

New Jersey

Outdoors

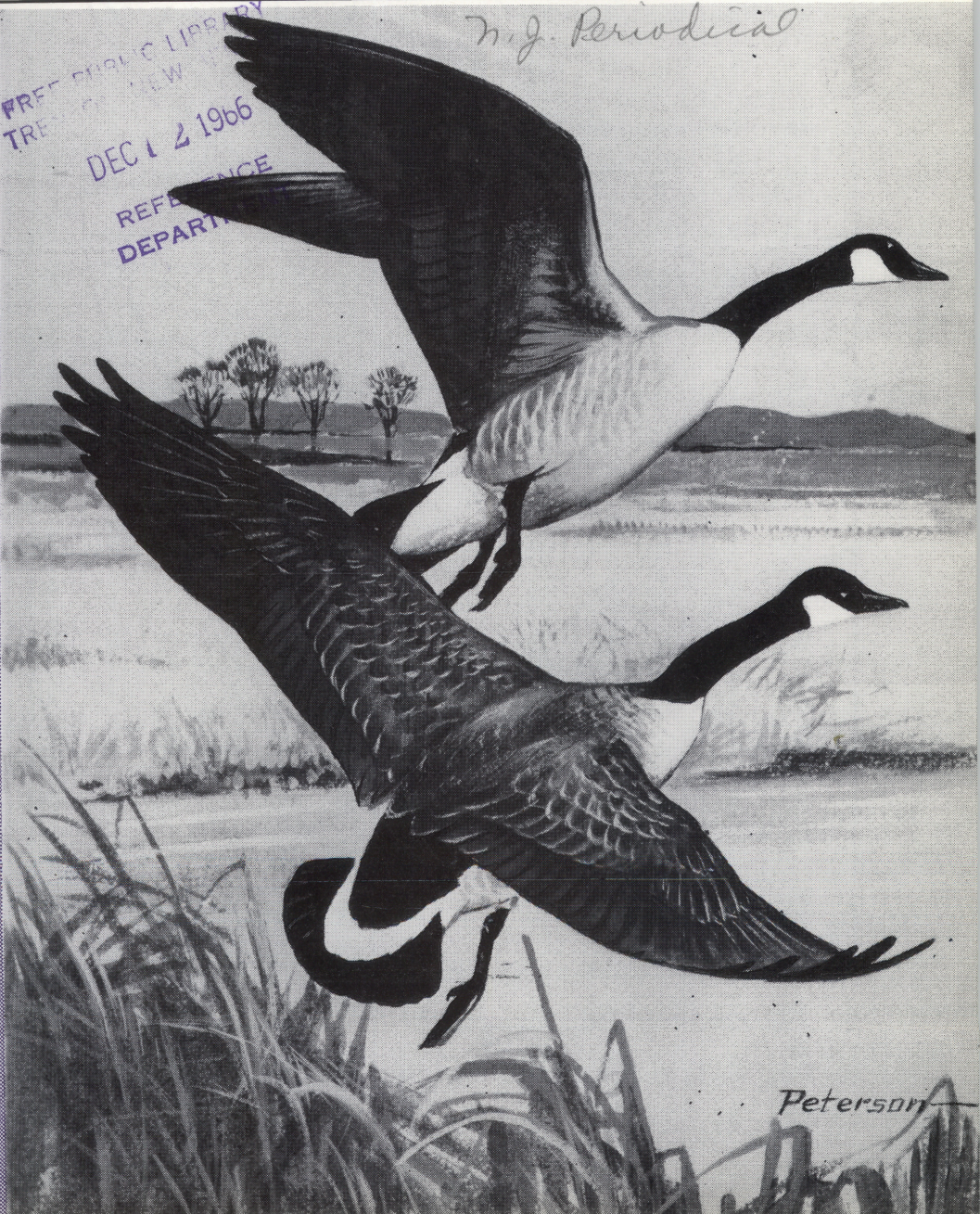
Vol. 17, No. 5

Division of Fish and Game

November, 1966

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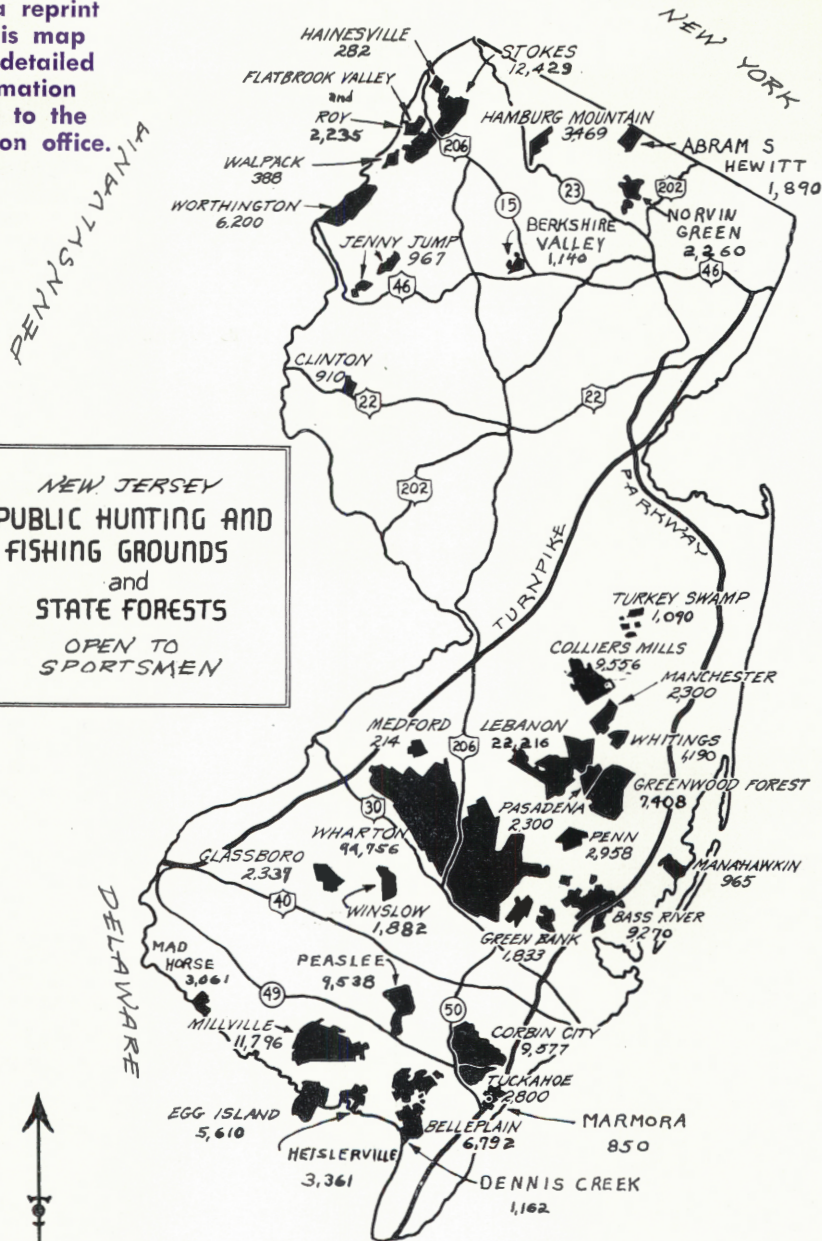
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New Jersey Outdoors
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Cover—"Canada Geese"—*National Wildlife Federation*
The call of the wild goose and the great V's of migrating
Canada geese high in the sky are two of the most inspiring
sounds and sights in all the great outdoors. Canada geese are
large, heavy birds that are particularly prized by waterfowlers
for both the sport they afford and the meal they can provide.

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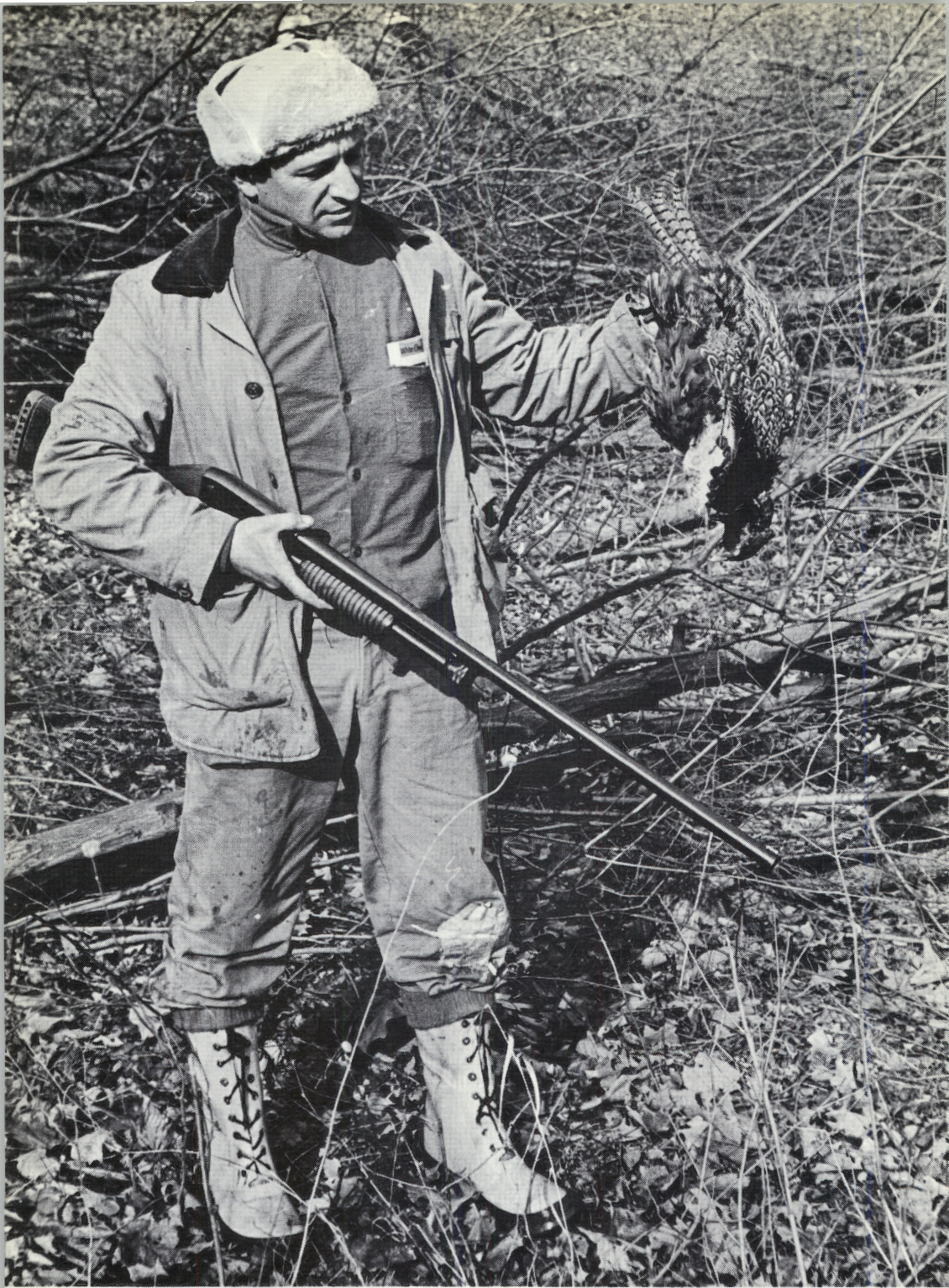
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Red Hats and Brown Jackets

An Upland Opener

By Edgerton Grant

Red hats and brown jackets were visible on the occupants of most cars on the road in the early morning. Good cheer could be glimpsed on the faces under the hats, although here and there a hatless face stared out with anxious purpose. These latter faces were canine rather than human.

Actually, the garb was a little more varied, but it did seem as if nearly everyone was heading, as I was, for some hunting ground. It looked like a clear, sunny day for the opening of small game season.

One station wagon caught my special notice. Ensnared in the back were two of the most cheerful youngsters I had ever seen, taking in the outdoor scenery with expectant joy. Crouched between them was an eager beagle. In the front seat, sharing their happiness, were their father at the wheel—and their mother. Hunting, like fishing, can provide family fun.

Arriving at the Flatbrook Public Shooting Grounds, I found Wild-

life Manager Russell A. Spinks. It was half an hour before shooting hours, but hunters were already lined up along the edges of the fields. Russ warned one who was starting to load his gun. Wildlife Management Chief George Alpaugh joined us, and we drove out on the road and found a good spot to watch the proceedings.

At two minutes before nine a couple of distant shots were heard. The sportsmen in the main field could be seen glancing at their watches, and, with amazing patience, all held their fire. Suddenly shots became more frequent, and hunters moved into the field from all sides.

Pheasants rose in alarm, and many came down just as fast. Two or three, however, flew across the road just in front of our car. Again, the nimrods displayed universal forbearance, and the birds found temporary sanctuary in the bushes above the road. George called out to one young hunter near

. . . Red Hats

us, "That's where you should be." He and a companion heeded the advise, crossed the road, and stationed themselves a little up hill. By the time they were set the birds had stopped flying that way. After five minutes, that must have seemed to them like an eternity, another pheasant rose and headed their way. As they raised their guns, Russ called out, "Hen", and the firearms were lowered. This pheasant seemed to remain in the air longer, apparently flaunting her immunity. Just before we left, a cockbird ventured out of the uphill cover, and our young friend promptly bagged it.

"You should be out there," Russ told me. I responded jokingly, "You want me to go out in *that*. I thought you were my friend." Actually the crowd was exceptionally orderly, and there was nothing close to an accident all day. However, I felt too little confidence in my experience to risk shooting in a crowd.

We toured around the Flatbrook and Roy tracts. There were hunters everywhere, and many of them had feathered bulges in their hunting coats. One young lady proudly held up a cockbird and a cottontail shot during the season's first half hour. Others had grouse and one a fox, and we watched a covey of quail rise, and part of it abruptly fall. Perhaps the most unusual trophy was a ringneck brought down by a bow and arrow hunter.

Another young man was taking no chances. Emblazoned on his fluorescent orange shirt was the legend, "Don't shoot. I am a man." Apparently the birds as well as the other nimrods got the message, for he had no luck when we saw him.

By this time the pressure had thinned, and I was anxious to try my skill. I took out and loaded my gun and tramped around some of the less heavily hunted parts of the tract, but saw nothing but dogs, song birds, and hunters. After a couple of frustrating hours I decided to see what was going on at the Clinton Public Shooting Grounds, usually the area with the densest hunting pressure.

Orderly conduct by hunters had been the rule at Clinton as at Flatbrook. The first shots had not been fired until three minutes after nine, and no untoward incidents had marred the initial rush into the fields. Only one minor accident had occurred despite the heavy pressure, and it happened two hours after the opening.

The great opening day tradition at the Clinton Tract is the pot of hearty soup made by Myrtle Spinks, wife of resident Wildlife Manager Russell D. Spinks for the Wildlife Workers and Conservation Officers who patrol from dawn to dusk. This year it was especially good or I was especially hungry. After two rapid bowls, I was ready for more action. Word had gotten around that pheasants were plentiful and hunters few on the other side of the reservoir. I got careful

*Opening day, after
weeks of anticipation,
give the hunter
and his dog, a day of
splendid outdoor
recreation*



instructions about the myriad twists and turns to take in reaching the area. I followed instructions with care and was surprised to find only two cars parked near the reservoir. These proved to belong to fishermen, I was puzzled but still convinced that I had to be in the right spot. I loaded my gun and tramped around some promising underbrush but could not stir up even a fly. After a frustrating half hour I came to a vantage point where I could see half a dozen

cars parked across the next cove. It was now just about sunset and I felt too shamefaced to drive around, assuming I could find the way. Instead I walked around, hoping to kick up a bird along the way. As I approached, the cars began to pull away, marking the end of the hunting day. One hunter kindly drove me back to the wrong fork I had taken. As I returned home gameless, I reflected that I had nevertheless experienced a full day of outdoor enjoyment. #

Hunter Success

An Estimate of the Wildlife Harvest in New Jersey During 1965-66

By William M. Smith
Bureau of Wildlife Management

This report pertains to the 15th annual survey of the small game harvest in New Jersey during the fiscal year 1965-66. It is based on a postcard survey in cooperation with the sportsmen of the State.

Type of Survey

The estimate of the harvest of seven small game species during the 1965-66 hunting season in New Jersey was obtained from response to questionnaires mailed by the Division of Fish and Game to a systematic sample (with a random start) of resident and non-resident licensed firearm hunters in the State.

Sample Frame

Hunters' names were obtained from the stubs of resident and non-resident firearm hunting licenses. These licenses were purchased during the Calendar Year of 1963. The frame can be used for two successive annual surveys, after which time sample size is reduced and randomness impaired, making it desirable to construct a new frame. This survey is the second "Estimate of Wildlife Harvest" to be conducted from the 1963 sample list. It is the third time this sample list has been used for mail survey information.

Questionnaire Form

The 1965-66 survey follows the form of past surveys and includes seven small game species, namely rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, quail, grouse, duck, and brant. The questionnaire recipient was asked to reply affirmatively or negatively as to whether he purchased a firearm hunting license in 1965 and whether he used the license. He was requested to state whether or not he hunted deer with a firearm. The recipient was also asked to state the number he bagged of each game species listed. A separate column was provided to allow for check-marking of species hunted in New Jersey, whether or not he actually bagged any game.

Sample Size

Questionnaires were mailed to 7,663 hunters selected as stated. The sample was approximately 5% of the total resident and non-resident firearm licenses purchased during 1965 (resident 150,976; non-resident 2,484; total 153,460).

A reply in some form was received from 2,676 of the 7,663 hunters and trappers with whom contact was attempted. Of the total cards (7,663) ninety-five or 1.23% of the cards were returned by postal authorities as undelivered for stated reasons. This percentage may be compared with 1.28 percent for the 1964-65 survey. It may be noted, however, that 100 names were removed from the 1965 sample list. These cards were returned by postal authorities as undelivered for stated reasons.

Mailing Date and Response Acceptance Interval

The questionnaires were mailed to the sample hunters near the close of the extended seasons in early 1966. Responses were accepted for 30 days, after which time they were excluded from the calculations because of the probable presence of excessive memory bias.

Non-purchasers of 1965 Hunting Licenses

The number of persons who did not purchase a 1965 license totaled 522, or 20.2% of the 2,581 hunters with whom contact was successful. This percentage may be compared with 13.8% in 1964-65 survey (one-year old list), and 20.8% in the 1963-64 survey (two-year old list of another sample).

Response to the Sample

A response from 2,059 people of the 6,124 licensees contacted provided the requested information or 33.6% of the sample (two-year old list). In the 1964-65 survey (first year list) the response was 53.9 percent. In 1963-64, the response was 44.8 percent (two-year old list of another sample).

Non-Use of Licenses Purchased

Within the sample, 42 licenses purchased were not used. Therefore, approximately 2.0% of the 2,059 respondents who purchased licenses in 1965 failed to use them. Consequently, the participating respondents were 2,017 or 1.3% of the total licensed hunters. Projecting the percentages of the total population of 153,460 licensed hunters, leaves a working population of 150,330 active licensees. In 1964-65 the respondents who purchased and failed to use their licenses totaled 2 percent.

Hunting of Game Species not listed on Questionnaire

There were 20 people or 1% of the 2,017 respondents who did not hunt any of the seven species of game listed. Projecting this number (20) to the total active hunters (150,330), it was estimated that 1,503 persons hunted not-listed species only, or trapped furbearers.

Number of Deer Hunters in the State

The number of firearm deer hunters in the State totaled 73.7% or 109,740 hunters. This may be compared with 108,746 hunters in 1964-65. Of the 109,740 deer hunters, 10,900 hunted exclusively for this species.

. . . Hunter Success

Trapping Furbearers

As in last year's survey, no inquiry was made as to the harvest of furbearers. The only question asked was whether the licensee used this license for hunting, trapping, or both. It was estimated that approximately 360 persons used their licenses exclusively for trapping. The persons who used their licenses for both were estimated to have numbered 7,065 or 4.7% of the total number of licensees. Therefore, there were about 7,425 licensed trappers in New Jersey in 1965. In comparison, 3,887 trappers were estimated in 1964, 5,700 in 1963, 6,695 in 1962, and 4,160 in 1961.

Statistical Treatment of the Response Data

Treatment of the response data was conducted by methods described by Charles W. Wright in the 1960-61 "Estimate of Wildlife Harvest, Statistical Report No. 25."

Distribution of 1965-66 Small Game Harvest by Species

Rabbit

The estimated rabbit harvest in 1965 totaled 355,200 (plus or minus 23,040 at the 95% probability level) rabbits, or 14,990 more than in 1964. This is an increase of 4.4% over 1964.

The mean seasonal take per hunter was 3.81 ± 0.24 as compared with 3.56 ± 0.17 in 1964.

A total of 96,210 licensed individuals hunted rabbits. This number was 989 less than in 1964 when 97,199 rabbit hunters were present in New Jersey. Of the total number of hunters in the State, 64% were rabbit hunters; in comparison, 64% of participating licensees hunted rabbits in 1964. In 1964 rabbits were the second most popular game species, being exceeded only by deer.

The distribution of harvest among rabbit hunters in 1965 is compared with that of 1964 as follows:

Season bag per Hunter	1965		1964	
	No. of Rabbit Hunters	Percent of All Rabbit Hunters	No. of Rabbit Hunters	Percent of All Rabbit Hunters
0	23,755	24.69	26,030	26.78
1-4	43,053	44.75	43,556	44.81
5-9	18,183	18.90	17,661	18.17
10-24	11,132	11.57	9,749	10.03
25-50	77	0.08	194	0.20
over 50	10	0.01	9	0.01
	<hr/> 96,210	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 97,199	<hr/> 100.00

Pheasant

The survey indicates that the pheasant harvest in 1965 was 211,820 plus or minus 9,090 at the 95 percent probability level.

The data shows that this number (211,820) represents a 16.6% increase over 1964 when 176,560 pheasants were harvested.

The total number of pheasant hunters in the State was 95,910, as compared with 94,925 in 1964. Sixty-three percent of all licensed hunters sought pheasants in 1965, 62% in 1964, and 70% in 1963.

The distribution of the harvest among pheasant hunters in 1965 compared with that of the previous year is as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1965		1964	
	No. of Pheasant Hunters	Percent of All Pheasant Hunters	No. of Pheasant Hunters	Percent of All Pheasant Hunters
0	34,279	35.74	40,542	42.71
1-4	45,078	47.00	42,213	44.47
5-9	11,624	12.12	9,193	9.58
10-19	4,843	5.05	2,847	3.10
20-30	86	0.09	130	0.14
	95,910	100.00	94,925	100.00

Squirrels

An estimated 146,115 squirrels were harvested in the 1965-66 season (plus or minus 13,529 at the 95 percent probability level). This was a decrease of 22,310 or 15.2%.

The estimated total number of squirrel hunters in the State was 54,115, as compared with 56,178 in 1964-65. Thirty-six percent of all hunters used their licenses for squirrels. In 1964, approximately 37 percent were found to be squirrel hunters. Squirrels have remained in third place in small game popularity since 1953 when the survey was initiated.

The distribution of the harvest among squirrel hunters in 1965-66 is compared with that of 1964-65 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1965-66		1964-65	
	No. of Squirrel Hunters	Percent of All Squirrel Hunters	No. of Squirrel Hunters	Percent of All Squirrel Hunters
0	17,599	32.52	15,138	26.94
1-4	14,932	46.07	25,829	46.01
5-9	8,352	15.44	9,080	17.56
10-19	3,150	5.82	5,080	9.03
20-29	70	0.13	230	0.41
30+	12	0.02	28	0.05
	54,115	100.00	56,178	100.00

. . . Hunter Success

Quail

The quail harvest in 1965-66 was estimated to have been 115,000 birds, plus or minus 9,660 at the 95% probability level or an increase of 20,834 (18.1%) over 1964.

The total number of quail hunters in the State was estimated to have been 46,600 as compared with 47,080 the previous year. Approximately 30% of all those who purchased licenses and hunted, sought quail, as compared to 31% in 1964 and 25% in 1963.

The distribution of the harvest among quail hunters in 1965-66 is compared with that of the previous year as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1965-66		1964-65	
	No. of Quail Hunters	Percent of All Quail Hunters	No. of Quail Hunters	Percent of All Quail Hunters
0	17,065	36.62	20,730	44.03
1-4	18,845	40.44	18,649	39.61
5-9	7,717	16.56	5,941	12.62
10-24	2,964	6.36	1,746	3.71
25+	9	0.02	14	0.03
	<u>46,600</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>47,080</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Ducks

It was estimated that 69,750 ducks (plus or minus 10,340 at the 95 percent probability level) were harvested in 1965, an increase of 15,074 (21.6%) over 1964. In 1964, the total harvest was 54,676 birds.

The total number of duck hunters was estimated to have been 24,050, an increase of 1,271 over 1964. Approximately 17% of all those individuals who purchased and used their firearm hunting licenses, hunted ducks. In 1964, approximately 16% hunted ducks.

The distribution of the harvest among duck hunters in 1965-66 is compared with that of 1964 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1965-66		1964-65	
	No. of Duck Hunters	Percent of All Duck Hunters	No. of Duck Hunters	Percent of All Duck Hunters
0	6,494	27.00	7,534	33.07
1-4	11,891	49.44	10,192	44.74
5-9	4,257	17.70	3,699	16.24
10-14	1,152	4.80	929	4.08
15-24	217	0.90	398	1.75
25+	39	0.16	27	0.12
	<u>24,050</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>22,779</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Grouse

The 1965-66 estimated harvest of grouse totaled 51,260 (plus or minus 7,650 at the 95 percent probability level). This was an increase of 28.2% over 1964.

It was estimated that about 32% of the hunters used their licenses for hunting grouse in 1965-66, compared with 23% in 1964 and 15% in 1963.

The total number of grouse hunters was approximately 46,600.

The distribution of the harvest among grouse hunters in 1965-66 is compared with that of 1964-65, as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1965-66		1964-65	
	No. of Grouse Hunters	Percent of All Grouse Hunters	No. of Grouse Hunters	Percent of All Grouse Hunters
0	25,403	54.51	18,717	56.02
1-4	17,998	38.62	12,072	36.12
5-9	2,682	5.76	2,245	6.72
10-14	503	1.08	374	1.12
15+	14	0.03	6	0.02
	46,600	100.00	33,414	100.00

Brant

The survey data showed that the number of brant harvested in New Jersey in 1965-66 was approximately 21,950 birds (plus or minus 12,600 at the 95% probability level). This was a decrease of 5,419 birds under the 1964 estimated brant harvest.

Approximately 7% of the 1965 hunters used their licenses for hunting brant. It was estimated that the total number of brant hunters was 9,755 or 643 more than the previous year.

The distribution of the harvest among brant hunters in 1965 is compared with that of 1964 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1965-66		1964-65	
	No. of Brant Hunters	Percent of All Brant Hunters	No. of Brant Hunters	Percent of All Brant Hunters
0	3,574	36.64	2,994	32.86
1-4	4,542	46.56	3,378	37.08
5-9	1,190	12.20	1,539	16.90
10-14	371	3.80	727	7.98
15-19	74	0.76	298	3.28
20-29	3	0.03	170	1.87
30+	1	0.01	6	0.03
	9,755	100.00	9,112	100.00

. . . Hunter Success

Estimated Amount of Game Bagged in 1965-66

The estimated amount of game bagged by hunters in New Jersey, the number of hunters, and the seasonal bag per hunter are represented in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Table 1. Wildlife Harvest by Licensed Hunters in New Jersey, as Estimated By Mail Questionnaire Sample Survey

Species	Estimated Harvest		Change from 1964-65		
	1965-66	1964-65	Increase	Decrease	Percent
Rabbit	355,200	340,210	14,990		4.4
Pheasant	211,820	176,560	35,260		16.6
Squirrel	146,115	168,425		22,310	15.2
Quail	115,000	94,166	20,834		18.1
Duck	69,750	54,676	15,074		21.6
Grouse	51,260	36,754	14,506		28.2
Brant	21,950	27,369		5,419	24.6

Table 2. Estimated Total Number of Licensed Hunters in New Jersey by Game Species for Three Years

Species	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64
Deer	109,740	108,746	109,215
Rabbit	96,210	97,199	101,660
Pheasants	95,910	94,925	104,660
Squirrels	54,115	56,178	59,840
Quail	46,600	47,080	37,375
Grouse	46,600	33,414	22,080
Duck	24,050	22,779	17,440
Brant	9,755	9,112	8,125

Table 3. Estimated Mean Seasonal Bag per Licensed Hunter in New Jersey

Species	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64
Rabbits	3.81 ± 0.24	3.56 ± 0.17	3.49 ± 0.09
Ducks	2.93 ± 0.43	2.76 ± 0.25	2.69 ± 0.24
Quail	2.71 ± 0.21	2.07 ± 0.13	2.29 ± 0.12
Squirrels	2.70 ± 0.25	3.35 ± 0.15	2.45 ± 0.11
Pheasants	2.40 ± 0.09	1.86 ± 0.09	2.24 ± 0.07
Brant	2.25 ± 0.60	3.61 ± 0.23	2.63 ± 0.34
Grouse	1.17 ± 0.15	1.18 ± 0.01	1.47 ± 0.11

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Most Popular Bird

Phasianus Colchicus Torquatus

A fiery bird, with hues so bright, a skyward thrust and a strident high pitch cackle . . . the lone cock bird chides the gun. Such a paraphrasing of the familiar radio and TV announcement could well apply to *Phasianus colchicus torquatus*, a game bird every bit as flamboyant as the masked man's great horse, "Silver."

The parallel is not so far fetched either, when it is considered that *Phasianus* is by nature a loner who can foot-race through the cover

with all the seeming speed of an Arabian steed. No friend to man, however, *Phasianus* prefers to remain a challenging antagonist, living out his life in the very shadow of homo sapiens, but scrupulously avoiding close contact.

Phasianus, whom most folks call by his common name, ringneck pheasant, is an immigrant, introduced to America in 1881. With the exception of some of the states below the Mason-Dixon line, the climate, terrain and conditions of

. . . Most Popular Bird

North America agreed with him Today, the ringneck is one of the most popular game birds on the continent, vying with our native grouse, woodcock, and quail for the shotgunner's respect and admiration.

One of the family Phasianidae, the ringneck is a native of Asia. Though the American ringneck bears the same scientific moniker as the species originally confined to China, he is now largely a conglomerate mixture of the English and Chinese ringnecks and the Mongolian pheasant.

The cock bird is without doubt the most colorfully plumaged game bird in North America. The hen is as drab as the cock is brilliant, nature having provided her with innocuous coloration that renders her practically invisible when sitting on the nest.

The breeding season varies roughly between April and June, depending on the climactic factors of the birds' range. At courting time, the cocks establish well defined "crowing" areas, from which all male intruders are vehemently excluded. Nesting normally takes place in a hayfield and the average clutch of 10 or 12 eggs, incubated

by the hen, hatch in approximately three weeks.

The young are precocious and employ their running gear very efficiently a short time after hatching. They are capable of short flights by the eighth or tenth week. At 12 weeks they have almost full flight power.

An omnivorous feeder, the ringneck pheasant subsists on various types of weed seeds, berries, insects, and cultivated grains. His appetite for the latter leads him to live in close proximity to civilization, where he shares man's largesse with attendant calculated risk.

A big, rugged bird that averages about three and one-half pounds, the ringneck is a relatively easy target on the wing, but one which takes a lot of killing. A 12 gauge gun, of modified choke, and #6 shot are generally the best prescription for consistently clean kills.

Ignore that long, streaming tail and focus your attention on the head and shoulder area as the cock bird towers straight up on the rise. Then, if the raucous cackle and gaudy plumage don't leave you standing open-mouthed, and if your aim is true, you can dine on a game bird every bit as tasty as he is fun to hunt. #

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Rabbit Trap and Transfer Program

By William E. Peterman,
Supervisor Public Relations

For a period of years there has been a program within the Bureau of Wildlife Management which has not been taken advantage of by many individuals or groups. This program consists of the trapping of rabbits on posted and non-hunt-able lands and releasing them on the open areas. These restricted areas fall within city or borough limits, nurseries, hospital or institutional grounds, industrial areas, and the like. Rabbits thus trapped are transferred to open areas of low populations and at the same time alleviate the rabbit damage problems in areas where hunting is not permissible.

Habitat Important

Stocking or transferring is not the answer to our low rabbit population in many areas since research has shown that habitat improvement is the answer, and stocking is not successful unless habitat improvement work is practiced in conjunction with it.

The Program

This article is being written primarily to acquaint our readers with the program and following

are a few of the important points. The program was set up with group participation in mind, so youngsters must be associated with a scout troop, 4-H Club, or other organization. Adults are not excluded and it is available to any hunting club as described below:

First of all this is a seasonal pro-



The program alleviates rabbit damage



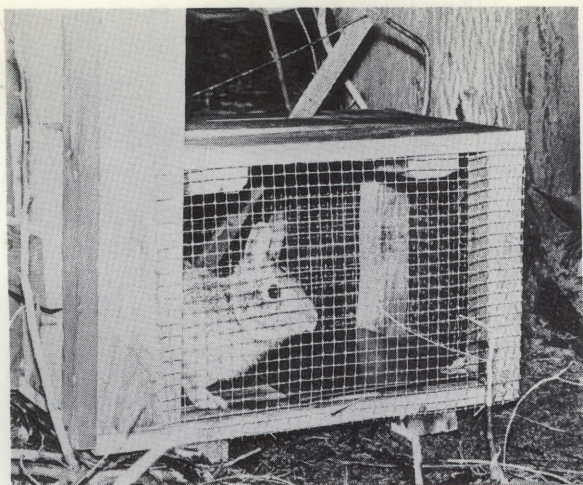
. . . Rabbit Trap and Transfer Program

Heading out, above, to the trapping grounds in a non-huntable area to set a live trap for rabbits to be transferred alive to lands open to hunting

Baiting the trap, right, to entice the rabbits to enter. The rabbit's weight trips the pan and the trap door shuts

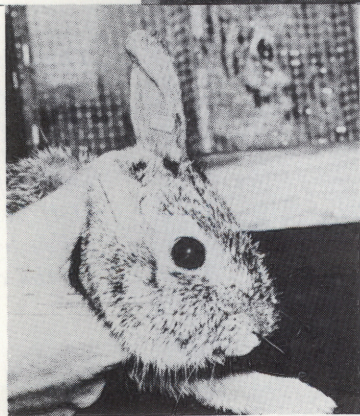


Photographs by Paul D. McLain



After the rabbit has trapped itself, left, it waits in relative safety within the trap

The rabbit is carefully removed from the trap, right, by the worker who wears leather gloves for protection



Next the rabbit is ear-tagged, left. From the returns of the ear tags the Division derives information to help evaluate the program. Hunters should send any tags they collect to the Division with data on when, and where, they bagged the rabbit

. . . Rabbit Program

gram and rabbits can only be trapped between November 1 and March 15 of the following year.

The Details

Those interested should contact the Division of Fish and Game who in turn will send applications and all other pertinent information including plans for trap construction. Upon receipt of the completed application, a permit will be issued allowing the trapping of rabbits and denoting the Division pick-up agent. For each cottontail turned over to the agent alive, the Division will pay \$1.00. We suggest that payment be made after the trapping has been completed by the group to reduce costs and time in our office.

Liberation

The adult program is conducted a little differently with 50 percent of the rabbits taken by the club, to

be turned over to the Division and 50 percent left with the club to be liberated on their own grounds.

All liberated rabbits will be ear-tagged and it is hoped that hunters harvesting any of these tagged rabbits will return the tag to the Division helping us evaluate the effectiveness of this program.

Know-how

As with all types of trapping, it takes patience and a little know-how to produce results. This past year Division personnel in South Jersey were called in to alleviate a rabbit situation which developed on an area of good habitat where hunting was not possible. The final tally showed 204 rabbits taken in a relatively short trapping period.

So fellows, if you're interested in a little spending money and possibly improving the rabbit population of your favorite hunting area, contact the Division of Fish and Game and get the particulars. #



The rabbits trapped under the program are liberated in areas of low rabbit population on lands open to sportsmen. Half of the rabbits taken by clubs are freed on the club grounds

The Squirrels

Species:

Sciurus carolinensis (gray squirrel)

Sciurus hudsonicus (red squirrel)

Glaucomys volans (flying squirrel)

General Characteristics:

The gray squirrel is about 18 inches long, tail length about 8-9 inches, hind foot 2-3 inches; upper-parts grayish, underparts whitish.

The red squirrel is about 12-13 inches long, tail length about 4½ inches, hind foot about 2 inches; upperparts reddish, brighter in summer, sides grayish, underparts grayish, nearly white in summer.

The flying squirrel is about 9 inches long, tail about 4 inches and very flat, hind foot slightly longer than 1 inch; upperparts brownish, washed with pink, underparts white.

Dentitions:

All species; $\frac{1-0-2-3}{1-0-1-3} = 22$

Range:

Gray squirrel: all of state, especially woods such as oak and hickory; found in parks.

Red squirrels principally found in pine woods.

Flying squirrels: all wooded parts of the state.

Life History:

Gray squirrel: active during daylight only. There are two breeding periods; January-February and May-June; two litters are born each year, after a gestation period of about 44 days. At birth, the young are hairless, blind and very small. Maternal care covers a period of about 6 weeks after which the young can care for themselves. Grays nest in hollow trees and in leaf nests in the tops of trees. Preferred food is mast—acorns, hickory nuts, etc., but they also eat seeds, fleshy fruits, leaves, shoots, buds, bark, tubers, fungi, insects, and birds' eggs, as well as domestic grain such as corn.

Less is known about the red squirrel, because only the gray is hunted and therefore studied in more detail. Breeding seasons are probably similar to the gray. The red squirrel is more destructive of buildings and chews holes into attics, garages and out buildings. Food of the red reflects its habitat; pine seeds and acorns are important in its diet. Cut twigs containing pine cones, and small



The gray squirrel is the only one of our common squirrels that is regularly sought by most hunters. The squirrel is the third most popular game species in the state

heaps of the remains of pine cones can be found throughout the piney woods. The red is more active than the gray, seemingly never still; it also scolds with more vehemence, to the dismay of many deer hunters.

The flying squirrel is probably far more numerous in the state than most people realize, as it is almost entirely nocturnal. This squirrel does not actually fly, but, because of broad, lateral folds of skin extending from wrists to ankles, as well as a flat broad tail, is able to glide from the top of one tree to the trunk of another nearby. Nests are usually made in hollow trees, old woodpecker nests, but also in accessible attics. While these squirrels do accumulate seeds and some small nuts, they are not as destructive as either the red or gray squirrels. Food of flying squirrels are seeds, small nuts, fruits, berries, and animal foods such as insects.

Management:

Squirrels are best managed by preventing fires and overgrazing by leaving three or four den trees per acre and by leaving about ten mast-producing trees per acre to provide food. Principally the gray squirrel is hunted. Current laws regulate the daily take as well as the length of season. Squirrels are the third most popular small game species in the state, with the yearly total harvest amounting to an estimated 146,000 animals. #

Game, Gardens, and The Hunters Who Don't

By John Madson
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

One of the most tradeworn cliches in game management is the comparison of a game population with a row of carrots.

But while many game managers wince at this threadbare old analogy, they're hard put to illustrate certain situations in clearer terms.

Both carrots and game are crops of the earth. Both may be harvested without detriment to the species so long as seed stock is maintained and the seed has fertile habitat. Both carrots and game benefit by being thinned, uncrowded and having *lebensraum*. There is nothing to be gained by overcrowding either carrots or deer; in either case, excessive numbers can result in inferior crops and depletion of the habitat's vigor.

This is common knowledge to game managers, but countless sportsmen cling doggedly to the conviction that a limited land area should support unlimited game crops. The same people are the first to thin a row of garden carrots, but scream like snowblind beaver trappers when a doe season is suggested or a game refuge opened to hunting. They seem determined to penalize themselves, wildlife population dynamics notwithstanding. "Population dynamics" is just an

uptown way of saying that game herds are not static. They are subject to constant change and may increase beyond the range's ability to support them. Beyond this point the population will crash, and the loss is shared by the game species, hunter and sorely-abused habitat.

There is, then, a basic difference between a game crop and a carrot



crop. Both become stunted and inferior from overcrowding, but the carrots are unable to demolish their habitat by sheer weight of numbers, and the loss of a carrot crop will not retard or cripple a long-range program in which continuity is vital to both crop and consumer.

It has been observed, with considerable logic, that game should

. . . Game, Gardens

not be regarded as a harvestable crop because, unlike agrarian crops, its productions cannot be controlled. This is partly true, but the stronger truth is that modern game production can be controlled to a high degree.

More is known each year of the habitat needs and limitations of game. More is being done to meet those requirements and produce consistent game supplies. Production also is controlled by carefully controlling the harvest and tailoring game populations to the economic and physical capacities of the land to support them. This is true of all major American game species — even waterfowl, which have notoriously shaky production. And while we are doing little to stabilize actual duck production at a high level, we are doing what we can to stabilize harvest—an important element of management.

There are few species of American game that could not tolerate additional thinning. Within their main ranges, there is a broad national underharvest of all species of deer, elk, pheasants, quail, wild turkey, doves, squirrels, bear, rabbits, all species of grouse, and probably even mountain goats, bighorn sheep, antelope and bison.

Within the past year we have personally seen bison range on which a man could walk for a mile and never step off a "buffalo chip," northern forests so manicured by whitetails that they resembled city parks, huge mule deer bucks that will die of old age or winter, sage grouse and blue grouse and wild turkey that will never hear a shotgun, and bull elk ignored by hunters and fated to die of necrotic stomatitis in congested feedlots.

Not so with suburban carrots, which are thinned, cultivated, and harvested with diligent husbandry.

Better it should happen to deer.

Outdoor

Cracks and Tracks

"Me? Shooting birds out of season? Now what ever gave you that idea, sir?"



“Towering”

Many hunters have been puzzled by slightly wounded game birds that appear to fly well for a distance and then suddenly “tower” almost straight up, rising to a considerable height and dying on the wing. We have often seen this when pheasants may rise over 100 feet, flying strongly, and then collapse and fall like plummet.

In a recent article in the British sporting magazine, *The Field*, writer Denys Laing offers the traditional theories for this strange reaction to shot:

1. That the bird is hit in the brain or central nervous system, or in the organs controlling balance.
2. That the bird is hit in the heart or pulmonary artery.
3. That a shot pellet has penetrated the pleural sac, causing swift pneumothorax and lung collapse.

In the last two cases, a rather fuzzy theory postulates that the bird's oxygen supply is rapidly depleted and that it flies higher to seek more air.

Laing studied the actions of several pheasants that towered after being shot, and X-rayed those birds. Each had been only lightly “pricked” by shot pellets, and none was hit in the head. From the location of the pellets, he deduced that penetration of the pleura and subsequent lung collapse was responsible for towering and the deaths of the birds.

And in view of the pellet placement in those birds, Laing concluded: “Remember, next time you see your bird tower, that, most likely, you almost missed.” #

Careful!

KEEP HUNTING A SAFE SPORT



Red Maple

(*Acer rubrum*)

Red maple is sometimes referred to as watermaple, swamp maple, soft maple, scarlet maple, and white maple. It is one of a large family which includes 20 or more species in the United States. It grows best in damp soils but is found frequently on wet soils and in swampy land. In the northeast it commonly grows with other hardwoods on lighter sandy soils and rocky uplands.

Range:

It grows throughout the eastern half of the United States and Canada.

Leaves:

Red maple has a small, simple leaf. The leaves are opposite each other on the twig. The leaf is 3 to 5 lobed and doubly toothed. The teeth are coarse. Leaves are 3 to 4 inches long and about equally as wide. They are medium to light green above and lighter beneath, but they are not silvery white on the underside like silver maple leaves. The petioles or leaf stems are often red in color. (See figure A.)

Twigs:

The twigs are slender. When young they are green, but later they change to red. The twigs have opposite buds. (See figure B.) The twigs are dotted with tiny lenticels. The terminal bud has 2 to 4 pairs of red scales. The round lateral buds are smaller and slightly stalked. Where the leaf was attached to the twig you can see three bundle scars. The twigs of red maple, unlike the silver maple, does not have a pungent odor when broken. The bark on young trees is smooth and gray. As the trees and branches grow older the bark becomes darker and thicker, and it has a shaggy appearance.

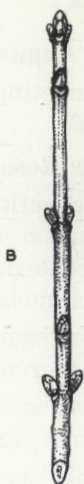
Flowers:

The flowers are yellow tinted to bright red, appearing early in the spring before the leaves appear.

Fruit:

Red maple bears little winged seeds that ripen in the late spring. They are borne in clusters on long thin stems. There are two divergent winged seeds at the end of each stem. Just before ripening the seeds are usually reddish in color.

The seeds are about 1 inch long, and they are carried great distances



Red Maple

A. Leaf

B. Twig, with buds

C. Seeds, with wings

by the wind. Seeding readily by the wind is one reason the tree is so common and one of the first to reclaim idle land. (See figure C.)

Seeds planted as soon as they turn brown and ripen in the spring will yield seedlings several inches high in one year.

Uses:

Red maple grows to an average height of 50 to 75 feet and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The crown is usually rounded, and the bole is fairly clear when it grows in thick stands. It is a vigorous sprouter.

This tree is used by lumbermen, but it is not prized by them. The wood is soft, and it is not durable when exposed to the weather. It is light in weight and not strong as compared with sugar maple. The wood is used for rough lumber, furniture, pulpwood, mine timbers, firewood, and dunnage in ships. Steel mills use it for blocks on which to lay steel. Commercial curly maple is a product of this tree. Red maple is sometimes tapped for its sap. Its sap is not as sweet as that of the sugar maple; therefore, it is seldom used on a commercial basis.

#

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

Red maple is an important browse species for deer. Beavers eat the bark, squirrels relish the seeds, rabbits devour the leaves and twigs, and grouse take the buds during the winter.

Council Highlights

August Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on August 9.

Marine Resources Resolution

In accordance with the action of the Council at the meeting on July 12, the following resolution was prepared by Director MacNamara and sent to Councilman Richardson who presented it to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission:

WHEREAS our marine resources are important to the citizens of the United States as a recreational and economic resource; and

WHEREAS our estuaries, saline marshes, thorofares and sounds are important to this resource; and

WHEREAS the ecological conditions have a direct effect upon the welfare of the natural resource of marine fisheries in the estuaries, saline marshes, thorofares and sounds; and

WHEREAS it is becoming definitely established that these areas are important for spawning, nursery and growing of important marine species; and

WHEREAS our estuaries, saline marshes, thorofares and sounds are fertile and of high nutritional value, and contribute to the food chain of many fish species; and

WHEREAS the activities of man have contributed detrimentally in the form of industrial and domestic pollution with a resulting decrease in our marine species of fish; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission request the Congress and Executive Branch of the United States of America to give priority attention to the reduction of pollution in these areas; and be it

RESOLVED further, That the Congress and Executive Branch of the United States of America sponsor and approve legislation wherein monies will become available on a matching basis with the several state fish and game departments or agencies in charge of marine resources that would make possible immediate steps to curtail and abate those sources of pollution that are affecting the estuaries, saline marshes, thorofares and sounds along the coastal United States.

Ernest Mitts of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission has advised Mr. Richardson that the resolution will be placed on the agenda for the fall meeting of the Commission.

Pollution Report

Councilman Marron suggested that Director MacNamara endeavor to arrange to have each Councilman receive a copy of a report prepared by the Delaware River Basin Commission pertaining to the abatement of pollution in the Delaware River.

Public Relations

William Peterman reported that exhibits had been installed and manned at two fairs in South Jersey. The Council extended their congratulations to Mr. Peterman on his recent appointment to the position of Supervisor of Public Relations and expressed their satisfaction with his past performance and confidence in his continued dedication in carrying out his duties.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that there had been very little fishing activity in Delaware Bay. Menhaden fishing in the bay had been almost nil, and trawling along the coast had been at a minimum. No serious problems had been encountered in Raritan Bay, but six fishermen cut their nets loose after being sighted by the Coastal Patrol.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, gave a report on his attendance at a recent meeting of the Atlantic Waterfowl Council. He gave an interesting account of the background, purpose, aims and programs of the Waterfowl Council

Chief Alpaugh reported that the Quail Farm was continuing to suffer losses due to disease that had broken out in the brooders. Efforts to have the disease diagnosed had not been successful, but every effort was being made to combat the sickness.

Law Enforcement

Alfred S. Jones, District Conservation Officer, reported on the activities of the Law Enforcement Unit in the absence of Chief Coffin who was on vacation. Enforcement officers had to step up their patrol of illegal deer hunting because of an increase in this unlawful activity.

Fisheries Management

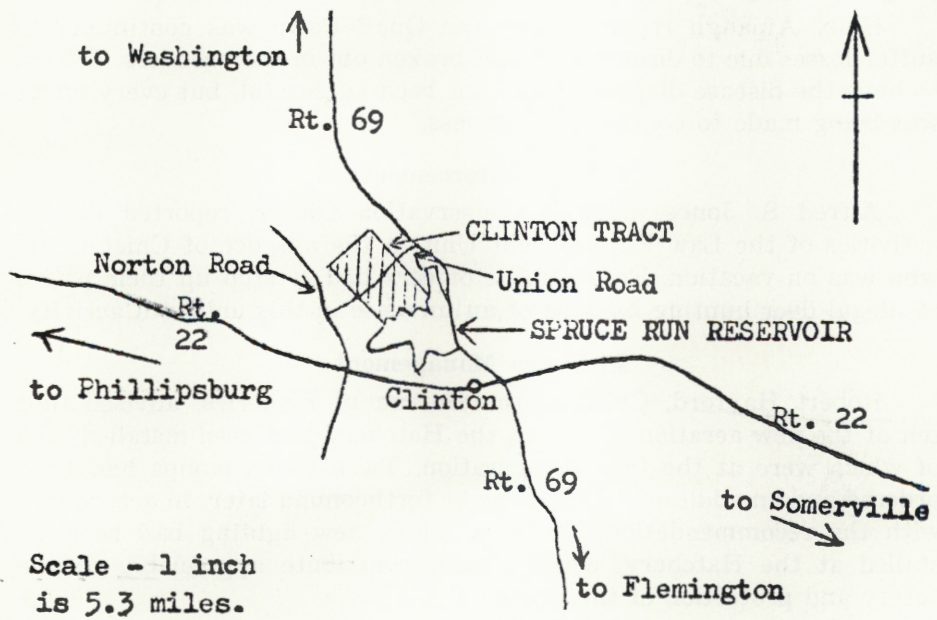
Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, advised that ten of the new aeration pumps at the Hatchery had been installed, five of which were at the time in operation. Twenty-two pumps had been ordered and an additional 22 were to be forthcoming later. In accordance with the recommendations of the Council, new lighting had been installed at the Hatchery, which should contribute appreciably to the safety and protection of the property. #

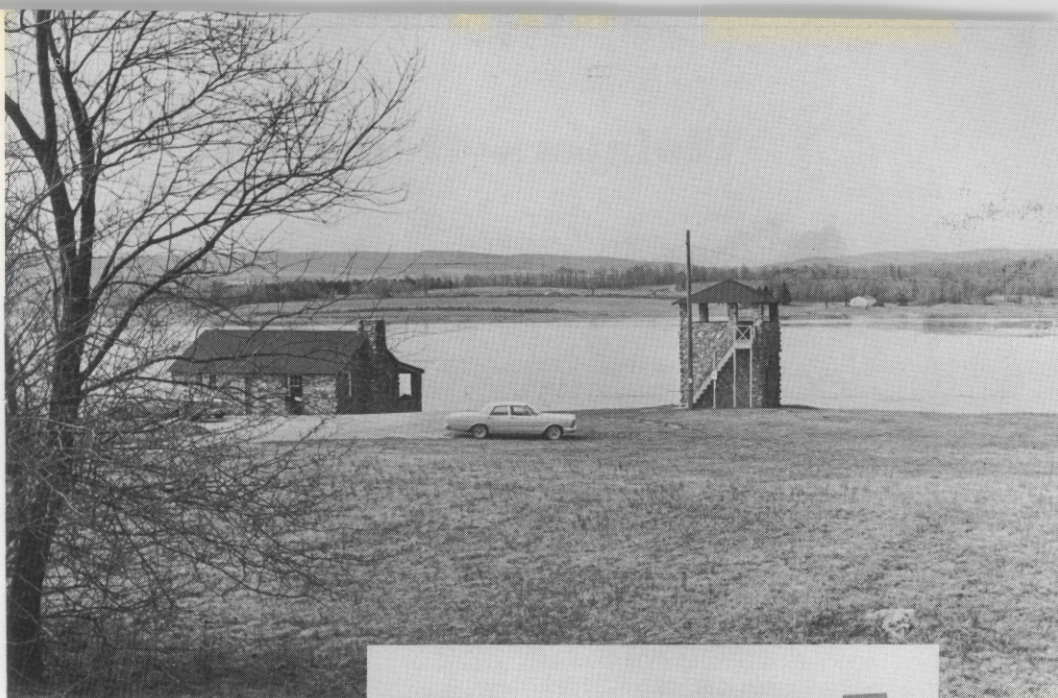
Clinton Tract

The Clinton Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds contains approximately 900 acres and is located in Union Township, Hunterdon County. The tract is situated on the north shore of the Spruce Run Reservoir approximately three miles north of the town of Clinton.

This area is managed primarily for upland game and provides excellent hunting for pheasants and rabbits. It is heavily utilized by sportsmen during the upland game season. Bow and arrow and shotgun deer hunting are available on the area. The principal game species present on this tract are pheasants, rabbits, deer, squirrels, and grouse. Excellent fishing for trout as well as waterfowl hunting are possible on the Spruce Run Reservoir which is immediately adjacent to the tract.

To reach the Clinton Tract from the south or east, proceed to the town of Clinton and take State Route 22 west to the Norton Road intersection. Turn right on Norton Road and travel to the first macadam road on the right. This is Union Road which passes through the tract. This area can also be reached by taking State Route 69 north from the town of Clinton approximately three miles to the Union Road intersection. Turn left on Union Road which passes through the area. Public Shooting Grounds direction signs are located at both the Route 22-Norton Road intersection and the Route 69-Union Road intersection. #





*The Clinton Tract
clubhouse and tower
with an arm of
Spruce Run Reservoir
in the background*



*Typical scene of fields,
hedgerows, and plantings,
below, with Division
tractor and operator
discing a field*



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Donald Robel, 1036 Haddon Ave., Camden	Illegal firearm	20
Francis C. Weber, Jr., 7 Plant St., Deepwater	Illegal poss. wild deer	100
Alvin M. Greeswight, 36 Lakeview Ave., Pennsville	Illegal poss. wild deer	100
	21 Days in Jail	
Edward Wojtanowski, 75 Star Street, Iselin	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
Edward Wojtanowski, 75 Star Street, Iselin	Hunt no license	20
William E. Walsh, 37 Lincoln Hwy., Iselin	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
William E. Walsh, 37 Lincoln Hwy., Iselin	Hunt no license	20
James J. Kern, 4724 Oakmont St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Anthony Markiss, 2617 E. Clearfield St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
David G. May, 752 Carter Ave., Bellmawr	Uncased firearm	100
Kenneth D. Falzone, So. Delsea Dr. R.D. 6, Vineland	Fish no license	20
Joe S. Harrison, 324 Broadway, Paterson	Angle closed waters	20
Raymond Curry, 97 Irving St., Midland Park	Angle closed waters	20
Robert Weber, 69 Plymouth Rd., Hammonton	Hunt no license	20
Robert Weber, 69 Plymouth Rd., Hammonton	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
Robert Weber, 69 Plymouth Rd., Hammonton	Illegally poss. doe deer	100
Robert Weber, 69 Plymouth Rd., Hammonton	Illegally poss. buck deer	100
Paul Lorenz, West Oak Rd., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Raudelia Rodrequez, 528 - 28th St., Union City	Procure license wrongfully	100
Carem S. Cicchino, 38 Vine St., Trenton	Illegal firearm	20
Anthony Santella, R.F.D., Port Murry	Trap no license	20
Anthony Santella, R.F.D., Port Murry	Use of rifle w/out permit	20
Hugh Pepling, Old Turnpike Rd., Califon	Dogs running at large in woods	20
James Buckalew, 18 Benson Ave., Pennsville	Illegal poss. wild deer	100
	21 Days in Jail	
Joseph Valotta, 508 Center St., Nutley	Fish no license	20
Harry Bancroft, 110 Lowden St., Bridgeboro	Loaded gun in auto	20
Walter Surrone, Main Street, Corbin City	Hunt while on revoked list	100
Nikolia Alhovsky, 69 Middle Ave., Millville	Take fish other than angling	20
Edwin C. Swanson, Sr., 1512 Montgomery Rd., Wilmington, Del.	Fish inland waters w/out Non-Res. License	20
Thomas Cusick, Jr., 14-15 Chandler Dr., Fairlawn	Fish no license	20
Jim Richards, Macopin Road, West Milford	Fish closed waters	20
Edward A. Nasix, 8712 First Ave., North Bergen	Fish closed waters	20
Sidney Johnson, North Avenue, Cedarville	Illegal firearm	20
Preston A. Phillips, 49 Lockwood Dr., Waldwick	Fish no license	20
Richard Haskimoto, 34 Geraldine Rd., Englewood Cliffs	Fish no license	20
Dennis J. Benvenuto, 60 E. 16th St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Dennis J. Benvenuto, 60 E. 16th St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Mary L. Harriston, 15 So. Orange Ave., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Mammie Cooper, 408 S. 12th St., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Fred Hamrick, 87-89 Henry St., Passaic	Fish closed waters	20
John T. Spoerry, Jr., 439 Kingsland St., Nutley	Fish closed waters	20
John T. Spoerry, Jr., 439 Kingsland St., Nutley	Catch trout closed waters	20
Daniel Croce, 162 Madison St., Passaic	Fish closed waters	20
Ambers Walker, Drift Rd., New Shrewsbury	Poss. wild doe deer	100
Oris Thompson, 10 No. Woodland Ave., E. Brunswick	Pollution	500
Gary Thompson, 6639 Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Harold L. Pomerantz, 6743 Harrocks St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Ronald Harte, White Rock Road, Milton	Fish no license	20
Kenneth R. Worrell, 2nd, 904 Bell Rd., Bellmawr	Hunt deer closed season	100
Kenneth R. Worrell, 2nd, 904 Bell Rd., Bellmawr	Hunt deer w/illegal firearm	100
Kenneth R. Worrell, 2nd, 904 Bell Rd., Bellmawr	Illegal missile	100

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James Lombardo, Black Horse Pike, Cecil, R.F.D., Williamstown	Kill deer closed season	100
James Lombardo, Black Horse Pike, Cecil, R.F.D., Williamstown	Illegal missile	100
Francis Gorham, 21 Adams St., Old Bridge	Fish no license	20
William T. Dawson, Buckalew Ave., Jamesburg	Illegal missile	100
William T. Dawson, Buckalew Ave., Jamesburg	Hunt no license	20
Steven A. Docs, 42 Littler Ave., Hopelawn	Angle closed waters	20
Val Lutner, 12 Willow Ct., Parlin	Angle closed waters	20
William J. Bello, 11 York St., Old Bridge	Fish no license	20
Albert H. Seiler, Jr., 708 Quinton Ave., Trenton	Hunt no license	20
John Sutton, 151 Passaic St., Trenton	Hunt no license	20
John Sutton, 151 Passaic St., Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Sutton, 151 Passaic St., Trenton	Possess buckshot	100
Vincent A. DiDonato, 53 Helen Ave., Trenton	Fish closed season	20
Robert Williams, 78 Fremont Ave., Jersey City	Fish no license	20
Raymond Goeke, 27 Delaware Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20
Timothy King, 1136 Tatum Street, Woodbury	1 Trout over limit	20
John R. Meyers, 242 Dixon Ave., Paterson	Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft. of dwelling	20
Dennis Newcombe, 1211 Bergenline Ave., Union City	Fish no license	20
Richard F. Wolf, 380 Old Tappan Rd., Old Tappan	Fish no license	20
James J. Napoliton, 155 Seventh Ave., Roebing	Hunt no license	20
John R. Tuttle, 55 Gaffney Lane, Willingboro	Rifle w/out permit	20
Wilfredo A. Santiago, 220 Tilton St., Hammonton	Fish no license	20
Frank A. Riley, 200 Poplar Terr., Somerdale	Illegal missile	100
Bob Smith, 135 Newark Pompton Tpk, Pequannock	Fish closed waters	20
John R. Bishow, 1400 - 79th St., North Bergen	Fish closed waters	20
Neulin Cudill, R.D. #1, Elmer	Hunt no license	20
Neulin Cudill, R.D. #1, Elmer	Hunt closed season	20
Gene Eckert, RFD Box 469, North Brunswick	Illegal firearm	20
A. H. Ely, Forsgate Dr., Jamesburg	Hunt no license	20
Richard S. Olaskowitz, 183 Highland Ave., Passaic	Fish closed waters	20
John A. Mangano, 300 S. First Rd., Hammonton	Fish no license	20
Glendon Berry, Cobb & Brown Sts., Port Norris	Nets set after lift period	100
Raymond Burreis, 27 North Ave., Port Norris	Nets set after lift period	100
Harry F. Crispin, 19 W. Pittsfield St., Pennsville	Deter a Cons. Officer in duty	100
Harold E. Reed, 16 W. Pittsfield St., Pennsville	Deter a Cons. Officer in duty	100
Wayne E. Robinson, Delsea Drive, Delmont	Nets set during lift period	100
Duane D. Hunter, 27 Newton Rd., Sparta	Hunt no license	20
Duane D. Hunter, 27 Newton Rd., Sparta	Loaded gun in auto	20
William Pittinger, 70 West End Ave., Newton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Glenn Chase, 611 Anderson Ave., Cliffside Park	Hunt w/out tag displayed	5
Oliver W. Hone, 188 Montgomery St., Piscataway	Fish closed waters	20
Arthur J. Jacobs, 79 Tuers Ave., Jersey City	Fish closed waters	20
Stanley Shapoalus, 311 S. 18th St., Newark	Fish no license	20
Walter Staples, Lakeview Terrace, Stanhope	Fish closed waters	20
Harry J. Marks, 105 Ford Road, Denville	Fish closed waters	20
Anthony Flores, 1 Governor St., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Henry Harvey, 241 Whale Pond Rd., Oakhurst	Fish closed waters	20
Armond Martinez, Jr., 423 Rahway Ave., Elizabeth	Loaded gun in auto	20
Walter Cunningham, Fenimore Traylor Pk., Ewansville	Fish closed waters	20
Donald J. McKeand, 40 Sommerville Ave., Mt. Tabor	Fish closed waters	20
Willard Schaefer, 82 Brookdale Ave., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
James L. Conn, 510 Edith Rr., Landing	Fish closed waters	20
Russell L. Conn, Hudson Ave. & Sutton Rd., Hopatcong	Fish closed waters	20
Joseph M. Kuriecz, 376 Paulison Ave., Passaic	Fish closed season	20

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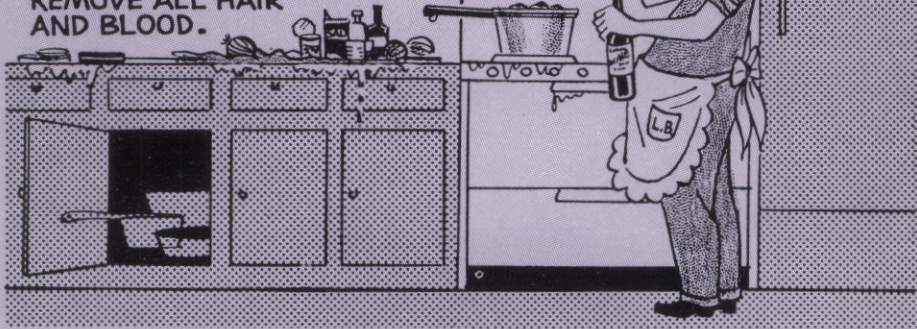
From: _____

Fur, Fin *and* Campfire

By BILL BERO

Cooking that rabbit...

AFTER CLEANING, CUT THE CARCASS IN PIECES. WASH THOROUGHLY IN COLD WATER, REMOVE ALL HAIR AND BLOOD.



COVER WITH SALT WATER IN A PAN AND LET STAND OVERNIGHT. REMOVE FROM SALT WATER, DRY ON PAPER TOWELS.



SHAKE THEM IN A SACK CONTAINING CRACKER CRUMBS OR FLOUR, PLUS SALT AND PEPPER. BRAISE UNTIL GOLDEN BROWN IN AN OPEN PRESSURE COOKER.



Bill BERO

ADD A QUARTER CUP OF WINE AND A QUARTER CUP OF WATER, 2 CANS OF MUSHROOM SOUP, A COUPLE OF SLICED ONIONS, A DASH OF TABASCO SAUCE, A DASH OF WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE AND A TEASPOON OF SALT. ADD A COUPLE OF STRIPS OF BACON OVER THE TOP. COOK IN PRESSURE COOKER FOR 20 TO 25 MINUTES.

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