waters	20
John E. Barnes, 1056 Reedland St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Philip Chadwick, Box 491, Harden Rd., Herbertsville	Take deer w/horns less than three inches	100
James E. Cernek, Box 37, Manahawkin	Uncased weapon	100
John Walinski, 425 Central Ave., Orange	Fish closed waters	20
Hilmar Roberts, 258 Wyckoff Ave., Waldwick	Fish closed waters	20
Thomas Kitts, 94 Alden St., Wallington	Fish closed waters	20
Richard McCall, 18 Henry St., Hawthorne	Fish closed waters	20
Ralph Mazzuca, 123 Parker St., Newark, N. J.	Fish closed waters	20
Donald Prause, 307 W. Broadway, Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Donald Tillson, 259 Marion St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Robert Aymar, 343 Howe Ave., Passaic	Fish closed waters	20
Blythe W. Aymar, 361 Howe Ave., Passaic	Fish closed waters	20
Robert Cullegan, 122 Beech Ave., Pompton Lakes	Fish closed waters	20
Frederick Groese, 24 Mayberry Dr., Mahwah	Fish closed waters	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Robert Nerbetski, 41 Atkins Terr., E. Rutherford	Fish closed waters	20
Clifford B. Varner, R.D. No. 2, Stockton	Fish closed waters	20
John Ott, Box 68, Baptistown	Fish closed waters	20
Elizabeth Sherman, Box 41, Baptistown	Fish closed waters	20
Thomas Placley, 491 Packer Ave., Franklin Lakes	Fish closed waters	20
Mervin Todd, 14 Irving Pl., Passaic	Fish closed waters	20
Armand D. Rambo, 57-3rd St., Passaic	Fish closed waters	20
Anthony Pawlowski, 164 Whitehead Rd., South River	Fish closed waters	20
Dennis Golden, 51 Central Ave., Seawaren	Fish closed waters	20
Allen Sesnowich, 231 Old Rd., Seawaren	Fish closed waters	20
Charles Parker Davis, 70 Valentine St., Highland Park	Fish closed waters	20
Robert E. Pugh, 741 Cooper St., Beverly	Fish closed waters	20
Raymond Farrell, 3308 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Gumersindo R. Ortiz, Whites Bogs, Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
John Rizzo, 340 W. Crescent St., Langhorne, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Dieter Rauch, 137 Kennedy Blvd., Lakewood	Fish closed waters	20
Birger Englesen, Box 1346, Cookstown Rd., Browns Mills	Fish closed waters	20
Andrew Gordon, 48 Albany St., New Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20
David Tomasko, 17 Cleveland Ave., Old Bridge	Fish closed waters	20
George Stydocken, 18 Feiner Pl., Irvington	Fish closed waters	20
Robert D. Channing, 932 Amboy Ave., Perth Amboy	Fish closed waters	20
Robert Moyle, 156 Carpentersville Rd., Phillipsburg	Fish closed waters	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Woodpecker Lane, Mt. Holly	Poss. for sale illegal striped bass	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Woodpecker Lane, Mt. Holly	Poss. for sale illegal striped bass	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Woodpecker Lane, Mt. Holly	Poss. for sale illegal striped bass	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Woodpecker Lane, Mt. Holly	Poss. for sale illegal striped bass	20
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Acme Markets, Inc., Woodpecker Lane, Mt. Holly	Poss. for sale illegal striped bass	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Woodpecker Lane, Mt. Holly	Poss. for sale illegal striped bass	20
Norris W. Barnes, 305 Filmore St., Riverside	Uncased weapon	100
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Fish no license	15 days in jail 20 Jail 15 days

## . . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	20
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	Jail 15 days
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	20
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	Jail 15 days
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	20
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	Jail 15 days
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	20
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	Jail 15 days
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	20
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	Jail 15 days
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	20
Neil Cornwell, Old Brookside Rd., Mt. Freedom	Poss. trout wrong time	Jail 15 days
Thomas Tornillio, 108 Lake Ave., Brielle	Fish w/bait in fly-fishing waters	20
Graig R. Simonelli, 4 Lily St., Parlin	Loaded gun in auto	20
Andrew L. Spishock, 32 Carter Pl., Parlin	Loaded gun in auto	20
William Moebius, 53 Overlook Ave., No. Haledon	Angle closed waters	20
Albert R. Yost, M E Bristol Sts., Apt. 167, Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Robert Marcinkewicz, M E Bristol Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Norman Buckalew, 42 Thorean Rd., Trenton	Fish no license	20
Charles O. Weaver, R.D. No. 1, Wrightstown	Remove vegetation from state tract	75 Prob.
Charles Moore, R.D., Colliers Mills	Remove vegetation from state tract	75 Prob.
Elmer R. Maynard, R.D., Colliers Mills	Remove vegetation from state tract	75 Prob.
John Costa, 143 Maple St., Hammonton	Fish no license	20
Emilio Figueroa, 443 Burnhouse Ave., Hammonton	Fish closed waters	20
Wendel Schmitt, 35 S. Shore Trail, Sparta	Fish no license	20
Raymond F. Glading, 535 W. Shore Trail, Sparta	Fish no license	20
Vincent Messineo, 643 E. 30 St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Al Minark, 218 E. 9th St., Plainfield	Fish no license	20
Carl W. Pierson, P.O. Box 215, R.D., Newton	Angle closed waters	20
Louella L. Cutler, Box 703, R.D. 1, Newton	Angle closed waters	20
Angelo D. Marra, 63 Ford Rd., Landing	Angle closed waters	20
Paul Portanka, 58 Irondale Rd., Wharton	Angle closed waters	20
Chester W. Gala, 536 Curtis Rd., Mt. Arlington	Fish no license	20
Kenneth E. Coutts, Jr., 31 Paxon St., Mount Holly	Fish no license	20
Henry Arthur Wolverton, Box 108, Georgia Rd., R.D. No. 4, Freehold	Hunt no license	20
Henry Arthur Wolverton, Box 108, Georgia Rd., R.D. No. 4, Freehold	Hunt on Sunday	20
James Hill, Sykesville Rd., R.D. Wrightstown	Fish no license	20
Clara Lee Johnson, Sykesville Rd., R. D. Wrightstown	Fish no license	20
Louis Ficara, 235 Mary St., Burlington	Fish no license	20
Ralph R. Peterson, 114 E. Walsh Ave., Rio Grande	Gun on Sunday	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Sixton Navarra, 2223 Wallsee St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Poss. undersize striped bass	10
Edward L. Brewer, 23 Jeffery Rd., Aldan, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Wilson Hydrick, 2003 Lambert St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish inland water w/o non-res-lic.	20
William Allen, 1425 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Robert Lee Porter, 3333 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Thomas R. Cottler, 103 Carlton Court, Haddonfield	Fish no license	20
Donald Davis, New Freedom Rd., Sicklerville	Angle closed waters	20
Edward Powell, 76 Madison St., Paterson	Angle closed waters	20
Thomas Sullivan, 208 Ramapo Valley Rd., Oakland	Angle closed waters	20
Michael Sullivan, 208 Ramapo Valley Rd., Oakland	Angle closed waters	20
Warren Williams, 202 Osborne Terr., Newark	Fish no license	20
Peter Cassella, 20 Irving St., Jersey City	Fish no license	20
Herman Adams, 740 Preston Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Joseph Regulo, 118 Hartman Ave., Garfield	Kill 1 trout over limit	20
John Havenberg, 166 Marrietta Ave., Passaic	Kill 1 trout over limit	20
Thomas Kitts, Ridge Rd., Oakridge	Kill 1 trout over limit	20
Leaman Morgan, 2226 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Henry Lee, 2228 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Charles Watkins, 2245 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Larry Whitehead, 188 George St., New Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20
Frank D. Jilek, 305 Oak Ave., Woodbridge	Fish closed waters	20
Carl S. Webb, 30 N. Railroad Ave., Pedricktown	Fish closed waters	20
Ronald E. Roper, 512 Albradt Ave., Paramus	Fish no license	20
Lawrence Stratton, 2312 N. Hancock St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Robert Burns, 1622 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
John Witte, Delsea Drive, Malaga	Hunt deer closed season	100
John Witte, Delsea Drive, Malaga	Illegal missile	100
John Witte, Delsea Drive, Malaga	Firearm on Sunday	20
Carl Ledbetter, Grant Ave., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Carl Ledbetter, Grant Ave., Vineland	Fish no license	20
William Kramer, Jessuph Mill Rd., R. D. Mantua	Fish trout before hours	20
James B. McCullough, Jr., 5239 Pentridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Richard Christ, 107 Magazine St.	Firearm in fields on Sunday	20
Robert Greenwold, 292 Esphandade Ave., Hackensack	Use illegal fish hook	20
Edward Wells, 913 Blackburn Ave., Summit	Use illegal fish hook	20
John Krawczyk, 1940 Norberth Ave., Haddon Heights	Hunt no license	20
Raymond Krawczyk, 1940 Norberth Ave., Haddon Heights	Hunt no license	20
Alfred R. Signor, 132 Walnut St., Audubon	Hunt no license	20
Daniel F. Lang, 40 W. New St., Paulsboro	Fish no license	20
Herminino Figueroa, R.D. No. 2, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Celeslino Rodriguez, R.D. No. 2, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Roger E. Iee, 324 Rutherford Ave., Trenton	Fish no license	20
Dewey J. Edwards, 210 South Cedar Ave., Maple Shade	Fish no license	20
Robert W. Bendel, Maple Ave. P. Post, Vineland	Fish no license	20
Robert A. Harpine, Box 152, Hershey, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Oscar J. Manley, 6620 Uber St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fail to exhibit license	20
Robert Pyatt, 931 Gates St., Phillipsburg	Fish closed waters	20
Donald Lanterman, 7 Western Ave., Butler	Hunt rabbits w/illegal firearm	20
Marvin Walker, 231 Broadway 13, Paterson	Fish no license	20
Albert William Semanchick, 60 De Witt St., Garfield	Fish no license	20
Anthony Adamo, 6 Stokes St., Lodi	Fish no license	20

## . . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Hyman Scher, Changebridge Rd., Pine Brook	Fish closed waters	20
Anthony Azzlina, 139 Macu St., Phillipsburg	Fish closed waters	20
Frank Papiez, 339 Basin Rd., Trenton	Poss. a Canada Goose	20
Frank Papiez, 339 Basin Rd., Trenton	Poss. a Canada Goose	20
Frank Papiez, 339 Basin Rd., Trenton	Poss. a Canada Goose	20
Ramon Figuera, Port Norris	Poss. 1 striped bass less than 10 inches	10
Robert Sarik, 123 Grandview Ave., W. Metuchen	Fish closed waters	20
Carl J. Iacovelli, Hammonton Rd., Buena	Fish no license	20
Jean Henderson, Oaklawn Terr., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Otis Burchfield, 1213 E. Main St., Millville	Fish no license	20
Tony Hudson, 208 Mickel St., Camden	Fish no license	20
Frank Di Pollo, 6807 Durham Ave., N. Bergen	Fish closed waters	20
Peter C. Havrilla, 59 High St., Metuchen	Fish no license	20
Francis B. Ward, 6135 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Stanley A. Doscuk, 2213 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Ruben R. Ortiz, 432 Market St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
John Kenny, 2 Noll Pl., Newark 6	Fish no license	20
Carmine J. Esposito, 370 Northwood Way, Palisades Park	Fish no license	20
Gunther Braun, Gates Ave., R.D. No. 1, Newfoundland	Fish no license	20
George C. Gormley, 10 Roosevelt Ave., Butler	Fish no license	20
Charles Grootenboer, 40 Wessington Ave., Garfield	Fish no license	20
Edward Shanley, Conklintown Rd., Midvale	Fish no license	20

## Special Announcement

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture cordially invites the readers of **New Jersey Outdoors** to attend its General Sessions during Farmers Week this month. Outstanding speakers, nationally recognized for their leadership and comprehensive knowledge, will address themselves to the problems of WATER AND LAND USE. These subjects are of particular significance to wildlife conservation interests and hunters and fishermen in New Jersey.

The sessions will be held in the Cultural Center Auditorium  
(West State Street, Trenton)

Water - - - - - Tuesday, January 25—10:00 a.m.

Land Use - - - Wednesday, January 26—10:00 a.m.



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## Some "NEW YEAR'S AIMS" for Sportsmen

- Continue to be careful in handling that gun.
- Take your boy fishing or hunting.
- Purchase the necessary fishing or hunting licenses.
- Obey the state and federal conservation laws on seasons and possession limits.
- Join a sportsmen's club.
- Take those trips into the woods, if only for a day out or for camera shots.
- Observe "NO TRESPASSING" signs.
- Practice safety in smoking or building fires in the woods.
- Stop being a litter-bug.
- Be a good sport at all times.

