

N.J. Periodicals

# New Jersey

# Outdoors

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# Washington, and Lincoln, and Firearms

**F**EBRUARY marks the birth anniversaries of two of America's greatest Presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Both of these titanic leaders reached their zenith of greatness while guiding our country through wars which could have killed off the nation at birth or before maturity. Both knew firearms, for military and for sporting purposes.

George Washington spent nearly a quarter of his life under arms. When he died at 67, he had soldiered for 15½ years. When peace and leisure permitted, he hunted constantly. Hunting was perhaps the favorite and foremost recreation of the Father of His Country.

Abraham Lincoln's numerous biographies note that he "hunted," that he "shot wild turkey," and that he served in the militia in the Black Hawk War. His interest in firearms, especially in military weapons efficient enough to shorten the Civil War, led him personally to test-fire and approve the Spencer repeater, the first magazine cartridge arm extensively used by U. S. Forces.

Lincoln as commander-in-chief directed probably the biggest rifleman's war in the Western hemisphere, in which by far the highest percentage of casualties were caused by infantry bullets. Like Washington, he fully recognized the role of firearms. For one man, they created a new nation. For the other, they held it together.

So America was fortunate that both of these heroic wartime leaders of classic stature had a thorough grasp and understanding of firearms.

But the wars themselves, in 1775 and 1861, what did they start over?

In 1775, was it the Stamp Tax, the quartering of British regulars in the homes of American colonials, "taxation without representation," or what?

In 1861, was it the Fugitive Slave Act, "Bleeding Kansas," the tariff issue between industrial North and agricultural South, or what?

What actually turned each clash of words into a "shooting war?"

The answer in both instances is very nearly the same.

In 1775 the shooting began when the British, after methodically disarming every individual American who left Boston, marched a column of redcoats from Boston to Concord, Mass., to seize the arms of American militia stored there.

In 1861, the first shots were fired over whether a fort in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., should be evacuated and in effect disarmed.

Both wars, then, sprang in their full-blown form from efforts to disarm Americans who would not be disarmed.

Whenever anyone stops to ask himself what will make Americans fighting mad, he might do well to consider 1775 and 1861.

Perhaps, on the anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln, that is as timely a thought as any.

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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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### Cover—"Flying Squirrel"—Robert C. Lund

The flying squirrel is actually one of our more common small mammals. However, since it is chiefly nocturnal, many sportsmen do not even realize that we have such an interesting little fellow in our woods. For more on the southern flying squirrel see page 3.

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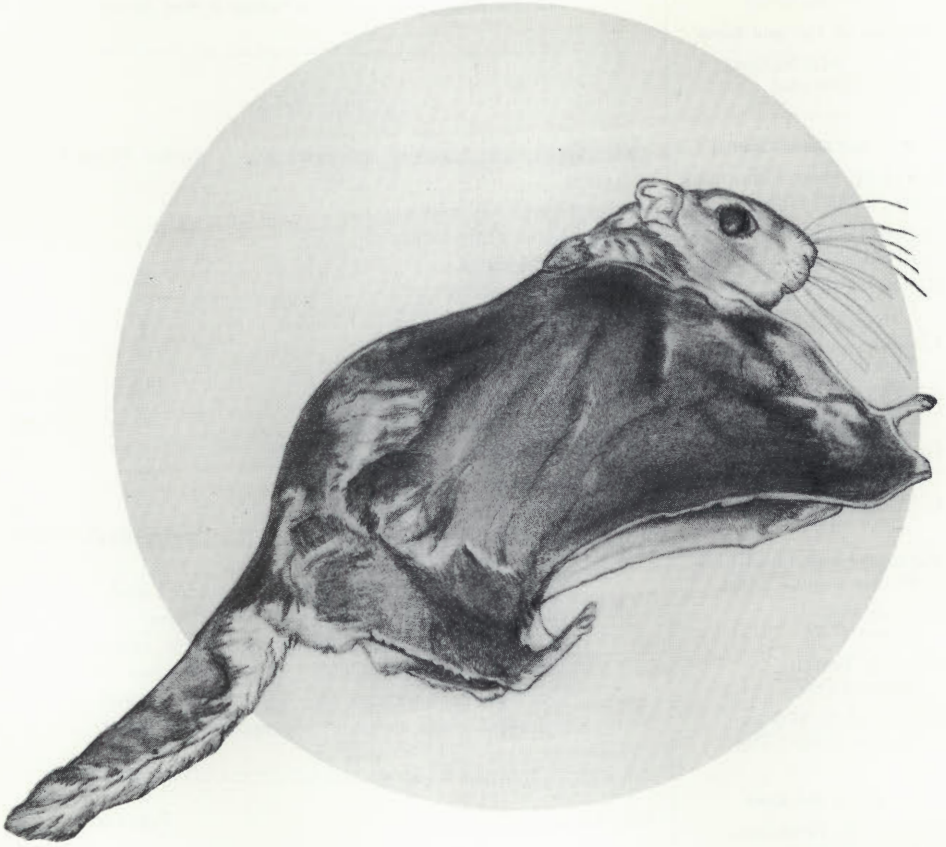
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# Tree Elf

## The Southern Flying Squirrel

By Robert C. Lund,  
Bureau of Wildlife Management

The southern flying squirrel, *Glaucomys volans volans* (Linnaeus), is the smaller of the two species of flying squirrels native to the New World. It weighs but 2 ounces and measures an average of 9 inches from nose to tail. The pelage, which is replaced annually between September and November, is gray above, grading to white on the ventral surface, with the wide gray tail usually tinged with brown. The most notable characteristics of the species are the unusually large eyes and the seemingly extraneous skin folds extending between the long forearms and hind limbs.

Dental Formula:  $\frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{3} = 22$

With its larger relative, the northern flying squirrel, these two species are the only representatives of the squirrel family which are essentially nocturnal. The voice has been described as a sharp "tseet." Captives have reportedly lived more than ten years.

### Range

*General:* Entire eastern United States and small areas of suitable habi-

tat in Mexico and Guatemala.

*New Jersey:* Found throughout the state, but much more common in the oak-hickory forests of the northern counties.

### Reproduction

Flying squirrels usually breed at one year of age, rarely two. The abandoned hole of a woodpecker is the usual nest site, however, bird houses, barns, and the homes of man may be utilized occasionally.

After a gestation period of approximately 40 days, 2-6 blind, naked young are born. The young squirrels weigh but 2-3 grams and are not weaned for at least two months. Unlike its larger cousin the northern flying squirrel, which produces only one litter annually, the southern flying squirrel produces two; one in late winter, the other in late spring. On rare occasions, young are born as late as September or October.

Disturbing a nesting female may prove fatal to the young. Under unusual and extreme conditions of stress, the female has been known to kill and

## . . . Tree Elf

eat the entire litter. Usually, however, repeated disturbances will cause the mother to move the young to a less accessible location.

### **Habitat Requirements**

*Food*—Due to its nocturnal habits, little is known concerning the food habits of this species. However, it is known that the flying squirrel is much more carnivorous than the other species of North American tree squirrels. Bird's eggs, nestlings, insects, and even carrion are eaten. The author has captured the northern flying squirrel in a trap baited with peanut butter, rolled oats, and raisins.

Though fond of meat, nuts compose the major portion of the diet. Oak and hickory are the most important items, with hickory nuts composing 90 percent of the winter cache in good mast years. During seasons of poor hickory production, the major portion of the cache would consist of acorns. Most of the nuts are gathered on the ground, but some are cut from the trees. A study of the American flying squirrels by Arthur H. Howell, published in 1918, presents some limited data concerning the vegetative components of the diet. The following is a summary of the data compiled.

### **Vegetative Foods**

<i>Species</i>	<i>% of Diet</i>
Maple (sap)	2-5%
Beech (nut)	10-25%
Oak (acorn)	5-10%
Hackberry (fruit)	2-5%
Other plant foods include bark, lichens, fungi, buds, catkins, and berries.	

*Den Site*—Mature or over-aged hardwood stands are preferred, since they offer a maximum number of woodpecker holes and natural cavities. Relatively open stands are favored over those of greater density which would tend to inhibit gliding.

### **Behavior**

One of mother nature's most gregarious creatures, as many as 22 flying squirrels have been found in a single nest. This state of sciurid harmony is only broken during the nesting season, when the pregnant female drives the male from the nest site immediately preceding the birth of their arboreal offspring.

### **Nocturnal**

Exclusively nocturnal, food gathering and feeding activities are pursued only after dark. The factors controlling the veracity of the food gathering urge are the subject of an article appearing in *Natural History Magazine* (March, 1965) by biologist Illar Muul. Mr. Muul's studies revealed that the quantity of food stored can be correlated with changing photoperiod (day length), as the seasons progress from summer to fall. It was found that changing photoperiod can trigger the storage drive independent of temperature. In other words, it is not the lowering of temperature which causes the squirrels to accumulate food in large caches for the coming winter, but the *reduction in day length*. The photoperiod regulation of the storage drive is of importance not only in the conservation of energy, but also in the fact that it prevents the food gathering urge from conflicting with reproductive behavior, thus helping to assure a suc-

cessful breeding season and sufficient offspring to perpetuate the species.

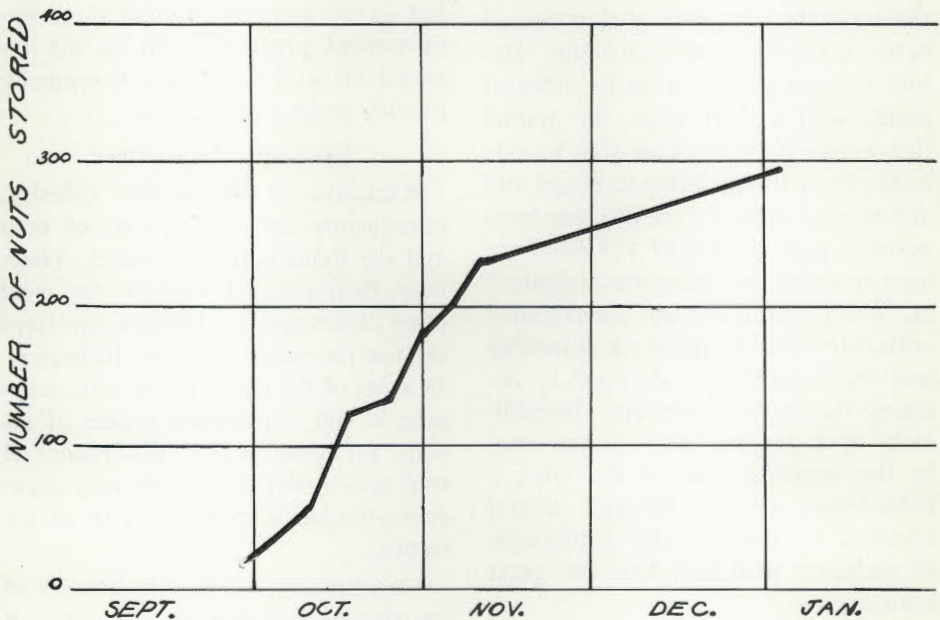
Food gathering and storage activities begin to intensify about mid-September, peak during November and finally drop back to a normal 20/nuts/night by mid-January. As many as 300 nuts/night may be stored during the peak of activity.

Muul's studies further revealed that the flying squirrel has an aversion to

in the lips of some rodents, may be present in the flying squirrel, permitting the animal to deposit an odorous secretion on any item picked up in the mouth. This reluctance to handle items previously stored by another individual is of great value in conserving energy and in permitting a large cache to be accumulated.

Unlike the red squirrel and chipmunk which have only a single cache,

*STORAGE INCREASES AS DAY LENGTH DECREASES  
(AFTER MUUL, 1965)*



gathering nuts which were previously handled and stored by other individuals of the species. When offered a choice between stored and unstored nuts, the unstored were preferred 4 to 1. Scent is believed to be the key by which the two are separated. The modified sebaceous glands (sweat glands) located

the flying squirrel has several; both in the trees and on the ground. Pounded into place by bared incisors, there is little chance that food items will roll or drop from the storage site. Storage is a community project, and all members of the local population share the cache.

As with the other species of North

## . . . Tree Elf

American squirrels, the flying squirrel does not hibernate, but remains inactive during periods of extreme weather. On a clear, moon-lit, winter's night, the nocturnal spectator can often observe the animal gliding from tree to tree, landing on all fours with a marked thump.

The most unique characteristic of this species, that from which its vernacular name is derived, is its ability to glide (not fly) from one tree to another. This is accomplished through the use of the large flaps of skin located between the fore and hind limbs. Before launching itself from its arboreal perch, with a sharp push, the animal first moves its head from side to side instinctively triangulating its target and accurately computing the distance from perch to goal. Flights of 125 feet have been recorded, but these are exceptional. When landing the legs are extended outward to absorb the shock of landing and the broad tail is dropped to decrease the speed of descent. Immediately upon landing, the squirrel runs to the opposite side of the tree; a behaviorism evolved through natural selection to dampen the enthusiasm of pursuing predators like the great horned owl.

### **Environmental Resistance**

Little is known concerning the predators and other mortality factors which affect flying squirrel populations. The great horned owl is possibly the most important predator in this area. How-

ever, the extent of his influence is not known. Other nocturnal, avian predators probably include the barred and barn owls. The red and gray foxes occasionally capture an individual, but this is a rare instance. In areas of high human population, domestic house cats are believed to be an important limiting factor.

The dependency of the flying squirrel on mature and over-aged forests for both food supplies and nest sites, make them extremely vulnerable to the saws and axes of man. Clear-cutting mature forest stands is an obvious detriment, but so are numerous timber stand improvement practices such as the removal of 'wolf trees', which normally provide natural nest cavities.

### **Economic Importance**

Exclusive of the lumber industry, infrequently do the interests of man and the flying squirrel conflict. However, their unusual fondness for meat often causes them to blunder into traps set for the more valuable furbearers. In areas of the country where fur trapping is still a principal source of income for many people, disturbance of trap sets by flying squirrels may cause economic hardship on the part of the trapper.

Occasionally, the storing activity of the species becomes an annoyance if the attic of your summer cabin or similar site is chosen as a cache location.

Young flying squirrels are docile and easily tamed. They have long been a favorite with pet enthusiasts, and can be purchased from numerous dealers.

---

*During the last fiscal year the Division of Fish and Game liberated over 68,000 pheasants in the State of New Jersey.*

# A Jaunt in the Woods

By Ted McCawley

There is no better way for a father to bring to his youngsters a better understanding of the finer things in life than to acquaint them with the everyday 'mysteries' of Nature to be encountered on any free-and-easy jaunt into the woods, fields, or along the waterways.

Whether the stroll be through a city park, across a countryside, or along a stream or lake, the parent can easily find and point out to his son or daughter examples of Nature's handiwork in plant, insect, and animal life that can, in the long run, prove more intriguing to most youngsters than the dubious thrills of a rendezvous with a neighborhood gang.

Even if a trip to the country is impractical, there are hundreds of interesting revelations to be found on the small back yard lawn of a city or suburban home if one will take the trouble to search for them. In fact, each small plot can become a 'back yard jungle' if one is inclined to explore it closely. There are several nature books available that guide the reader in what to look for and where to find it. One excellent example is Clyde Ormond's *Complete Book of Outdoor Lore* published by *Outdoor Life*—Harper & Row. Such an activity can be surprisingly revealing and highly educational to both adult and youngster. Nature study can be a fascinatingly absorbing pastime that can be turned into a tool with which to channel a

youngster's interests towards the out-of-doors.

It would be even better and more effective if both parents and children become interested in the participant sports—such as hunting and fishing. Here is a field in which the best type of understanding can be cultivated to a high degree. On a hunting or fishing trip, the child gets to really know his parent and the parent can understand his child. Fathers in particular are always pleased when they can teach their youngsters something worth-while or introduce them to new horizons or new fields of activity. And such attention is bound to create more affection and respect in the heart and mind of the boy or girl.

These are clean sports in which good sportsmanship is practiced. They are enjoyable sports which take parent and child alike out into the open air and away from the artificiality of urban living. Unconsciously, the spirit of fair play is instilled into youngsters and they begin to think in terms of sportsmanship as applied to everyday life. These are physically healthy sports, too, which not only build character but bodily strength as well.

It's all very well to talk about such things but this year, why not put the idea into practice? Don't wait until some vague, future date to act. Make it a point to take your son or daughter afield as soon as possible. How about today?

#

*Highlights of the 1967  
State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs*

# Conservation Convention

"What Price Pollution" was the en-  
grossing theme of the 1967 Conven-  
tion of the New Jersey State Federa-  
tion of Sportsmen's Clubs. The gather-  
ing was held at the La Concha Hotel,  
Atlantic City on May 20-21.

After Edward Koneski of the At-  
lantic County Federation extended a



*Outgoing Federation President Al Toth  
gave the keynote address*

hearty welcome to the delegates and  
guests, President Al Toth delivered the  
Keynote Address. He contrasted the

present growing concern over water  
and air pollution with the past apathy,  
when the sportsmen "stood almost  
alone in a battle to abate and prevent  
additional sources of water pollution."  
He recalled the loss of prime streams,  
impoundments, and oyster beds "de-  
spite our efforts and those of our Di-  
vision of Fish and Game." Com-  
missioner Roe and the Division were  
commended, notably the standard pol-  
lution report forms, the modern scien-  
tific pollution detection devices of the  
State Fisheries Laboratory, and the  
Commissioner's investment in seeding  
oysters in Delaware Bay. Much still  
remains to be accomplished, and pol-  
lution remains "one of the gravest  
challenges facing our State today."  
Sportsmen can be proud of their role  
in passage of the Federal Water  
Quality Act and their insistence on  
high standards for the Delaware  
River. Expressing confidence that  
despite objections to these standards,  
"the mighty Delaware will be a clean  
river" he asserted that the high cost of  
abatement will be far outweighed by  
its advantages.

Fish and Game Councilmen Joseph  
Alampi, Ralph Allocca, Charles Cane,

Jules Marron, George McCloskey, Raymond Richardson and Raymond Wilson were introduced. Council Chairman David Hart described Council and Division achievements during the year, including stepped up marine enforcement, hatchery improvements, pollution research and enforcement, land acquisition, analysis of hunting



*Robert L. Vincent outlined water pollution control measures*

accidents and successful fall seasons. He noted the problem of rising costs for salaries, pollution control, hatchery renovation, food for game and fish, and habitat improvement on new lands. He praised the attitude of many sportsmen in being willing to act as partners in seeking the best and fairest way of raising income to continue a sound program.

Wildlife population dynamics was stressed by Fish and Game Director Lester G. MacNamara, who noted that hunting becomes increasingly essential from both scientific and sociological

viewpoints in light of increasing urbanization. It is in the best interests of all citizens that bountiful wildlife resources be properly managed and not wasted. Increased sporting opportunities made possible by Green Acres additions were stressed, especially areas enhancing the State's historic reputation for waterfowl hunting. Future multiple use of State-owned lands was envisioned in light of ecological needs of wildlife and recreational demands of the growing population.

Representatives of two national conservation organizations brought greetings to the convention. Carl Fenderson of the National Wildlife Federation commended the State Federation's interest in pollution; Colonel John Lee of the National Rifle Association described the Association's stand in promoting the safe use of traditional weapons for wholesome sport.

Robert L. Vincent of the State Health Department described the current water classification program aimed at maintaining surface water quality for the "best intended use." He said that orders are being issued to abate pollution, adding that the cost of achieving desired water quality criteria will be high. He described studies of potential ocean disposal areas off Atlantic and Cape May Counties. He stated that experts have recommended five offshore sites as perfectly safe, and their utilization may lead to clean up of inshore areas for fish and shellfish.

Slides taken by the Middlesex County Pollution Committee were shown by Committee members Bob Smalley and Ben Karmatz. They showed actual effluents entering Middlesex County

### . . . Convention

streams, notably the Raritan, and Mr. Karmatz named more than 20 offending industries in his running commentary. While not engaging in a "vendetta," he expressed concern that authorities had been slow to act on complaints. He dismissed the notion that strict enforcement might cause industries to move out as idle threat, since other states will not take companies that pollute air and water. Mr. Smalley urged sportsmen in other counties to furnish similar slides and information to further a united stand against pollution.

After luncheon, Irwin Zonis of the Essex Chemical Company discussed air



*Irwin Zonis discussed the problems of air pollution control*

pollution. He expressed the belief that the reorganization of the Health Department's air and water pollution agencies provided the necessary regulatory and enforcement power and

that the officials involved are dedicated to doing a job. He noted that air pollution fines have been increased from \$500 a week to as much as \$2,500 a day, with provisions to rebate when corrective measures are taken. The problems of air pollution are, nonetheless, complex, and correction may be burdensome to small businesses. Reducing sulphur content of fuels, controlling hundreds of small incinerators, and finding efficient means of testing automobile exhausts are among problems which will require time to solve. Governmental research, especially in terms of a clearing house is needed. In this field, much progress has been made, but there is still a long way to go.

Probably the most detailed scientific presentation was that of Dr. Stephen Toth of Rutgers on soil pollution. He noted that even if all pollutants entering a river like the Raritan were stopped, it would not be clean for many years because of the bottom sediment. In a broad sense, even lime and fertilizer are soil pollutants. Soil texture, acidity and organic make up are major factors. He described soil pollutants from agricultural, domestic, atmospheric, industrial and pest control sources. Two of the most dangerous sources of pollution are landfills, particularly where heavy metals are released, and certain types of insecticide. Calling it imperative that an alternative to DDT be found, he contrasted this type of insecticide with malathion. DDT is virtually insoluble in water and will not break down. Thus it affects the whole eco-system including fish and wildlife. Malathion, by contrast, is more readily absorbed and broken



*Federation officers, front left to right, Charles Webber, Steven Tczap, Ronald Steinmann, and Anthony Ordille; rear left to right, Alva Roosa, Robert Smalley, and Randle Faunce*

down, and is thus an example of a pesticide having little lasting detriment to soil resources.

A change of pace was afforded by a trap shoot at the Atlantic City Trap Shooting Association. In the meantime, many of the delegates' wives enjoyed a tour of Lenox China Works and a luncheon and tour at historic Smithville Inn.

Prizes for outstanding participation in both these events were given to start the evening banquet program. Toastmaster Jules W. Marron Sr. introduced outgoing President Al Toth who ended his term with special awards to three individuals; Mrs. Marjorie Wilson\* received two awards for her overall effort and her organizing of the Convention, and outgoing Cor-

responding Secretary Dave Bean and former President Gil Ernst were honored for their outstanding contributions during the year. Incoming President Steve Tczap paid tribute to all the outgoing officers, especially President Toth.

Keen concern about the high price of pollution was expressed by the two young winners present of the conservation essay contest. Leo F. Seid, Jr. of Mullica Hill urged that we educate and legislate to create a cleaner environment. Lisa Stadtmueller of Far Hills cited specific instances in which gifts of nature have been despoiled. Recognition of the problem of pollution must now lead to action.

The principal banquet speaker was Dr. Irwin Ranson of Drexel Institute of Technology. As an engineer, he ex-

\*Ed. note: Soon after the successful completion of her Convention duties, Mrs. Wilson became ill and passed away on July 10. A Resolution of Sympathy was immediately extended by the Fish and Game Council to Councilman Raymond G. Wilson, with gratitude for Mrs. Wilson's many efforts in the cause of conservation.

### . . . Convention

pressed a personal concern about the environment. Engineers look at the cost-benefit ratio of a project, but often ignore the value of resources in as-



*The trap shoot at the Atlantic City Trap Shooting Association grounds provided a change of pace for the delegates*

sessing benefits. Better ways of evaluating resources, especially unique must be found. In Germany, there is a tax on waste, making it economically desirable to improve disposal methods. A national effort, rather than local, is necessary because of the costs involved in pollution abatement. Although costs are high, their impact will have a "multiplier effect" on the economy making them feasible. Eventually, natural systems purify themselves, but this regeneration is limited; so, too, even the best disposal plants deposit

slides by Coastal Patrol Captain John Russack. Delegates gained new understanding of the methods and problems faced by this small force patrolling over 120 miles of coast, bays and estuaries. On Sunday morning, a meditation period was followed by installation ceremonies for Steve Tczap and the other officers.

The Convention's concern for clean water, air, and soil provided an inspiring start for their continuing efforts on behalf of wise management of New Jersey natural resources. #

# Where the Need Is

By Ernest Swift

NOT LONG AGO I stood at the corner of a busy thoroughfare of one of our large cities and watched the endless stream of hurrying pedestrians. And hurry they did, all sizes, shapes, colors—and no doubt a variety of ambitions and egos; they seemed preoccupied with the same purpose as lemmings rushing to the sea. This complex of confusion was intensified by the raucous clamor of busses, trucks, and cars.

In a matter of days I was in two other large cities with like scenes of overpasses and underpasses, of honking horns, of shoving and pushing and garish lights and billboards; of back alleys strewn with garbage and railroad yards littered with trash—and smoke stacks belching soot and darkening the sun.

All three cities had slums and gangs of moody youngsters. They all had problems of obtaining clean water; all were dumping their filth into nearby lakes and rivers which had become cesspools of floating ugliness and a health hazard.

The thought occurred to me that these warrens of concrete and stone with the rush, smells, fumes, noise, frenzy, and sewage had become the native habitat of millions of people.

Was it by choice? Some were trapped by poverty with little chance of escape, while the more fortunate

considered their cities the epitome of gracious living. But regardless of the fortunes of position, these are the people who our educators in conservation say must be indoctrinated as to their dependency of the land and to landscape beautification. There is no argument, these are the people who need educating.

In recent years some scientists have been saying that metropolitan dwellers no longer need lessons or knowledge regarding land resources, and that scientists should be given authority over all resources to determine their use, both for the economy and recreation. They have failed to state just how these authoritative persons should be chosen for the dictatorship of conservation programs or to what degree such an idea should be imposed on either public or private ownership.

Such thinking is the result of monumental vanity by the few; partly because of ambition and partly because the nation has made a mess of many of its cities and the basic natural resources. It is certainly contrary to the idea of people determining their own destiny. Even though democracies have some bad flaws, totalitarian governments so far haven't been the answer. But if people are not going to become regimented, then they will have to become educated. How can people,

## . . . the Need

whose existence has developed in them the same urges as the lemons, protect their environment?

Today there is a new and conscious effort toward conservation education, but some of the new enthusiasts are ignorant of the long struggle prior to their coming, and the many unsung heroes who participated. To know conservation one must develop a philosophy; its depth cannot be learned by reading billboards.

Today conservation is a popular subject with an aura of detached academic sophistication. But plain down-to-earth conservation can never be sophisticated. Conservation deals with raw resources and nature's basic laws. Some of these laws are cruel—and the most vital is the survival of the fittest.

Beautification and certain city and park improvements can take on aspects of sophistication, but dealing with the broad principles of land husbandry is too earthy a subject for much sophistication.

City slums, urban sprawl, water pollution, soil erosion, and improper forest management are all man-made prob-

lems arising in great part from the idea that nature can be ignored. MAN cannot outrage nature indefinitely and prosper; nature has means of cruel and bitter retaliation. Having sown the wind, we are now reaping the whirlwind from more directions than we can cope with.

It is noble of people to be concerned about the Grand Canyon, the Redwoods, and wilderness, but inconsistent to overlook the unemptied garbage cans, trees dying from gas fumes, rivers of oil spill, slime, dead animals, and general debris at the back door.

Fundamental to our conservation education should be teaching people to live with dignity where there are dense populations. This should in no way minimize caring for and managing our great natural wonders, but people who cannot see improvements to be made at home will be destructive to natural beauties a thousand miles away.

MAN to improve or re-create his environment must radically change his sense of values. Conservation education should be a means of reorienting these values. WE had better be fast about it before it is too late. #

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## Winter Fish Fodder

One of the toughest things about cold weather fishing is finding something that appeals to the winter-dulled taste buds of fish.

On the surface, the task seems hopeless, but actually, we're literally surrounded with an abundance of delectable morsels that have fish appeal. A wonderful array of winter baits await the man who has the savvy simply to gather them up.

In corn-growing country, for instance, corn borers are universal . . . pests to man, but hors d'oeuvres to fish. Spend a short session out in the fields splitting standing stalks with a knife, and you'll have enough worms for a weekend of dunking.

Check around grain elevators and feed stores, where meal worms are invariably present. A bit of sifting in out-of-the-way spoilage spots will yield a profitable harvest. While unpopular with grain storage operators, these pests have an undeniable charm when impaled on a hook.

The grub worms that reside in the round balls (galls) of goldenrod stems are another favorite winter bait. Where found, the galls can be harvested by the sackful and stored in a cold location until ready for opening and extracting the worms.

Larvae baits are also found right around the angler's home. Common summer nuisances, mud dabbers, often nest in attics, sash tracks of windows and under protected eaves.

Other creatures that make good bait are found around rotting stumps and logs, barn timbers, and even house foundations. It's even possible to dredge up aquatic vegetation below the ice and find nymph and larvae forms of aquatic insects.

Good bait, like gold, is where you find it. But, the odds are with the winter fisherman. A bonanza in bait awaits anyone who takes the trouble to prospect a bit. #

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# Fathers and Sons

## Winchester Father and Son Hunting and Shooting Seminar Holiday Inn, Phillipsburg

By Howard Brant, Outdoor Editor,  
*Newark Star Ledger*

When it comes to hunting and shooting promotions coupled with a deep concern for its future, nothing can quite compare to the Winchester Eastern Annual Father and Son Hunting and Shooting Seminar conducted in the rolling farm country and picturesque highlands of central New Jersey.

In a dedicated effort to more closely knit fathers and sons together, Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Connecticut, developed these seminars to introduce fathers and sons to the world of hunting and shooting.

Hunting and shooting is foremost a companion sport and what is more

basic than companionship between fathers and their sons. "Hunt with your son now and you won't be hunting for him in the future," is Winchester's motto. Introducing a father and son team to the outdoor world is as traditional as plum pudding and apple pie.

Hunting and the right to bear arms is an old American heritage beginning when the first settlers arrived on our shores and joined together in a mutual effort to obtain meat for the larder and protection against hostile forces.

Headquarters for the weekend seminar was the Holiday Inn, Route 22, Phillipsburg, with actual shooting and hunting conducted at the Winchester-



*Fred Missildine, Chief Instructor, worked the firing line continuously, showing the boys the fine points of wingshooting*



*Conservation Officer George Aber conducted a safety course*

Grouse Ridge Gun Club, Clinton, and the Amwell Commercial Game Preserve, Ringoes.

Fathers and sons from various corners of the eastern seaboard participated. The affair began on Friday evening in the banquet room of the Holiday Inn, with an introduction and orientation period and shooting films and guest speakers.

Dignitaries from the sporting world gave brief talks, including—Mrs. Eleanor Bennett, Director, Conservation Education, Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction; William Peterman and George Aber, New Jersey Division of Fish and Game; Howard Brant, Outdoor Editor, *Newark Star Ledger*; Warren Page, Gun Editor, *Field and Stream*; Richard Wolters, author of several dog training books and Illustration Director of *Business Week*; Robert Elman and Russ Carpenter of *Guns and Hunting*.

Early Saturday morning found the group at the Winchester-Grouse Ridge

Skeet and Trap fields. A rehashing of previous evenings lectures was gone over, plus more films and talks emphasizing proper gun handling, hunting safety and ethics, and basic shooting.

Chief Instructor Fred Missildine, Sea Island, Georgia, and winner of 28 national skeet shooting championships, demonstrated wingshooting and scattergun techniques. And his shooting exhibition that followed was something to see—everything from a bevy of eggs tossed into the air at once, to several clay targets thrown simultaneously, were shattered before his guns!

New Jersey requires every one under 21 years of age to take a hunter safety course and proficiency test before they can obtain a state hunting license. So instruction in firearm ethics and hunting was conducted under the watchful eyes of Winchester trained instructors and New Jersey Conservation Officer George Aber, who awarded proficiency certificates to the graduates.

After lunch, actual firing at trap and

## . . . and Sons

skeet targets began. Fathers and sons were divided into teams of four—two fathers and two sons and a Winchester Instructor.

Unlimited shooting continued throughout the afternoon, with Fred Missildine meandering the firing line, spot checking gunners.

Back to the Holiday Inn for dinner that evening and after another orientation period, discussing the day's shoot-

of choice upland hunting covers. And, its large ponds harbor a vast concentration of waterfowl.

Again divided into teams of four, plus the ever present Winchester Instructor and dog handler and bird dog, each group took to the fields seeking the elusive upland targets. And, under the close surveillance of the Winchester pros, everyone bagged game.

During lunch period Richard Wolters, accompanied by his Labrador retriever, "Tar," demonstrated dog



*Dick Wolters, sporting dog book author, with his Labrador retriever "Tar," demonstrated retriever techniques at the Amwell Game Preserve*

ing, the tired group tumbled into bed.

As the sun peeked through the cloud cover the next morning, the party traveled to the Amwell Commercial Game Preserve. Owner-operator, Malcolm Dunn, had amply stocked its covers and thickets with ring-necked pheasants, chukar partridge, and quail.

The Amwell preserve is a beautiful hunting spot, consisting of 1,400 acres

handling and retrieving tactics on mallard ducks, flighted from Amwell's waterfowl towers. And old "Tar" never lost a bird.

We inquired among several of the attending participants as to what they thought of the affair—

Youthful Tom Liskinsky of Somerville, exclaimed—"Gee, it's tremendous. I never did so much shooting



*The Father and Son Shooting Seminar group at Phillipsburg*

in my whole life. I just gotta get a pheasant today. When I do I'm going to get it stuffed like my Dad did when he shot his first pheasant."

Robert Grider, Pompton Plains, remarked, "These affairs are wonderful. An average hunter can learn more here in one weekend than he normally would learn in an entire lifetime."

Bill Vince, Plainfield, explained, "My son likes hunting and shooting, but I never cared for it. After this weekend I'm sure interested and can't wait for the regular state-wide hunting seasons to open. Then we can go hunting, that is, my son and I."

As the sun dipped over the lush

central New Jersey pasturelands, the party returned to their Holiday Inn headquarters and prepared for the final banquet and graduation ceremonies.

Jim Dee, Manager of Shooting Development, Winchester Arms Company, served as Master of Ceremonies and awarded fathers and sons their graduation certificates during the dinner hour.

But actually this was nothing more than a formality as all present needed no ceremony. During the weekend they had acquired a wholesome and lasting enthusiasm for the great outdoors and its wonderful world of gunning. #

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*A grain combine is a pretty ponderous and awesome, as well as noisy, machine. Yet, last fall a farmer combining soy beans in Central Jersey was astounded to have a big buck deer stand his ground and challenge the huge, red combine the farmer was operating.*

# Early Chinese Fishing Reel

“Apparently fishermen do not read much history of science or gaze at Chinese art,” a Princeton University biologist concludes in pointing out well-established evidence, until now overlooked by collectors of angling lore, that the fishing reel is at least seven centuries old.

The evidence contradicts the findings of the most respected authorities on the history of fishing, according to Dr. John T. Bonner, an avid fisherman and Chairman of Princeton’s Department of Biology.

Two fishing historians, J.W. Hills and William Radcliffe, Englishmen who wrote independently in the 1920’s, both trace the existence of the fishing reel back no earlier than the 17th century, to the time of the famed Izaak Walton.

Professor Bonner, however, has found references by historians of science, who point out that Chinese anglers in the 13th century were familiar with the reel. One of these historians, Dr. Joseph Needham of Cambridge University, suggests that the invention may have been prompted by the early use of the bobbin in the Chinese silk industry.

Dr. Bonner refers skeptics to a painting by the celebrated Chinese artist Ma Yuan, who is known to have been active from 1190 to 1230 A.D. The painting, which hangs in the National Museum of Tokyo, has been reproduced in art publications a number of times. It shows a patient Chinese in a primitive boat, holding a short, apparently untapered rod over the stern of the craft. The reel appears to be a large, multi-spoked device, perhaps made of wood or bamboo.

The art and science historians, who have long been aware of the picture, have been ignorant of its significance to fishing buffs. Meanwhile, the historians of fishing, to whom the significance would have been obvious, have apparently been ignorant of the evidence. #

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## Fish Trophy Care

The fish that makes it to an honored spot in a sportsman’s den is the object of both affection and pride, but also reflects a degree of loving care as well.

The trip between net and the taxidermist’s mounting board is a hazardous one for trophy fish. As a result a great many prizes end up in the garbage can because of improper handling. To reduce such possibilities, follow this advice:

A fish that qualifies for the den usually earns this honor by the time he’s brought close to the boat. At that point—before being boated—special care must commence.

Landing a trophy calls for pampering. Prevent overzealous use of the gaff which can cause irreparable gashes. Bass netted improperly can sustain serious fin damage when bashed against a hull.

Once in the boat, the fish must be coddled further. To prevent loss of scales it must not be allowed to thrash around or be dragged. Never permit it to be exposed to direct sunlight, even for a short photo session. Wrap it in moist cloth or newspaper immediately and keep it wet to prevent skin hardening and loss of color.

The next step is to freeze the fish for shipment to the taxidermist. Dry ice is the best medium, though crushed ice replaced at intervals will be satisfactory.

The other method of handling trophies is to skin them and ship the skin and fins preserved in salt. This procedure is best left up to a professional who can prove he has experience in the working ways of taxidermy. Otherwise, obtain the instruction sheets of a taxidermist to learn the intricacies of skinning and practice on a few fish beforehand.

The key to transforming a reluctant lunker into a handsome "braggin' piece" is to make this decision before the fishing trip. Learn how first, then observe the rules. #

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## The Annual Disappearing Act

Despite the way it may seem, fish really don't disappear during winter.

They're still in the same water they inhabited last fall, but are less concerned about food. If they don't turn up too often, the blame is not entirely on the fish; anglers don't turn up too often these days either.

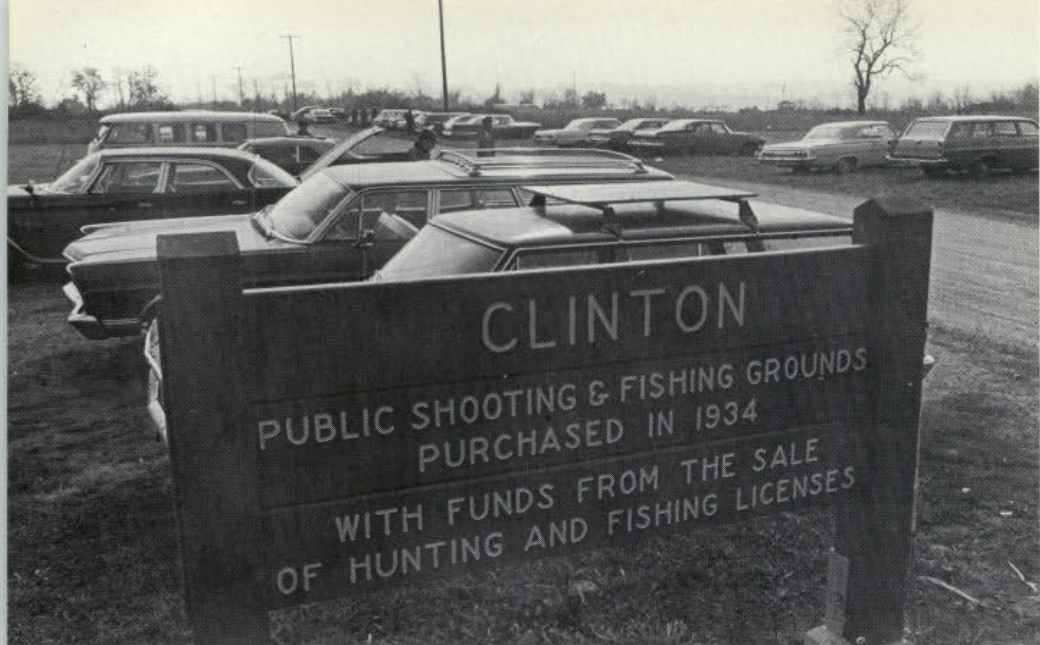
However, game fish are present, feeding on a limited scale, and they can be caught, particularly by fishermen with the necessary fortitude and knowledge of cold weather aquatic conditions to get the job done.

In deep bodies of water which have a heavy coating of ice, the warmest temperatures will be found near the bottom. This is because water is most heavy (dense) at 39.2 degrees. For some fish, this is only a shade below what they prefer. Other species will forage upward into the colder levels, but usually can be found hugging the bottom.

In some South Jersey areas where shoreline skim ice forms only occasionally, temperature levels are not so marked. In such waters, the key spots are tributaries that introduce a high supply of fresh oxygen. Other locations that attract a congregation of fish are underwater springs that form local "hot" spots.

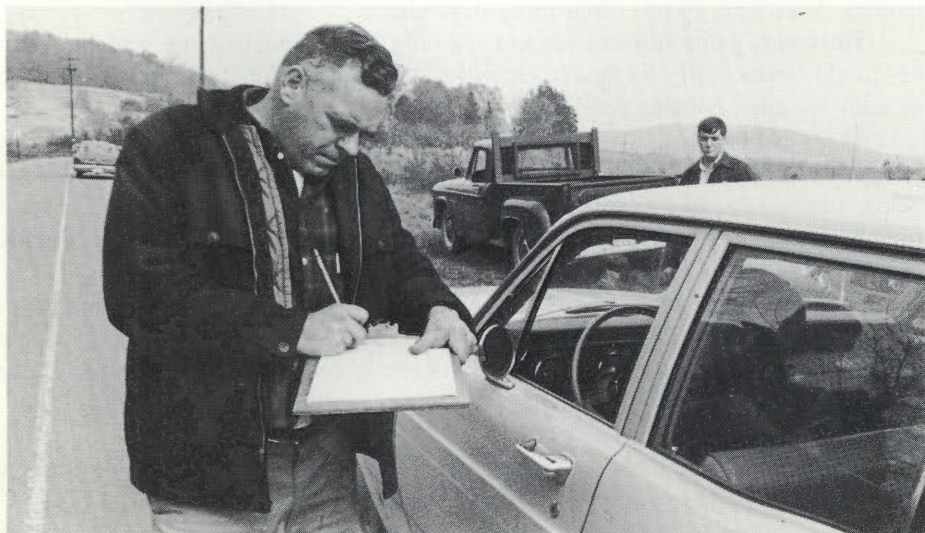
Work baits and lures as if fish are nearly asleep so the sluggish lunkers can catch up if they want.

The solution to the winter relapse, it appears, lies with the fisherman, not the fish, and a good, warm coat can overcome that. #



# Upland Opener

When the upland game season opened last November 11, conditions were ideal for good hunting. The day was pleasant after a rain that made scenting easy for the dogs. Game was plentiful. So were hunters, as these scenes taken by Harry Grosch at the Clinton Tract show.



*George Howard, Bureau of Wildlife Management, checks a hunter*

*Bob Reedy of Middlesex, right, admires his two plump squirrels*



*James Dickerson of Jersey City, left, hefts his brace of pheasants and two fine rabbits*



*John Pirint of Port Reading, right, displays his gray fox and cock pheasant*



# III International Sports Competition

The activities of the III International Sports Competition ended with an impressive spectacle of light and sound at the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, an event similar to the ceremony which will be organized for the reception of the Olympic Torch on the eve of the Games of the XIX Olympiad. The Competition was held in Mexico City from October 15 to 28, 1967, to serve as a general rehearsal for the Games which will be held this year, and was attended by more athletes (2,578) and more individual sports delegations (56) than have been present at some of the past Olympic Games.

Attending the spectacle were the majority of the athletes, trainers, delegates, and newspapermen who had come to Mexico either to participate in, or supervise, or report on the events held in the competition, which covered the full Olympic program with the exception of football.

It is now possible to evaluate the lessons which Mexico learned in holding this important competition.

Above all, the two weeks of competitions made it clear that though the altitude of Mexico City, like conditions of heat, cold, or humidity experienced in other cities where the Olympic Games have been held, is a physical factor which effects to a greater or lesser degree the performance of the athletes, according to the event and individual physical conditioning; it does not constitute a dangerous obstacle to sports competitions and should in no way be the cause of anxiety for any properly trained athlete.

The various shooting events were almost entirely won by representatives from Europe and particularly by the delegations of the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland and the Federal German Republic. Only the Olympic trap-shooting event was won by Beck of the United States delegation who equalled the Olympic Record of 198 points. In the free pistol, Helmut of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic equalled the world and Olympic records with 560 points and Gerasimenok of the USSR delegation did the same in the small bore rifle with 598 points. #

## III International Sports Competition—Shooting

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Points</i>
Small Bore Rifle—Prone Position			
1	Gerasimenok, A.	U.S.S.R.	598 +
2	Wenk, K.	Democratic German Republic	595
3	Johansson, K.	Sweden	595
Free Pistol			
1	Helmut, A.	Democratic German Republic	560 °
2	Stolipin, V.	U.S.S.R.	559
3	García, V. J.	Spain	555

Clay Pigeon Shooting			
1	Beck, J.	United States	198 °
2	Florescu, G.	Rumania	197
3	Mattarelli, E.	Italy	196
Small Bore Rifle—Three Positions			
1	Komlev, V.	U.S.S.R.	1147
2	Vázquez, O.	Mexico	1140
3	Lippoldt, W.	Democratic German Republic	1140
Rapid Fire Pistol			
1	Rosca, M.	Rumania	594
2	Zapedzki, J.	Poland	593
3	Kubo, K.	Japan	592
Free Rifle			
1	Vogt, E.	Switzerland	1147
2	Gerasimenok, A.	U.S.S.R.	1137
3	Lippoldt, W.	Democratic German Republic	1128
Skeet			
1	Wirnhier, K.	Germany	199
2	Sencovici, G.	Rumania	195
3	Beccheroni, L.	Italy	195
Note: Improved olympic record +			
Tied olympic record °			

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## Legislation

The following legislation affecting sportsmen was enacted during the fiscal year 1966-67:

Chapter 246, Approved August 17, 1966, provides for a family fishing license for residents of this State.

Chapter 102, Approved June 14, 1967, replaces the Special Woodcock License heretofore issued with a Woodcock Stamp at a fee of \$3.00.

Chapter 157, Approved July 13, 1967, increases the fees on Game Breeders' Licenses from \$2.00 to \$5.00 and on Semi-wild Shooting Preserve Licenses from \$2.00 to \$25.00.

Chapter 158, Approved July 13, 1967, provides for an increase in penalty up to \$300.00 for each offense under the deer law.

Chapter 172, Approved July 25, 1967, prohibits possession of a loaded gun within 300 feet of an occupied dwelling or within 400 feet of a school playground under a penalty of \$50.00.

# Eastern White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

The white pine prefers cool ravines and north slopes. It grows best on fertile, moist, well-drained land, but it does well on dry, sandy soils and gravelly slopes in parts of New England.

White pine will grow in pure stands, but it is usually found among hemlocks and hardwoods. Many white pines are planted each year for reforestation purposes.

## **Range:**

White pine is found from Newfoundland to Manitoba in the north. It extends from New England west to Iowa and Minnesota and south along the slopes of the Appalachian Mountains to Georgia.

## **Leaves:**

Count the needles. If there are five to the cluster you can be sure it's white pine. It is the only native pine in the east that has five needles. (See figure A.)

The needle-like leaves are light bluish green and 2½ to 5 inches long. They are soft to the touch. Cross sections of a needle are triangular in shape.

The needles remain on the tree until the end of their second season.

## **Twigs:**

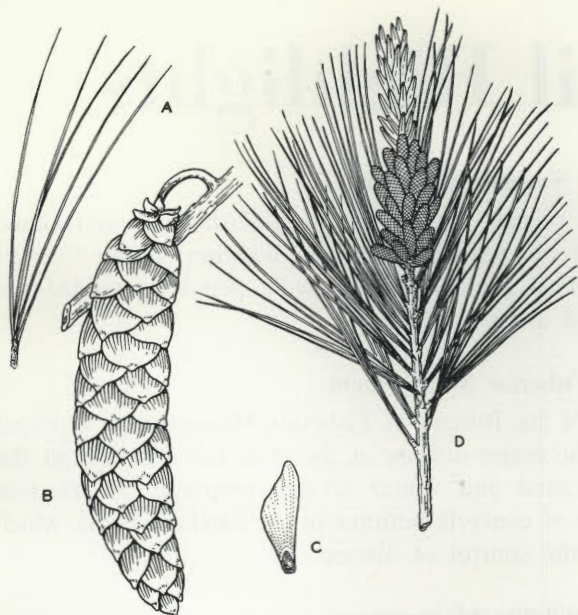
Orange brown, slender and flexible with raised leaf scars. Bark is thin and smooth on branches of young trees, but it is dark gray and thick on old trees. On old tree trunks wide plates that are deeply furrowed into rough ridges are formed.

## **Flowers:**

The cone-like flowers appear in May. The male flowers are yellow and about ⅓ of an inch long. They are located at the base of the new growth. The female flowers are pinkish purple and ¼ of an inch long. They appear singly or in small groups along the new growth. Both male and female flowers are borne on the same tree. (See figure D.)

## **Fruit:**

A slender cone 4 to 8 inches long. Cones require two years to mature, growing about half of their mature length the first year. (See figure B.)



*White Pine*

- A. Needles
- B. Cone, on twig
- C. Seed, with wing
- D. Flowers, on twig

The tiny seeds, 27,000 per pound, borne by the cone are winged. When de-winged they are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch long. (See figure C.) The cones ripen in September.

**Uses:**

In pioneer times, white pine was preferred as the "coffin pine" because it was light and easily worked.

In colonial days agents of the British Crown searched the forests near the New England coast for trees suitable for ship building purposes. Trees over a certain height and 24 inches in diameter were marked at the base with "The Broad Arrow." The broad arrow stamp meant the tree was reserved for the Royal Navy. A great number of white pines were marked in this manner.

White pine is used in house finishing, especially for trim, window frames, and siding. It is a favorite lumber for construction of many types. Thousands of white pine trees are planted annually to provide future crops of this valuable sawtimber. #

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

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*The Division planted 87,425 tree seedlings, including many white pines, on Tracts during the past fiscal year.*

# Council Highlights

## November Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on November 21. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present the following persons attended the session: Edmond Shuler and Joseph Briel.

## Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that the taking of eggs was the major activity at the state fish hatchery at the time. Ponds were being cleaned and winter set-ups prepared. Work was progressing on the installation of concrete bottoms in the hatchery pools, which was being done to facilitate the control of disease.

## Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, gave an account of utilization of the various fish and wildlife management areas. Surveys conducted on the opening day of the small game season produced the following information: 1,924 hunters used the Flat Brook Tract this year compared to 1,865 in 1966; 1,219 utilized the Clinton Tract in 1967 and 1,176 in 1966; 1,196 were present at Colliers Mills in 1967 and 1,187 in 1966; 1,021 hunted at Millville in 1967 and 622 in 1966; 519 hunted at Tuckahoe in 1967 and 492 in 1966; and 539 hunters were counted on the Black River Tract and 726 on the Assunpink Tract this year. Generally speaking, it was a highly successful opening day. Mr. Alpaugh reported that 1,454 deer were taken during the recent bow and arrow season. Last year, 1,327 were taken by archers.

## Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported on the activities of the marine enforcement officers. Regular inspections were made of vessels and fishermen checking on licenses and legal catches. Close surveillance of lobster fishermen in the Sandy Hook area resulted in 30 boxes of under-sized lobsters being dumped overboard by lobster fishermen upon being sighted by the law enforcement crew. One arrest was made for four short lobsters and a penalty of \$80 and costs of \$20 have been paid.

Personnel of the Coastal Patrol attended a sportsmen's meeting and showed slides of menhaden fishing and coastal patrol activities. Personnel also cooperated with state and federal biologists in taking colored slides of tag returns from captured menhaden.

### **Law Enforcement**

District Conservation Officer Alfred Jones reported on the activities of the Law Enforcement Unit. He advised that reports received from the field indicated that most hunters were well satisfied with the opening day of the season. Waterfowl hunting along the Delaware Valley had been quite successful also.

Officers pursuing their regular duties in apprehending deer jackers uncovered various tools and signs stolen from state forests and parks. These were turned over to the state police for prosecution.

### **Marine Fisheries Meeting**

Councilman Richardson and Chairman Hart reported on their attendance at the annual meeting of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission held recently in Virginia. At this meeting the resolution from New Jersey regarding assistance for the declining commercial fishing industry was presented. Many interesting discussions were held on matters pertinent to our marine resources. And, in general, the meeting was a successful one.

### **Hatchery Renovation**

Director MacNamara reported that, through the interest of Commissioner Roe, a meeting was held in Newark to discuss the renovation of the state fish hatchery. Those in attendance included a planning firm, representatives of the Boston office of the Fish and Wildlife Service, personnel of the Commissioner's office, and the Director. At this meeting attention was called to new fish rearing techniques in the west that re-use water that has been filtered. Spores that cause whirling disease can be filtered out, and it is expected that filters will have a role in any renovation plans for the hatchery.

In the near future the planning firm will inspect latest federal and state hatcheries in the New England area. An inspection of modern fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania will be carried out by helicopter. Every effort will be made to insure that New Jersey's hatchery will be the most modern and efficient hatchery on the eastern coast. The entire project has the full backing of Commissioner Roe. #

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### **Freshwater Research and Development Section**

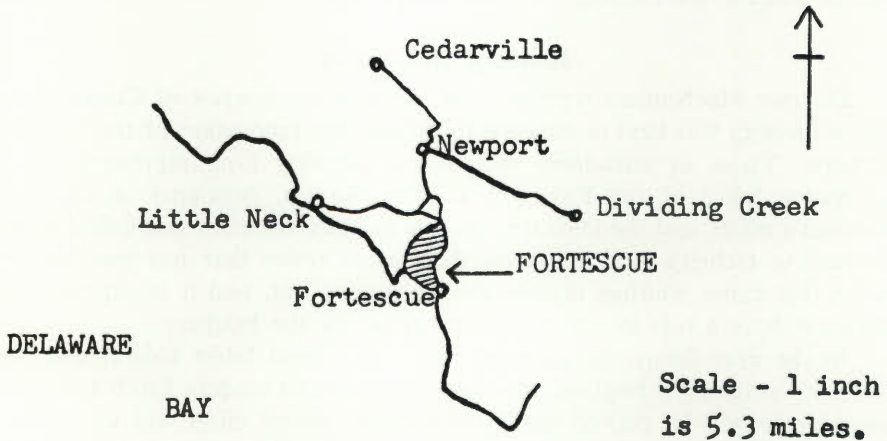
The obligation to manage the State's freshwater fisheries falls largely to this section. Practically every use man makes of land, water, and sometimes air can affect fish or their habitat, as borne out by many pollution control agencies which consider fish a principal indicator. The year saw progress by all four units. Research Units obtained more of the type of information needed for knowledgeable management; the Management Unit provided services and improved procedures; the Pollution Unit progressed in special investigations.

# Fortescue Tract

The Fortescue Fish and Wildlife Management Area is located in Downe Township, Cumberland County, and comprises about 885 acres of tidal marsh. This tract is bounded on the east by the Fortescue-Newport Road, on the south by Delaware Bay, and on the west by tidal marsh.

Waterfowl hunting, fishing, and crabbing are the principal attractions of this tract of land. It is also used by waterfowl for nesting, and by many different species of birdlife. The tract offers access to Delaware Bay.

To reach the area, drive to Newport and proceed down the Newport-Fortescue Road for about three miles. #



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Guns and ammunition are always stored away when not in use. Storing means keeping guns in a rack, box or other place where it cannot be knocked around or used as a toy by small children. The ammunition is stored in a different place. The gun is unloaded before it is brought into the house and is stored that way.

Guns and ammunition should be in locked storage when not in use—but in separate places. The principle of safe storage is simply that it should never be possible for the gun to fire accidentally or for the wrong person to get gun and ammunition at the same time.



## Violators Roundup

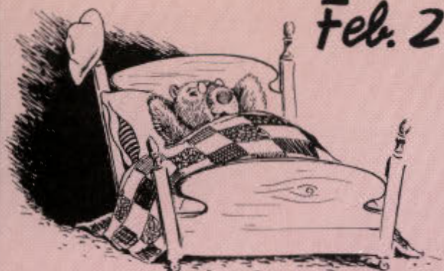
<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Demenio Cirasuolo, 87 Highland St. Paterson	Fish no license	20.
Demenio Cirasuolo, 87 Highland St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20.
Edward Carr, R.D. #2, Salem	Stake net closed season	100.
Buford Davis, 718 State St., Camden	Fish closed waters	20.
Ida Benning, 219 Walnut Ave., Trenton	Fish no license	20.
Ernestine Moncide, 430 Locust St., Trenton	Fish no license	20.
Herbert F. Moncide, 430 Locust St., Trenton	Fish no license	20.
Dennis Bowes, 550 Mercer St., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Jeffrey S. Levy, 26B Albertson Ave., Westmont	Fish no license	20.
Jeffrey S. Levy, 26B Albertson Ave., Westmont	Angle closed waters	20.
Francis J. Evans, 232 Phillips Ave., Runnemede	Angle closed waters	20.
Richard Nufrio, 802 Johnson Rd., Sicklerville	Fish closed waters	20.
Eugene Blum, 1120 Valley Rd., Wayne	Fish closed waters	20.
Wilson S. Goodwin, 679 Broad Ave., Ridgefield	Gun on Sunday	20.
John Lucska, 17 Ovington Ave., Edison	Angle closed waters	20.
Terry W. Decker, Lake Wanda, Vernon Twp.	Dis. firearm w/in 300' of dwelling	20.
Arthur Lucsko, 395 16th Ave., Irvington	Angle closed waters	20.
Paul J. Lucsko, 17 Ovington Ave., Edison	Angle closed waters	20.
Douglas Slade, 57 "A" Hastings Ave., Rutherford	Gun on Sunday	20.
Michael P. Ryan, 6 Magnolia Ave., Montvale	Gun on Sunday	20.
Charles Cantrell, 24 Stenton Pl., Pleasantville	Firearm in woods on Sunday	20.
Roger W. Jones, 42 Fleetwood Dr., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Dennis Bailey, 67 Washington Ave., Chatham	Hunt no license	20.
Dennis Bailey, 67 Washington Ave., Chatham	Illegal missile	100.
Dominick Sarinelli, 9 Honeyman Dr., Succasunna	Fish closed waters	20.
Justis Boynton, 131 Frace Ave., Plainfield	Fail to display tag	5.
Thomas Sorrentino, 205 William St., Lakewood	Fish no license	20.
Alexander Znaiden, 66 W. Spruce St., Lakewood	Fish no license	20.
Albert Boshier, Johnson St., Waretown	Gun on Sunday	20.
Robert Smith, 29 W. Lincoln Ave., Rockaway	Angle closed waters	20.
Ron Stephenson, 91 Starlake Rd., Bloomingdale	Angle closed waters	20.
Richard Maksel, 852 Raleigh Dr., Toms River	Fish no license	20.
Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., Turner Place, P.O. Box, Piscataway	Pollution	500.

## . . . Violators Roundup

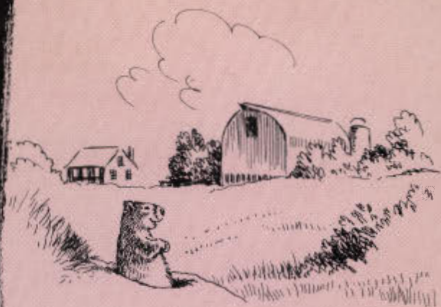
<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Robert Williams, 917 - 18th Ave., W. Belmar	Hunt w/aid of lights	20.
Robert Williams, 917 - 18th Ave., W. Belmar	Hunt deer closed season	100.
Richard Rolax, 9 E. Harrison Ave., Glassboro	Discard refuse on state lands	25.
Eugene Madison, 5394 Cobbs Creek Pkwy., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20.
Edward Frazier, Jr., Aircraft Maint. Dept., Lakehurst Naval Air Station	Fish no license	20.
Rita Gorman, 1,000 75th St., No. Bergen	Fish no license	20.
Thomas Lillagore, 5 Gainor Ave., Maple Shade	Fish closed waters	20.
William Rowe, 2156 Belmont Court, Cinnaminson	Trout over limit	20.
William Rowe, 2156 Belmont Court, Cinnaminson	Trout over limit	20.
Francis Lillagore, 646B, Clements Bridge Rd., Barrington	Fish closed waters	20.
Calvin Rapoport, 1206 Unruh St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Harry J. Gager, R.R. 2, Box 385, East Moline, Ill.	Fish no license	20.
Leon H. James, Box 188, Brindle Lake, Cookstown	Fish no license	20.
James L. Forman, Box 188, Brindle Lake, Cookstown	Fish no license	20.
Carlo Ragnacci, 148 Division St., Trenton	Fish no license	20.
Dominick Mandatta, Mitchell Ave., Warren Twp.	Fish closed waters	20.
James Anderson, 510 Highway 71, Spring Lake Heights	Fish closed waters	20.
Fred Emdur, 1115 Mt. Vernon St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Howard Markowitz, 2405 Hastings Ave., Havertown, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Henry Drechsler, 232 Oak Ave., River Vale	Fish closed waters	20.
Richard Horrold, 232 Skyline Lk. Dr., Wanaque	Fish closed waters	20.
Clifford J. Blackwell, Key West Ave., Mizpah	Uncased weapons	100.
Clifford J. Blackwell, Key West Ave., Mizpah	Hunt w/aid of lights	20.
Howard Nagel, 229 Second St., Dunnellen	Fish no license	20.
Roger L. McAllister, 150 Oakland St., Trenton	Fish no license	20.
John Chisholm, 383 Shoreland Circle, Lawrence Harbor	Fish closed waters	20.
Douglas Ullman, 100 Fayette Ave., Wayne	Fish closed waters	20.
William Hastings, 372 Grand Ave., Leonia	Fish closed waters	20.
William Cantelmo, 173 Spruce St., Bloomfield	Fish closed waters	20.
John Dudek, 20 Belmont Ave., Garfield	Fish closed waters	20.
Peter Cocores, 143 Mt. Arlington Blvd., Landing	Poss. (1) trout in closed waters	20.
D.A. Stuart Oil Company, P.O. Box 30, Valley Road, Sommerville	Pollution	500.
Wallace Laudeman, Cold Springs Fish & Supply Co., Fishermans Wharf, Cape May	Poss. and sell undersize striped bass	20.
Wallace Laudeman, Cold Springs Fish & Supply Co., Fishermans Wharf, Cape May	Poss. and sell undersize striped bass	20.
Joseph Maimone, 720 11th St., Hammonton	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Smith, 592 4th St., Hammonton	Fish closed waters	20.
Frederick Weiss, 360 Valley Ave., Hammonton	Fish closed waters	20.
James Carman 2001 Winthrop Ave., Clementon	Fish closed waters	20.
Steven Nichols, Old Delsea Dr., Malaga	Fish no license	20.
Louis Polillo, S. Delsea Dr., Glassboro	Fish no license	20.
Stanley Gawinowicz, 5915 B Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish closed waters	20.
Wayne Halebruner, R.F.D. Erma, Cape May	Poss. and sell undersize lobster	20.
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# Groundhog Day

Feb. 2



—THAT'S THE DAY I'M SUPPOSED TO POP OUT OF MY HOLE AND TAKE A LOOK AT THE WEATHER. FACT IS, FEBRUARY 2 IS USUALLY TOO COLD FOR SUCH FOOLISHNESS. IF YOU WANT THE REAL LOWDOWN ON US GROUNDHOGS (WOODCHUCKS, SOME FOLKS CALL US) HAVE A LOOK AT THE REST OF THIS PAGE.



WE'RE FAR MORE PLENTIFUL NOW THAN WHEN THE FIRST WHITE MAN ARRIVED IN AMERICA—THANKS TO THE TASTY CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALFALFA, AND WILD PLANTS THAT GROW ON MODERN FARMS.



OUR BURROWS CONSIST OF FROM 6 TO 50 FEET OF TUNNELS. THE "FRONT PORCH" IS A CONSPICUOUS MOUND OF EARTH, BUT WE HAVE OTHER CONCEALED EXITS FOR EMERGENCY USE.



WHEN OUR 2 TO 8 YOUNG UNS ARE BORN IN THE SPRING THEY ARE BLIND, HELPLESS, AND WEIGH LITTLE MORE THAN AN OUNCE. THEY RARELY VENTURE FROM THE BURROW UNTIL ABOUT SIX WEEKS OF AGE.



WE ARE TRUE HIBERNATORS, SPENDING THE COLD MONTHS IN A TORPID STATE FROM WHICH WE ARE NOT EASILY AROUSED. OUR BREATHING BECOMES ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE AND OUR BODY TEMPERATURE COMMONLY DROPS INTO THE FORTIES.



FOXES, WEASELS, MINK, DOGS, LARGE HAWKS AND OWLS ARE NOT ABOVE MAKING A MEAL OF US, ESPECIALLY OUR YOUNG. MAN, OF COURSE, IS OUR CHIEF PREDATOR.



OUR EXCAVATIONS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. MANY SMALL ANIMALS USE THEM TO ESCAPE FROM PREDATORS, HUNTERS, AND FOUL WEATHER, AND OUR ABANDONED HOMES SOON BECOME THE PERMANENT ABODES OF SKUNKS, OPOSSUMS, AND THE LIKE.

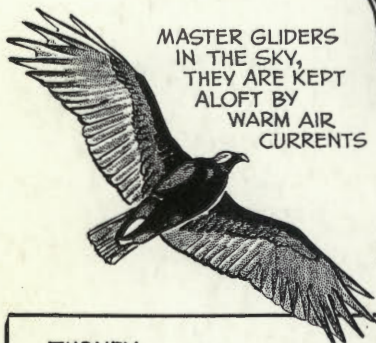
NEO SMITH

# Fur, Fin <sup>and</sup> Campfire

By JACK SHERIDAN

## VULTURES

THOSE BUZZARDS YOU SEE ALONG THE HIGHWAY ARE REALLY AMERICAN VULTURES WHICH ARE EAGLE-SIZED BIRDS WITH HOOKED BEAKS AND STRONG CLAWS.



MASTER GLIDERS  
IN THE SKY,  
THEY ARE KEPT  
ALOFT BY  
WARM AIR  
CURRENTS



### TURKEY VULTURE



HAS SIX-  
FOOT WING  
SPREAD,  
SMALL RED  
HEAD.

THEY LOCATE THEIR NESTS FREQUENTLY NEAR RIVERS AND ROOST IN TALL TREES. THEY COME NORTH IN THE SPRING AND ROOST TILL THE BIRDS PAIR OFF FOR NESTING. THEN THEY MIGRATE SOUTH IN OCTOBER. THEIR VOICE IS LIKE A HISS, THEIR EYE-SIGHT IS EXCELLENT.