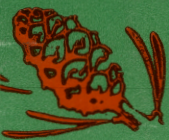


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New Jersey

Outdoors



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Division of Fish and Game

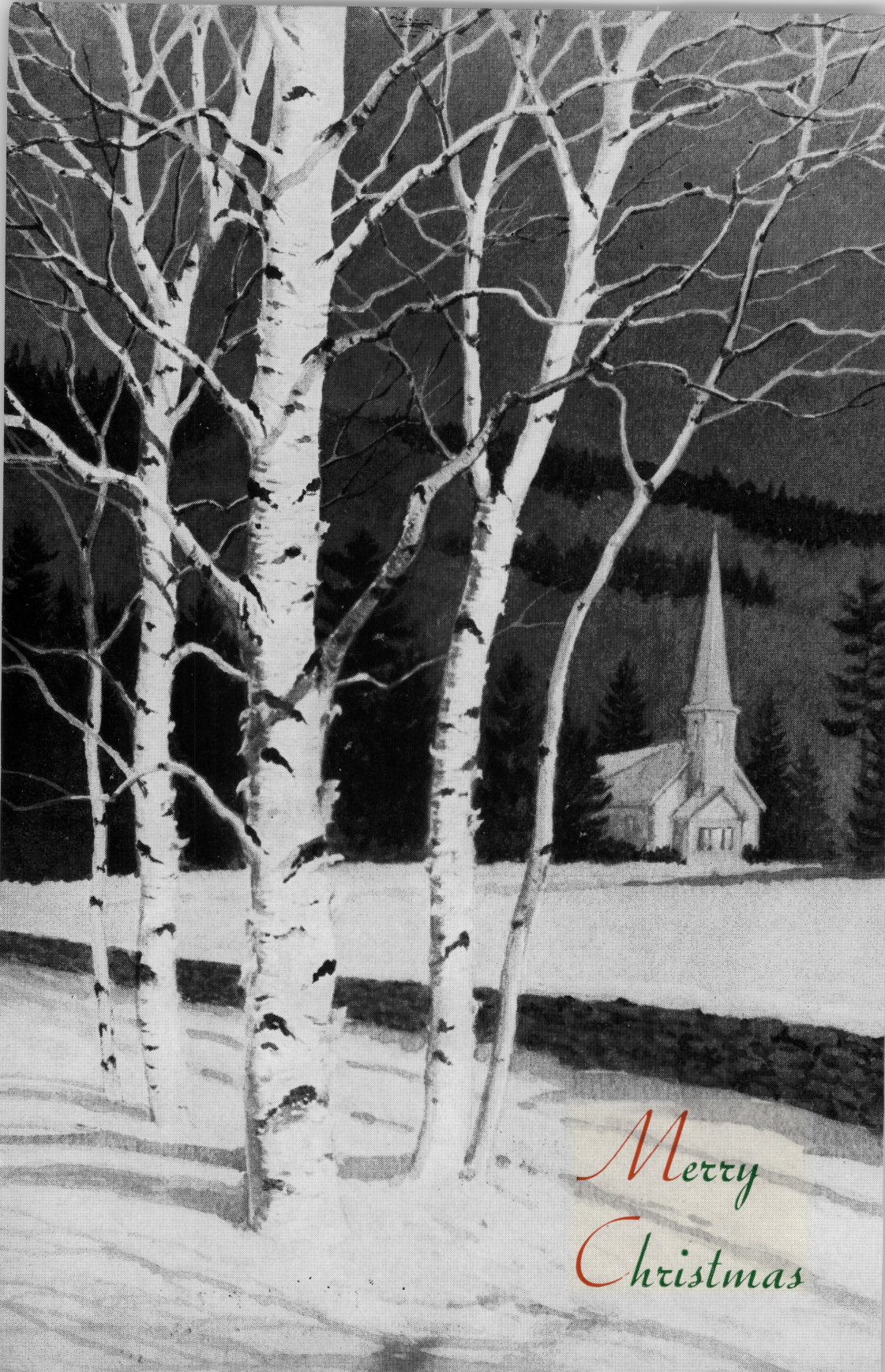
December, 1965

FRANKLIN COUNTY
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

APR 26 1966

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New Jersey *Outdoors*

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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Cover—"The Chickadee"—National Wildlife Federation

The black-capped chickadee, a regular companion of the woods and brushland hunter and the stream fisherman, is a common resident bird of New Jersey. Its clear call *chick-a-dee-dee-dee* helps to identify it and, of course, gave it its name.

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NED SMITH

the Ring-horned Eight-pointer

This is the factual narrative of my experience with a piney woods buck, that I got to know fairly well before the season, and what happened during the season when I felt sure I had him practically bagged.

By Leslie Coulter

Many times since early in the fall I had watched the fat, eight-point buck. I saw him regularly, several times a week on my pre-season scouting trips to the deer woods.

The first time that I had a close look at the eight-pointer I noticed an unusual thing about his left antler. The main beam, below the top fork, had a dark, fairly conspicuous band of color, a deep brown that could have been a stain. From then on I could recognize this buck, especially when I used my binoculars.

Regular Habits

Almost without fail the eight-pointer would cut through a certain brushy edge of the piney woods near where I had first come upon his tracks and observed his rubbing trees in late September. Daily he would make his way from

the scraggly, over-grown orchard of a long-abandoned farm where he would top off his nightly feeding with a few apples. His destination was the dark, dismal cedar swamp a quarter of a mile to the south where he would bed down in seclusion for the day.

The buck's territory was a little-hunted section of pine and brushland well up on the South Branch. It was a good stiff hike from the nearest passable road and didn't have enough deer to attract many hunters or regular deer club drives. But, it was a favorite area of mine.

On Schedule

At any rate, the buck's course of travel through the brushy edge of the pine woods never seemed to vary by more than a few yards. And, to make things even more interesting, his time of passage was dependable to within twenty min-

. . . Ring-horned

utes—between 7:20 and 7:40 a.m. Rain or shine, windy or still, from the days when the first color began to show a hint of fall in the sumac, the eight-pointer kept strict sched-



From the days when the first color began to show a hint of fall in the sumac

ule from feed to bed ground. Well did I get to know his habits and route. How I did look forward to deer season.

I revelled in anticipation of the opening day. I had a strong hunch—in fact an almost smug assurance—that I'd have my buck by eight o'clock of the morning the season would start. And, a plump, tender-looking chunk of venison at that, with a not half-bad rack.

Tree Stand

To make my expected success even more certain, I figured it would be wise to build a tree stand near the run. I selected a scraggly old scrub pine with a couple of convenient limbs for my platform. From my pine perch I had a clear view over most of the brushy edge as well as much of the nearby piney woods.

I had the tree stand completed

and ready for use a couple of weeks before the opening day. On six different mornings before the season opened I occupied my vantage point. And, on each of the six mornings little old "eight-point" (I was feeling on intimate terms

with him by now.) showed and passed through right on schedule. Oh, brother! This was going to be easy.

The Does

Earlier during the fall the buck had, now and then, the companionship of one or two does that seemed to enjoy his escort for a few days. Then they would desert him. Only one doe—a sleek, young thing—continued to keep even irregular company with him during the recent weeks. She would occasionally drift along with, or slightly ahead of, the buck on the way to the cedar swamp. I had not seen her even once, though, since I had finished my tree stand.

Opening Day

Opening day of deer season dawned cold and frosty, but still and clear. In the early morning chill I walked briskly from the end

of the old logging road to my chosen hunting spot. Without wasting any time I was up the ladder and in my tree stand at the appointed hour. As quietly as possible I slipped shells into my gun and settled back against the dry, crisp bark of the pine. I leaned my elbows on the arm supports of weathered wood and dangled my booted feet in the still air. It felt good just to sit, rest, and wait. Now and then I idly started to count the needles and cones on the pine.

The Interim

The woods were quiet and pleasant. By and by, a few small birds began to stir and rustle about for

his tail, and scampered off to places elsewhere. In the distance, far to the north, two quick shots boomed. To the west one—several—more shots.

I was commencing to feel the chill of the nippy air and fidgeted about a bit. Several times I glassed the terrain. No deer yet.

Sun Rise

The woods were now bright. Suddenly I was aware of the startling brilliance of the rising sun. Within minutes I felt its welcome warmth. A barely perceptible breeze wafted the dry oak leaves in the scrub. Ah, this was the life!

I knew that it must be about

The eight-pointer kept strict schedule from feed to bed ground



breakfast. The ever-present, deer-hunt squirrel looked me over, chattered his objections, sassily flicked

time for the—that is *my*—eight-pointer to show. A glance at my watch proved me to be right. Any

. . . Ring-horned

minute he should appear and slip through the brush toward me. I felt warm and expectant.

A Grouse

Down in the fallen hardwood leaves, near a frosted grape vine, a flicker of movement caught my eye. A grouse—there were not any too many in this part of the woods—was stepping along slowly, pecking here and there. It was a fine, brown bird, alert and wild.

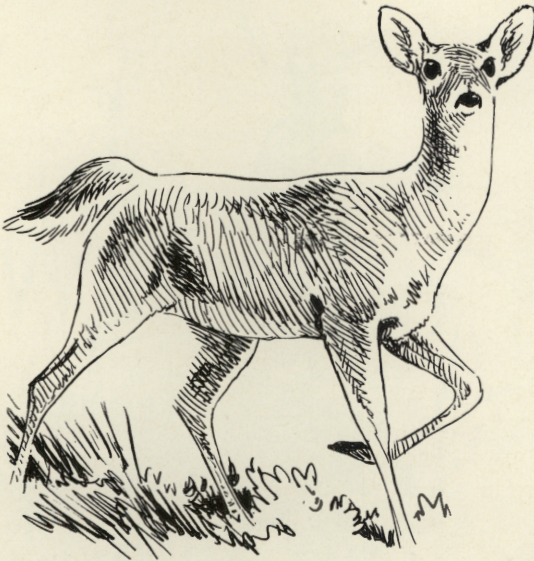
I was first conscious of the sleek, young doe daintily making her way toward me when she cracked one brittle twig. Next I made out my buck some distance behind her, but

My heart was letting me know that it was still with me. Maybe I don't get buck fever; but, I sure do get excited at the sight of a good buck.

Now the doe was close, very close, to the base of my tree-stand pine. The buck was nearly within range, yet still a little too far. I checked him with my binoculars. Yes, there was the ring on his left antler. I eased the safety off on my gun. Maybe I tensed up a little too much.

A Lull

Gradually I became aware of a foreboding lull—a suspension of all sound, movement, possibly time. Something caused me to shift my



The doe froze with one forefoot raised and her eyes fixed on me

following almost in her tracks. He was still in the piney woods, well out of buckshot range. I could see his antlers glint in the sharp sunlight.

gaze down toward the grouse. That pesky bird had its head cocked and one dark, penetrating eye focused up right at me. The wily thing had heard or spotted me, or

somehow felt my presence. The doe, frozen with one forefoot raised and her eyes fixed on me, must have sensed the suspicion of the grouse. Or had the canny bird clucked some woodland alarm?

I ever-so-slowly turned my eyes toward the eight-pointer. He was still approaching, slowly but unalarmed. I was getting ready.

The Blowup

Then it happened! The grouse exploded in flight from the brush, no doubt finally convinced that I

The emptiness, the chagrin, the impossibility of the situation soaked into my stunned mind. All I could think of was the tragedy of the kingdom lost for the want of a nail in a horseshoe. Right then I pitied the king that had lost his kingdom.

Jinxed

Well, to summarize the rest of my deer season—. I spent every morning and every evening, and all day Saturday, of the season ensconced in my tree stand. I believe

*The grouse exploded
in flight from
the brush*



was not part of that pine tree. The doe did not wait to investigate but wheeled and bounded back toward the buck. Compulsively I switched my attention to the rocketing grouse, perhaps even swinging my gun muzzle, by reflex, in its direction.

By the time I regained myself and tried to line up on the buck, I found that he had spun about and was racing the doe for distant parts. I had no chance at all for any kind of a decent shot.

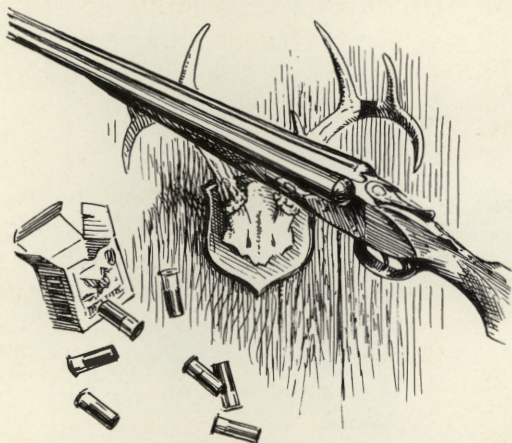
that I eventually counted every needle and every cone on that blessed tree. What did I see in the way of deer? Did I get my buck? No, sirree! I did not even see another deer that year. My sure-fire, ring-horned eight-pointer had just plain left this earth for all I knew. It was as though that jittery grouse had jinxed the whole area. Nary even a fresh deer track could I find, only old ones.

Now then, here is the climax to this tale of woe. That winter my

. . . Ring-horned

old buddy, Charlie Mench, with whom I seldom hunt but often fish, invited me over to his house to tie trout flies one evening. I had heard that Charlie had gotten a nice buck during the deer season but had not actually seen the deer. What I was to see when I entered his trophy-decorated den was a little rough on my nerve ends.

On the wall, attached to a carefully sanded and stained pine board



shield, was a set of antlers that looked astonishingly familiar. No doubt about it. A closer squint and I could not deny that the left antler had the dark ring. In amazement I told Charlie of my interest in the buck.

How It Was

Quite simply Charlie revealed just how it was that he downed the eight-pointer shortly before eight-thirty in the morning of opening day. He said that he spent the first hour in his own tree stand.

Saw nothing. Decided to stalk about a bit. After less than a half hour of walking sat down on fallen tree trunk. Happened to look up to see the eight-pointer headed his way and casually bowled him over.

Uncanny

Now this place where Charlie was hunting was up on the North Branch, at least three miles from the buck's regular early morning haunts. And, I had seen the eight-pointer there in his usual stamping

On the wall was a set of antlers that looked astonishingly familiar

grounds and recognized him at about seven thirty that morning.

Had Charlie bagged a remarkably similar ring-horned eight-pointer? Or, had my buck traveled the distance in an hour or so? Possible? Probable? Three miles an hour is not a very fast pace for a healthy buck. But, through the woods to an area that was very likely strange to him? I don't know.

Yet, I have the uncanny feeling that I was gazing at the antlers of *my* ring-horned eight-pointer. #

Some timely reminders
concerning the

Deer Laws

By Albert J. Jackson

One evening recently several of us were gathered round talking about deer hunting. One subject led to another until the discussion centered on the firearms deer laws, and what they mean to the sportsman. (What they mean to the willful poacher is something else.)

To the fair and square deer hunter, who goes out for the sport of the hunt, the deer laws mean protection for the deer and future hunting.

We all had to allow that the laws were for the good of the sportsmen, not a deterrent to sport or a means of trapping the honest hunter. Yet, with a penalty of \$100.00 for each violation of the deer laws, we agreed that breaking the deer laws, even if through ignorance of the law, could be expensive.

Mainly for this reason, we dug out a compendium and a book of the game laws to check up on just what are the laws *with special regard to firearms deer hunting*. Here are *some* of our findings, including both parts of the deer laws and certain pertinent general provisions, worth remembering.

To begin with, the regular deer season this year is December 6 to December 11, inclusive of both dates. The legal hunting hours are 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Bag Limit

Only one antlered deer, having antler at least three inches long, may be taken. An exception to the antlered deer regulation is mentioned further on under "Hunter's Choice."

Firearms

A shotgun, not smaller than 12 gauge but not larger than 10 gauge, is permitted for hunting deer. No shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time, or that may be fired more than three times without reloading, may be used. Rifles may not be used.

Missiles

Buckshot is the only missile permitted in possession in the woods and fields during the open season for killing deer with firearms. At all times it shall be illegal to have in possession any shotgun shell which has been cut or the loaded

. . . Deer Laws

pellets therein strung, held together with wax or joined in any manner with any substance or material.

Dogs

No person shall at any time, or for any reason, hunt for, pursue, track, trail, search for, seek, capture, or kill a wild deer with a dog.

Roads and Highways

No person shall, for the purpose of hunting discharge any firearm upon or across any state, county, or municipal road or highway.

Cased Gun Law

No person shall hunt for, pursue, stalk, or shoot at a wild deer, except by daylight on the days designated by the State Fish and Game Code. No person or persons shall throw or cast the rays of any illuminating device which is affixed to a vehicle or which is portable, on any highway, road, field, woods or marsh wherein deer may reasonably be expected to be found, while having in his or their possession or control any firearm, weapon, or other instrument which may be used to kill deer unless such firearm, weapon, or other instrument is contained in a closed and fastened case, securely tied package, or carried in the luggage compartment of a vehicle; provided, however, the foregoing shall not apply to a duly constituted law enforcement officer while in the actual performance of his duties as such officer.

The purpose of this statute is to protect deer that are subjected to illegal night shooting after roads, fields, woods, or marshes have been illuminated by portable lights, car headlights, or spotlights fastened to a vehicle. The statute printed above is quoted in its entirety.

In simpler language it means that during the hours of darkness no firearm or weapon used to kill deer may be carried in a vehicle unless it is in a closed and fastened case or is wrapped and securely



What do you do next? Tag it before you transport it

tied as a package. If not cased or wrapped, it must be carried in the luggage compartment of the vehicle unless it is in a closed and fastened case or is wrapped and securely tied as a package. If not cased or wrapped, it must be carried in the luggage compartment

of the vehicle. Weapon includes long bow and arrow.

Hunter's Choice

During the regular firearm deer season, December 6 to December 11, under the regular license only deer with antler at least three inches in length may be taken except in the Hunter's Choice area described as follows:

East of Route 202 from the New York-New Jersey state line to Pompton Lakes, east of the Pomp-

in two hours. The kill must be reported to the Division of Fish and Game in Trenton by mail within 24 hours. A deer tag is supplied with the regular firearm hunting license, and a card is provided with the license for reporting the kill.

A Reminder

Remember, this discussion of the laws and regulations concerning firearms hunting for deer is merely to point out some of the more important, or more easily overlooked,



Deer must be reported to the Division by mail within 24 hours

ton River to its junction with the Passaic River, east of the Passaic River to the Somerset County line, north and east of that line to the Middlesex-Union County line, east of the Raritan River to Raritan Bay. In this area, consisting of portions of Bergen, Union, Passaic, Essex, and Middlesex Counties, a properly licensed person will be permitted to take a deer of either sex and any age.

Tagging and Reporting

Deer must be tagged before being transported by vehicle, or if not immediately transported, with-

rules. (Bow hunters, of course, must observe the special bow and arrow hunting regulations.)

Be sure to obtain a copy of the Compendium of Game Laws and go through it to pick out all the rules pertaining to deer hunting. (I check off each one with a red pencil.) Study each provision until you understand it. If you have any questions, you may contact your local conservation officer who is listed in the Compendium.

Finally, carry the Compendium with you to refresh your memory while you hunt. #

What's Your Deer Worth?

By Robert E. Mangold,
Bureau of Wildlife Management

LAST WINTER, under Federal Aid to Wildlife Project W-45-R, we sent out nearly 8,000 postcards to firearm license holders, and 266 letter questionnaires to organized deer clubs throughout the state in an effort to answer the question "What's your deer worth?". Since about one-third of the postcards were filled out and returned, a large enough sample was gathered to make the results obtained representative.

Type of Hunting

Of 2,218 postcards returned, 667 (30 percent) reported they did not hunt deer in 1964; 24 (1 percent)

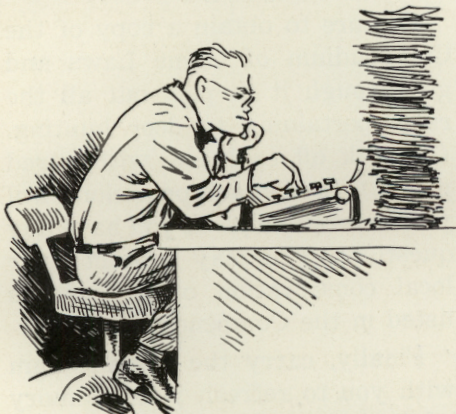
reported they hunted deer with a bow only; 310 (14 percent) reported they hunted deer with both a bow and a gun; and 1,217 (55 percent) reported they hunted deer only with a gun.

Expenditures

The hunters who enjoyed the longest hunting seasons also spent the most money. Those were the hunters who used both a bow during the bow and arrow season and a gun during the firearm season. These hunters averaged about 12½ days hunting and spent an average of \$79.71 (\$6.33 per day) for arms, ammunition or arrows, food, transportation, lodging, clothes, and so forth.

The hunters who used only a bow and arrow to hunt deer spent less time hunting (average 8½ days) and less money (average \$58.43, or \$7.04 per day). The hunters who used a shotgun only spent less time than the others (average 3½ days) and less money (average \$47.84) but spent more (\$13.67) per day.

One hunter took the honors for



We worked to find the answer



Many hunters feel that the sport of deer hunting is priceless

the amount of money spent hunting in 1964. He bow hunted in Africa and spent \$5,000 on that trip. Then he also spent another \$400. in New York state. But, this information was not used to compute averages as we were interested in what New Jersey hunters spent.

Success

What sort of success did our deer hunters enjoy? The most successful were those who hunted with the bow and the gun, averaging 11 percent with bow and 18 percent with gun. But, because they used both, the total was 24 percent—in other words, about one out of four said they got their deer in 1964.

Comparing the bow hunters with the gun hunters, we found that the average bow success was a little

over 10 percent and the gun success was nearly 11 percent reported on the postcard survey. We believe this may be somewhat higher than the average of all deer hunters in New Jersey. Perhaps this is because of the tendency for successful hunters to report and unsuccessful hunters not to report, or possibly for other reasons.

Worth

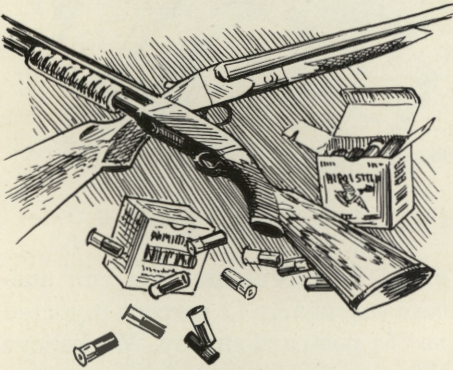
We also asked the recipient of each postcard what he thought a buck deer was worth in dollars and cents. Many replied that they could not, or would not, place a price on a deer, that the sport was priceless. We, too, feel that sport and recreation are intangible things.

But, we must also place a value on our sport, if only to be able

. . . Deer Worth

to compete with other users of outdoor spaces. For example—Is it more valuable to have deer hunting on this or that particular area, or should it be devoted only to camping and picnicking? Is it more valuable to grow wood on that area—or do deer also produce wealth?

Even though many felt they could not place a dollar value on deer, some did answer. It was interesting to compare what they



Guns and ammunition add to costs

spent with the value they put down. Bow hunters thought that a buck deer was worth \$57.00, and an antlerless deer \$40.00. Those who hunted with both bow and gun thought a buck was worth \$68.00 and an antlerless deer \$47.00. Gun hunters put a value of \$87.00 on a buck and \$72.00 on an antlerless deer.

Club Results

It was interesting to note that hunters who belonged to a deer club spent more money than those who did not. Those who hunted with both gun and bow and belonged to a deer club spent an

average of \$94.91 (which compares with \$79.71 spent by the average of all bow and gun hunters). Gun hunters who belonged to a deer



Deer hunters usually eat well

club spent an average of \$70.91, while the average spent by all gun hunters was \$47.84. The figures indicate that it cost from 20 per-



Hunters need and buy proper clothing

cent to 50 percent more to hunt with an organized club.

The hunter success ratio reported by clubs (which were composed almost exclusively of gun hunters) was 16 percent which

compared with the reported 11 percent by all gun hunters. While it cost as much as 50 percent more to belong to and hunt with an organized club, the hunter success ratio was 50 percent greater.

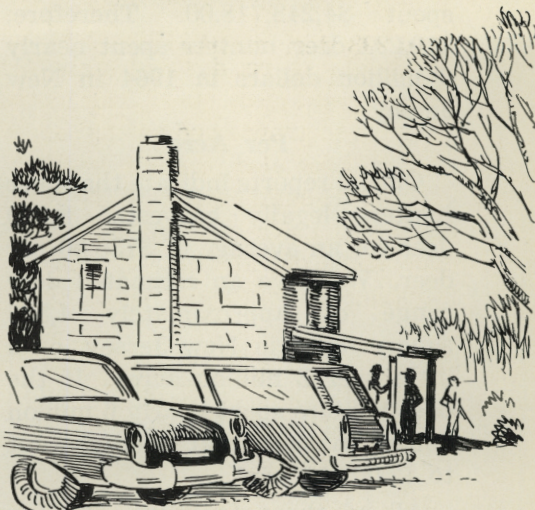
Location of Clubs

Questionnaires sent to 266 deer hunting clubs indicated that 97 were located in Burlington County, 58 in Ocean County, 31 in Atlantic County, 27 in Cumberland County, 15 in Sussex County, and 10 in Camden County. The rest were scattered in 7 other counties.

Club Finances

The clubs which responded said they had a club house worth on the average of a little over \$7,000.00. Each club house was about 20 years old. The clubs owned an average of a little over

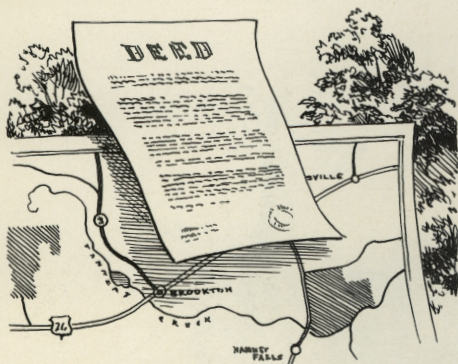
All totaled, using land and buildings amortized over 20 years, plus 1964 dues, special assessments, and other income, clubs spent an aver-



Club houses average \$7,000 in value age of about \$327.00 to harvest one deer. Of course, this was not all in addition to that which individual hunters spent, because some of the cost to individual hunters was spent as dues and special assessments.

Evaluation

With all the figures available, how much was actually spent in 1964 on deer hunting and how much was each deer worth in dollars? First, we know about how much each hunter spent. Next, we estimated (based on the results of the postcard questionnaire) that there were 1,547 bow hunters, 19,935 bow and gun hunters, and 88,811 gun hunters. If each bow hunter spent an average of \$58.43, all bow hunters spent \$90,391.00. If each bow and gun hunter spent



Many deer clubs own their land

13 acres of land. Club members paid an average of \$23.81 in 1964 dues. Some clubs obtained additional funds by special assessments; others had supplemental income from other sources, such as turkey shoots.

. . . Deer Worth

\$79.71, all spent \$1,589,019.00. If each gun hunter spent \$47.84, all spent \$4,248,718.00. Therefore, 110,293 deer hunters spent nearly 6 million dollars in 1964 in New Jersey.

Per Acre

Official reports indicate that deer hunters legally harvested 8,049 deer for an average of \$736.50 per deer. We have an estimated deer range of approximately 4,830 square miles in New Jersey, or a little over 3 million acres. If the deer hunters spent nearly 6 million dollars in 1964, that averages out to \$2.00 per acre.

All of these facts and figures point out that our deer are valuable—definitely big business in the



Garden State, and must be managed on a sound basis to obtain the largest return for our investment. #



*He: "According to all that, I'm worth quite a stack of bucks"
She: "Now don't forget that I'm worth a good bit of dough, too"*

Gunning for Holiday Feasts

By Curt Clair

In the days of the long rifle, one of the traditional sports of the time was "shooting for the beef." One way of determining the winner was to give each man a short piece of board with a cross in the center and his initials at the bottom. Each contestant was allowed one shot at his mark and the shooter whose bullet struck closest to the center of the mark won his choice of the beef quarters.

Traditional

Hams, bacon sides, and turkeys have replaced the beef of the olden days and there are many variations in the manner in which these contests are held, but the traditional sport still ranks high in the popularity poll among sportsmen.

At this time of the year, as we approach Christmas, ham, bacon, turkey, and other merchandise shoots are particularly appropriate. And the gun club or sportsmen's organization that does not take advantage of the high interest in these affairs is certainly missing a bet. Merchandise shoots are easy to operate and especially popular with the novice shooter as he has just as good a chance to win a prize as the experienced gunner.

There are any number of contests that can be employed, from straight trap and skeet or precision rifle shooting, to the shooting games of pure chance, such as

Splatter Cards or Lucky Shot. All are a lot of fun for the contestants. They are also great creators of interest in the club's usual program of activities and many new members join up as a result of the friendly acquaintances made and the royal fun enjoyed at merchandise shoots.

In the Splatter Card game, the equipment is very simple. The contestant doesn't even have to have a shotgun. The card is a piece of white cardboard about letterhead size. Circles about the size of a silver dollar are drawn or printed on the card. There is no set size or number or circles or sections on each card, the idea being to have enough on each card to pay for the prize and leave a little profit for the club. As each man buys a circle, he writes his name on it.

Rules

When all the circles are "sold" the card is hung up about 30 yards from the firing point. Some spectator who is not in the contest is then selected and fires one shot from a shotgun at the card. Usually 12 gauge trap or skeet loads are used as the ammunition, but any shells will do. Whoever has his name in the circle struck by the most pellets wins the prize. If a pellet breaks the line of the circle, it is counted. In the case of ties, the circles are marked and the

. . . Holiday Feasts

card is shot over. Some clubs prefer to mark an X in each circle. The pellet nearest the crossline of the X is the winner.

In the Lucky Card events, a large circle is drawn on each card. The circle is divided into the desired number of pie-slice shaped areas by running diametrical lines across it. As each wedge is "sold," the owner writes his name on it. When all are sold, the card is hung on a nail and spun. A shooter fires one .22 caliber cartridge at the card from a distance of 50 feet. Whoever has his name in the section struck by the bullet wins. If the bullet hole cuts any dividing line, another shot is fired.

Splatter Cards and Lucky Shot Cards placed in store windows, along with the shoot announce-

ment, will be pretty sure to bring out a crowd and many of those attracted will be sportsmen who are not interested in competitive shooting but will enter these events because they know they will not be outgunned by expert shots.

Each organization can fashion its own shoot to suit its own requirements or facilities. If you have a skeet or trap field, regular events can be scheduled, employing the Lewis Class or any other system. Miss-and-Out events can be fired. Squads should be made up, insofar as possible, of shooters of equal ability, for an expert in a squad of tyros can spoil the fun and ruin that particular event. Clubs should try to keep the program moving along at a brisk rate, making each event short and keeping the cost to the individual shooter down as low as possible. #

Hunting Dogs

Whatever game species you find of main interest, there are one or more breeds of dogs which will help you find and retrieve your quarry and give you more satisfaction in the hunt. Selective breeding for many generations has produced types with amazing aptitudes for their assigned work. While individual abilities will vary, the characteristics of any given breed are inherited and appear with greater or lesser intensity in practically all individuals.

If you are an upland bird hunter—pheasants, quail, and grouse—you have a great variety of breeds from which to choose. English setters and pointers are the old standbys and continue first in popularity but there are a number of other pointing dogs of equal capability. Spaniels are favored by many hunters.

For the serious hunter of waterfowl, a good retriever is a must. Labradors lead the popularity parade here but Chesapeakes, Goldens, and the various spaniels are also good. All of them will save you many a weary step plodding through mud and marsh to pick up downed birds and they have the added advantage of being able to find the bird when you probably couldn't by yourself.

For rabbits, the man who hasn't hunted behind a pack of beagles just hasn't lived. Unlike pointers, setters, and retrievers, their mission is not to find, mark, and retrieve game for the hunter, but to chase it. The rabbit, by nature, circles to come back where the hunter can get a shot. While his specialty is rabbits, the beagle will put up upland birds for hunters as well.

It's the mark of a good hunter and a good conservationist to hunt with a dog. #

Sportsmen's Calendar for December

Wednesday, December 1—

Trapping season opens at 6:00 a.m. south and east of U. S. 1 (except on Public Shooting Grounds).

Saturday, December 4—

Small game season closes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset (raccoon at following sunrise) for all species except fox. Migratory birds remain open.

Monday, December 6—

Firearm deer and bear season opens at 7:00 a.m.

Saturday, December 11—

Firearm deer and bear season closes at 5:00 p.m. Snipe season closes at sunset.

Monday, December 13—

Small game season re-opens at sunrise (raccoon at sunset).

Saturday, December 25—

Duck season closes at sunset.

Friday, December 31—

Brant and goose season closes at sunset.

Rabbit and pheasant seasons close $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset (other small game hunting remains open).

Striped bass fishing closes at midnight.

Most fishing seasons are open during the entire month

Always consult your Compendiums of Game and Fish Laws for exceptions and details on seasons.

Gun Cases

Gun cases, particularly the sheepskin lined variety, are designed for carrying, not storing, guns. When you get home from a day of hunting or target shooting, you should take your gun out of the case and put it in a rack. Stored in the case, it may sweat and then rust.

Perspiration is a major enemy of firearms. After a gun has been handled, the metal parts should be wiped off with a lightly oiled rag. Otherwise fingerprints may be preserved in rust. Taking a gun in out of the cold to a warm room can also cause rust-producing condensation if you're not careful. #

Go Slowly

One of the prime rules of upland game hunting is **GO SLOWLY**. If you set too fast a pace, you may charge right past game holding in close cover without ever seeing it. Wild creatures depend on protective coloration as one of their principal means of concealment. Of course a dog will use his nose to find game which you might never discover yourself, but there are still times when you might flush a rabbit or bird your dog has passed by. If you have set too fast a pace, however, you'll never get a shot.

Don't Drag The Bag

or how to prevent a heart attack
while deer hunting

By Les Smith

National Shooting Sports Foundation

When the deer hunting season opens this month, more hunters will probably die from heart attacks than from firearms accidents.

According to studies by the American Heart Association, deaths from heart attacks while hunting are about three times as prevalent as those from firearms accidents.

Like any active sport, the physical exertion required in hunting can be fatal to the out-of-shape shooter. But often the hunter is not aware of this danger because heart attack deaths are usually listed in press accounts as firearms fatalities, although firearms account for less than 800 deaths a year for some 18 million hunters.

Although they usually strike without warning, heart attacks—like firearms accidents—can be prevented with a little forethought.

The key to conditioning the heart for any sport is keeping the body in good physical condition. This does not mean you should be able to wrestle a bear and win, but it does mean you should be able to run upstairs without collapsing.

Deer hunting, for example, often demands a level of physical output which may be triple or quadruple the level at which most part-time hunters operate during the rest of the year. Extremes of weather, change of altitude, rough terrain, and the stress of the chase can levy a heavy tax on the heart's capacity.



Deaths from heart attacks while hunting are about three times as prevalent as deaths from firearms accidents

A state heart association recently measured the heart stress on hunters dragging a deer single-handed through a snowy woods. The selected group of men were all over 40, but none had any history of heart trouble. The tests showed that the strain would have been too much for 11 percent of them. This figure would have been considerably higher for an un-selected group of hunters.

The best way to keep in shape is through a year-round exercise program, the American Heart Association says, but if you have neglected this, you can still do yourself a lot of good by doing some exercises every day before the hunting season opens. The old standbys—*toe-touches*, *sit ups*, *push-ups*, etc.—will do, but make sure you start easy and then make them gradually tougher each day.

Before going on a hunting trip you, as all hunters, should have a complete physical examination. The doctor can often suggest ways you can pace yourself without putting strains on your heart.

In addition, the Association offers these tips for taking care of your heart while hunting:

1. Don't drag the bag. When you've downed your deer, let him

lie until you can get a couple of able-bodied men to help you. If you have a heart condition, let them do this job without you. Make your contribution to the hunting party in a less strenuous way.

2. If you have a heart condition, take at least one member of your party into your confidence. Tell him what medicine you take, how it's given and the symptoms which indicate the need for medication. He should know which pocket you keep it in, and the container should carry clearly typed instructions.

3. Hunt with a companion.

4. Get a good rest—preferably a full night's sleep—before you set out to hunt.

5. If you're hunting at a higher altitude than you're accustomed to, go a few days early. This will give your heart time to adjust to the lower oxygen content of the thin air before the stresses and strains of physical exertion are added.

6. Don't get overly tired. Rest as often in the field as you have to.

7. Choose lightweight but warm clothing to lighten your carrying load.

8. Know simple first-aid rules.

9. Be moderate in eating and drinking. #

Venison Fit For A Cook

A few folktales about deer meat have been dispelled in a recent study on the care and cleaning of venison by researchers at a state university. Among their findings: It doesn't make any difference whether or not the carcass is washed after field dressing; one week of aging gave maximum flavor; meat from animals two years of age and under was preferred to that of older animals; five or six packing materials commonly used for locker wrapping preserved a good color and prevented freezer burn and weight loss, but plain butcher wrap failed these tests. #

The Black Duck

Species:

The Black Duck.

Anas rubripes

General Characteristics:

The black duck in New Jersey is the duck most commonly sought by the wildfowler, comprising about three-quarters of the puddle-ducks in the state. Only the scaup and brant (neither are puddle-ducks) outnumber the black duck in New Jersey. The black duck appears uniformly dark at a distance and, in flight, displays white wing linings. Size about 21 to 25 inches. The female's voice is a loud "quack" and the male's is a reedy, quiet "waack", easily missed. The black duck does not dive for its food, but merely reaches the bottom in shallow water or, if somewhat deeper water has food, it will "up-end." An alert duck, it is not easily surprised.

Range:

Eastern United States and Canada. Found in winter all over New Jersey, especially on the salt marshes, but also on small streams and ponds, as well as larger lakes. Most New Jersey black ducks migrate northward in spring to breed in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, but some remain to raise their broods in our marshes.

Life History:

The nest of the black duck is usually well-hidden in tall grass or under a thick bush, sometimes near water, but often atop a stump or muskrat house surrounded by water. Nests have been found as high as 50 feet up a tree, but often some distance from water. A quiet, tree-lined pond is probably the preferred nest location. The clutch varies from 6 to 12 eggs and usually averages 8 to 10. Hatching occurs in about 26 days, with the ducklings ready and able to follow the hen away from the nest almost immediately. The brood is conducted to a pond where emergent vegetation, such as cattail, provides concealment and an abundance of insects and vegetation for food. The diet of the adult black duck in summer is nearly all vegetation. But, as fall and winter approach, more animal matter, such as snails, minnows, and crustaceans are eaten, occasionally to such an extent as to give the flesh a decidedly fishy flavor.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather—Droughts and drainage of small pot holes and ponds which so affect many other ducks have less effect on the black duck as most of them nest in the forested Maritime Provinces

The black duck appears uniformly dark at a distance and, in flight, displays white wing linings



away from farm lands. Ice and snow cover during severe winters can result in widespread losses due to reduced availability of food. *Disease*—Lead poisoning occasionally affects birds. Botulism also occasionally kills some ducks. Bird malaria apparently reduces resistance, and results in poor production as well as some loss of adults. Sarcosporidiosis also reduces resistance. Oil spillage is a threat to the black duck.

Predators—Crows, gulls, raccoons, skunks, and other predators eat eggs. Ducklings are taken by gulls, turtles, fish, and mink. Adult ducks can be killed by duck hawks and black-backed gulls.

Hunting—The black duck is one of the most wary as well as most popular waterfowl targets for the 23,000 New Jersey duck hunters. Many thousands are bagged in the state. But, hunting restrictions and the bird's wariness have provided for adequate safe-guards.

Management:

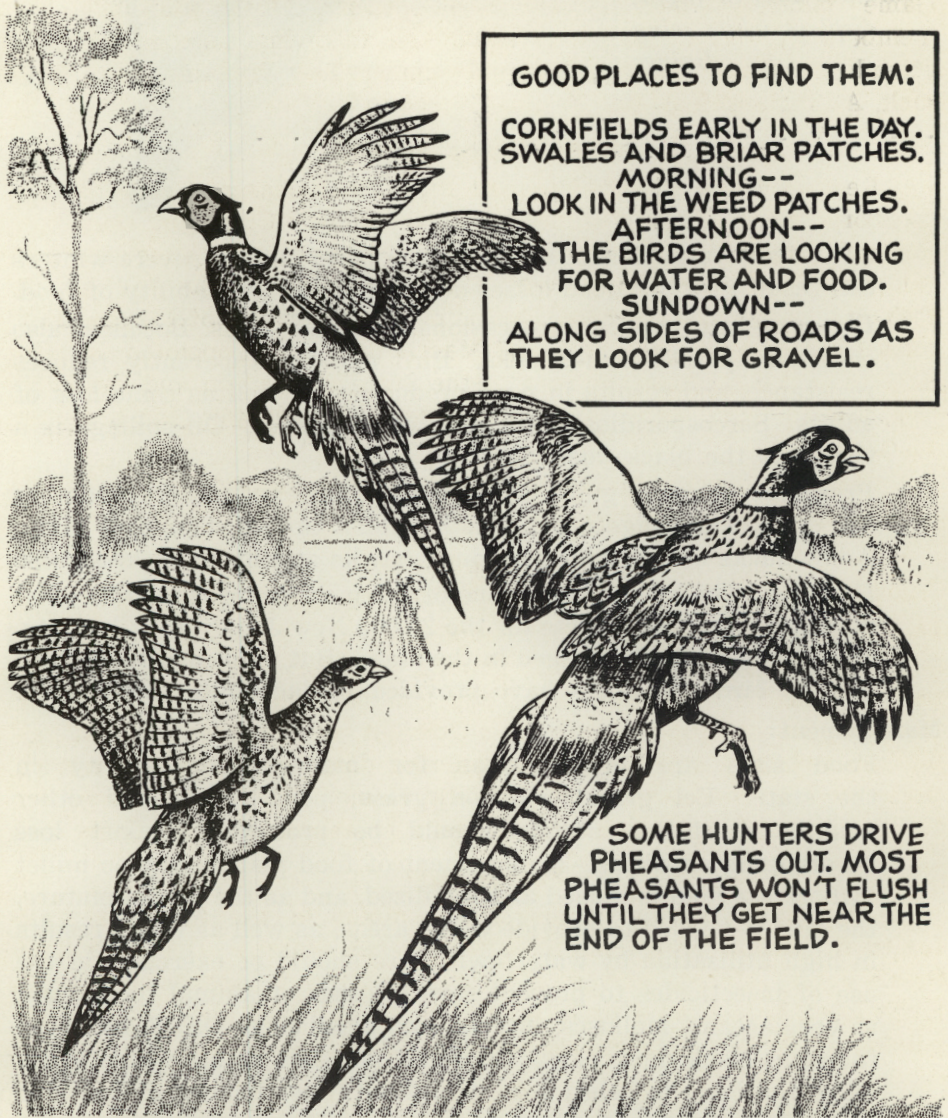
Food sites are prime areas for management activity in the state. Eel grass, widgeon grass, pond weed, and other aquatic vegetation stands should be protected against loss by dredging or silting. Management of food plants such as millet (where the land is seeded and fertilized, and as the plants mature, the land is flooded to provide water areas, as well as food) results in high utilization by waterfowl. Care should be exercised in the use of insecticides to prevent severe losses of animal foods such as crustaceans, molluscs, insects, and small fish. D.D.T. has been found in black duck eggs. On small marshes stable water levels allow the hens to select a nest site with less chance of loss due to flooding or loss of water.

Management of hunting regulations provides for moderate harvest of ducks as well as leaving an adequate seed stock. #

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By BILL BERO

**TRYING FOR PHEASANTS?
HERE ARE SOME TIPS FROM THE EXPERTS....**



GOOD PLACES TO FIND THEM:

**CORNFIELDS EARLY IN THE DAY.
SWALES AND BRIAR PATCHES.
MORNING--
LOOK IN THE WEED PATCHES.
AFTERNOON--
THE BIRDS ARE LOOKING
FOR WATER AND FOOD.
SUNDOWN--
ALONG SIDES OF ROADS AS
THEY LOOK FOR GRAVEL.**

**SOME HUNTERS DRIVE
PHEASANTS OUT. MOST
PHEASANTS WON'T FLUSH
UNTIL THEY GET NEAR THE
END OF THE FIELD.**

This year, for the first time in our memory, the pheasant season will be open during the latter part of December, after the regular deer season closes, thereby giving the hunter a bonus.

Council Highlights

September Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on September 14. In addition to the members of the Council and staff, the following persons were in attendance: Ralph Allocca, Edmond Schuler, Roy Williams, John Rus-sack, Al Toth, and Walter Frank.

Conservation Awards

Regarding the Awards Program for various phases of conservation sponsored by the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and the Sears Roebuck Foundation, Director MacNamara reported that a meeting was held with Governor Hughes and the cooperation of the Division of Fish and Game was extended. A committee consisting of Robert Hay-ford, George Alpaugh, and L. G. MacNamara was appointed to partic-ipate in the recommendations to the State Federation and the Divi-sion was to make every effort to cooperate in making this program successful.

Chairman Hart expressed the wholehearted support of the Council to this very worthwhile program.

Deal Lake Fishing

In accordance with the minutes of the previous meeting, the legality of Ordinance No. 457, adopted by the Township Committee of Ocean Township, Monmouth County, was investigated. This ordi-nance regulates fishing in Deal Lake and restricts it to residents of the township and their guests. The Office of the Attorney General has advised that this is a legal ordinance and does not invade a territory preempted by the Division of Fish and Game. The lake is owned by the Township of Ocean and they can set regulations in regard to its use.

Fish Salvage

Councilman Alampi commended members of the Fisheries staff for their efficient operations in salvaging fish from a private pond in South Jersey. These salvaging efforts resulted in approximately 41 largemouth bass from 4 to 10 pounds in weight, plus about 155 mixed panfish, being salvaged and restocked in Franklinville Lake.

Jetport

The possible establishment of a jetport in New Jersey was dis-cussed and concern was expressed that such an installation would remove a large area from the category of wildlife habitat. The follow-

. . . Council Highlights

ing motion was proposed by Mr. Alampi, seconded by Mr. McCloskey, and passed by the Council:

There is a great need to maintain adequate area in New Jersey as habitat for fish and wildlife, and because this fish and wildlife area is continually being reduced through expansion of human populations, industry, and highway construction, the Fish and Game Council is of the opinion that it should not be further reduced by the construction of a jetport. The interest of perpetuation of wildlife as a natural resource of this state should receive consideration when any decision is made concerning the establishment of a jetport in New Jersey.

Funds for Marine Fisheries

The Council discussed the need for providing an equitable means to secure more funds for the maintenance, expansion, and improvement of operations dealing with marine fisheries. The Council recognized that this could be a highly controversial matter and should receive careful study, and all avenues of approach to the issue should be sought and considered before any action is taken by the Council.

Mr. Marron proposed a motion that a committee be appointed, consisting of members of the Salt Water Committee and the Finance Committee, to study the feasibility of developing a program for increasing income from salt water fisheries, and that one or two delegates from the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, a representative from the Salt Water Anglers' Association, and representatives of any other marine interests be invited to participate with this committee to evolve a plan satisfactory to all interests. The motion was seconded by Mr. Alampi and passed.

Park Lands for Hunting

Mr. McCloskey urged again that effort be made to open park lands to hunting. He felt that was necessary in the interest of good public relations. Director MacNamara will contact Commissioner Roe in this regard.

Marine Resources

Chairman Hart reported that the Marine Resources Committee, composed of interested conservationists along the Middle Atlantic Coast and of which he is a member, is attempting, in line with the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act, to initiate a program to study and determine the value of meadowlands, marshes, and estuaries in the interest of preserving these areas in their natural state and preventing their destruction by filling in for spoil sites, housing, and other developments. This committee will make its recommendations to the Atlantic

States Marine Fisheries Commission which was scheduled to meet in Miami, Florida, in the near future. This study would be financed with 25 percent State funds and 75 percent Federal funds.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that his bureau had drawn up plans for the fall stocking program. Two new areas were to be stocked, the former Killcohook National Wildlife Refuge which had been turned over to the Division of Fish and Game as a public shooting grounds, and the Round Valley Reservoir area which was expected to be open to hunting. Approximately 22,500 male pheasants were to be liberated from the Forked River Game Farm and approximately 17,500 male pheasants from the Rockport Game Farm. Preparatory to stocking all properties listed in the Land Evaluation Book were to be checked and brought up to date, some farms having been sold and others posted. As soon as this was done, the stocking list for the fall was to be completed. While definite figures were not available on the number of birds available for liberation under the 4-H program, it was anticipated that this would be about the same as last year.

Mr. Alpaugh advised that as had been expected, the clapper rail season was rather poor, and current information was that sora rail were not present in the state in any large numbers but we were still anticipating the arrival of these birds. Waterfowl populations generally were beginning to build up in the various areas. However, reports were that this is not happening this year at Spruce Run, possibly due to increased use by the public and the presence of many boats.

A matter of interest reported by Mr. Alpaugh was that a very successful beagle trial was held at the Clinton Tract. Despite the fact that, conditions in the wild were very dry and not favorable to wildlife during the summer months. The participants in the trial experienced no difficulty in finding sufficient rabbits for their trial. They ran 166 hounds, which is one of the largest trials in the northeast.

Law Enforcement

William Coffin, Chief of Law Enforcement, reported that the conservation officers were busy liberating 4-H birds and checking on deer jacking activities. Members of his staff cooperated in the apprehension of clammers operating illegally in the Raritan Bay area and were successful in obtaining a conviction.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that the Coastal Patrol Unit was supplemented with two boats from the Division of Shell Fisheries, and that the Law Enforcement Unit cooperated

. . . Council Highlights

by manning these boats with conservation officers. Illegal netting activities in Raritan Bay appear to be under control. The radar had been installed in the *Anne E II* and was proving to be very satisfactory and very helpful. Fishing activities had decreased considerably and very little trawling was being done. Menhaden fishing continued to be light along the coast and those vessels operating in Delaware Bay had been inspected several times a day by our officers and no food fish had been found in the catches.

Fisheries Management

Robert A. Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, reported that low, warm water conditions and high temperatures had caused losses at the state fish hatchery with 6,530 fish succumbing due to these undesirable conditions. Hatchery personnel had been hard-pressed to control algae growth and maintain pumps operating to aerate and cool the water. Despite the drawbacks of these unfavorable conditions, the crop of fish being reared at the hatchery was progressing very well.

Youths operating at the hatchery under the Economics Improvement Act, in conjunction with our maintenance personnel, were doing an excellent job in repairing and renovating old pools. By knocking out walls and repairing others, these pools have been turned into 5-foot by 90-foot trout pools and will add greatly to the rearing facilities.

Mr. Hayford referred to the lowering of the water table at the hatchery and the means possible to ensure an adequate supply of cool water, including the digging of wells, the running of centrifugal pumps to aerate the water, and refrigeration to cool water. Every possibility of improving water conditions will be investigated. It was suggested that perhaps without too much effort and expense the facilities at the Pequest Rearing Station could be expanded to make use of the excellent water supply available there.

Rabbit Stocking

Edmond Schuler inquired whether rabbits would be stocked and was advised that no money has been budgeted for the purchase of rabbits. Further than this, latest information is that rabbits will no longer be available from Kansas.

Awards Dinner

Ralph Allocca advised that plans for the Conservation Awards Program were progressing and an Awards dinner was to be held on December 11, at 7:00 p.m. at the Springfield House, Springfield. The cost was to be \$7.50 per person. Mr. Allocca invited all the members of the Council to attend.

#

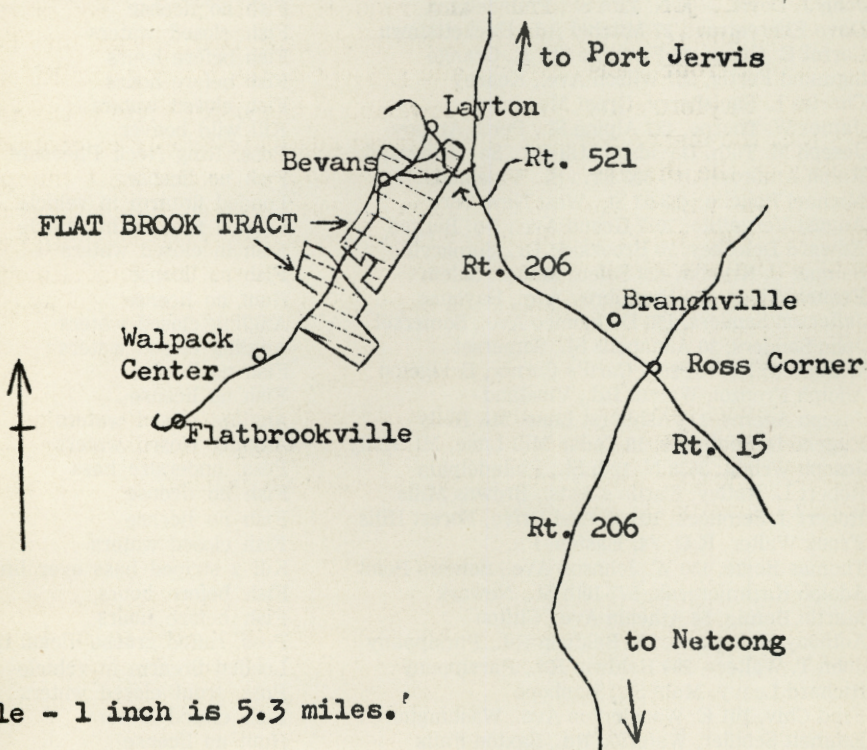
Guide to

The Flat Brook Tract

The Flat Brook Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds contains approximately 2,300 acres and is located in western Sussex County adjacent to Stokes State Forest. The area is south of the town of Layton and the major portion of the area is situated on the east side of the Bevans-Flatbrookville Road.

This area which is heavily utilized by sportsmen provides excellent hunting opportunities for both upland and deer hunters. Pheasants, grouse, woodcock, rabbits, squirrels, and deer are the principal wildlife species present. The Big and Little Flat Brooks, two of New Jersey's most famous trout streams, flow through this area. Waterfowl hunting is also available on the impoundments constructed on this tract. Limited camping is permitted during the spring and summer months.

To reach the area from the south and east, take U. S. Route 206 through Newton and Branchville. Approximately 6 miles west of Branchville turn left on Route 521 which runs through the tract. The intersection of Route 206 and Route 521 is approximately 1 mile west of the Stokes State Forest office. #



Scale - 1 inch is 5.3 miles.

Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Barton Brown, 57 Winding Way, Stratford	Fail to exhibit fishing license	20
William B. Cooper, 29 E. 3rd St., Moorestown	Fish no license	20
Mayo Legett, 7 Joy St., Neptune	Fish closed waters	20
Sidney Wright, 115 Atkins Ave., Asbury Park	Fish closed waters	20
Herbert H. Taylor, 110 Cooper Rd., Berlin	Uncased firearm	100
Charles H. Denk, Jr., 12 S. Philadelphia Ave., Egg Harbor	Uncased firearm	100
Edward J. Callahan, 4608 Lafayette Ave., Pennsauken	Fish no license	20
Joseph Dean, 89 D. Munn Lane, Haddonfield	Poss. trout before hrs.	20
J. Gary Saraden, 3519 Haddonfield Rd., Haddonfield	Angle closed waters	20
Francis E. Behn, Box 142, Pittstown	Angle closed waters	20
Joseph W. Search, Maple Avenue, Andover	Angle closed waters	20
Alfred Sias, 41 Third Avenue, Port Reading	Fish closed season	20
John R. Janowitz, 633 First Avenue, Elizabeth	Fish closed season	20
Louis Sirois, 171 Stiles St., Elizabeth	Fish closed season	20
Richard Miller, 255 Prospect St., E. Orange	Fish no trout stamp	20
Gordon DeBlock, Jr., 4 Stanley Ct., N. Haledon	Angle closed waters	20
Richard W. Kincaid, 105 Dater St., N. Haledon	Angle closed waters	20
Phillip Teates, 18 Gregory Ave., Morris Plains	Fish no license	20
John Honara, R.D. 2, Box 160, Wharton	Poss. trout closed waters	20
Frank Baldwin, Sr., Rt. 130, Yardville	Hunt no license	20
William W. Chapman, 41 Pine St., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Alexander Tesluk, 4526 N. 12th St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
John J. Doyle, 4606 N. 13th St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
Dave Eherentrout, 37 Mitchel Rd., Hackettstown	Fish closed waters	20
Carrol E. Green, 79 Franklin St., E. Orange	Fish before hours	20
Sigmund Fertig, 257 Wilson Ave., Kearny	Fish before hours	20
Charles L. Saulsberry, Great Meadows	Fish closed waters	20
James W. Thorpe, 437 Alpine St., Perth Amboy	Kill wild beaver	100
Joseph M. Toth, Davidson Mill Rd., So. Brunswick	Poss. Ring Neck Pheasant	20
Ralph Ambrose, Jr., 306 Erin St., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Michael Panella, 423-63 St., West New York	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
August Vergallito, 7017 Grand Ave., No. Bergen	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Edward Deleskey, 70 Brookside Dr., Somerville	Fish in closed waters	20
Samuel C. Kryciki, 128 Salem Manor, Salem	Fish no license	20
Francis Tiner, 159 Humphrey Ave., Bayonne	Hunt no license	20
Jefferson Sanders, 156 Delmonico Ave., Somerset	Angling closed waters	20
John Sanders, 30 Annapolis St., Somerset	Angling closed waters	20
William J. Kerva, 2007 Carll's Corner, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Adolph Franzoi, Walnut Rd., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Joseph Adams, 115 Ashhurst Lane, Mt. Holly	Angling closed waters	20
Eugene D. Spatharis, 18 Cedar Mill Lane, Mt. Holly	Angling closed waters	20
Joseph Wright, 2638 N. 12th St., Philadelphia	Poss. undersize bass	20
Robert L. Ratley, Earlin's Apts., Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Robert J. Semnock, 105-09 62nd Drive, Forest Hills	Fish no license	20
Frank Walter, R.D. #4, Easton, Pa.	Fish closed waters	20
Thomas Bogie, 130 W. Johnson Ave., Somers Point	Kill 2 striped bass over limit	40
Adolph Kazimierzak, 577-10th St., Newark	Fish before hours	20
Martin Barnia, 54 Athenia Ave., Clifton	Fish before hours	20
Anthony Melograno, 200 Baldwin Rd., Parsippany	Poss. ruffed grouse illegal time	20
John T. Walters, 200 Baldwin Rd., Parsippany	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Richard Leavy, Main St., Stanhope	Poss. trout closed waters	20
Fred Chiv, 101 E. Washington Ave., Washington	Fish closed waters	20
Emmett Schuler, Waterloo Rd., Saxton Falls	Hunt no license	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Sidney Roy Edmonston, 4-S 3rd St., Mine Hill	Fish closed waters	20
Charles L. Harris, Hartford Rd., R.D., Medford	Hunt no license	20
Victor L. Fernandez, 1939 N. Waterloo St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
Calvin C. Stiles, R.D. #7, Irving Ave., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Jan Sharzynski, 2720 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
Francisco Ortiz, 2620 Franklin St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
Louis Mercado, 6322 N. Lambert St., Philadelphia	Attempt to take fish illegal manner	20
Mrs. Franklin Masseno, 4912 Green St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
George Collins, 1 Bold Mel Rd., Cedar Lk., Denville	Fish no license	20
Walter Darlin, Jr., 311 Highland Ave., Boonton	Fish no license	20
James R. O'Farrow, 21 W. 6th St., Burlington	Trout over limit	20
Peter R. Duke, 4163 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio	Fish no license	20
Ronald Herrmann, 4740 Salmon St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
Harry McConnell, Washington Valley Rd., Bound Brook	Angle closed waters	20
Marvin Segreaves, R.D. #2, Milford	Angle closed waters	20
James Warner, 73 Clinton St., Lambertville	Angle closed waters	20
Patricio V. Colon, 1315 N. State Rd., Broward, Florida	Fish no license	20
Larry O. Barnes, 156 Big Oak Rd., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Harold Trembly, 401 Raritan Ave., Raritan	Loaded rifle w/out proper permit	20
Paul A. Williams, 224 Farnsworth Ave., Bordentown	Hunt before hours	20
Freeman Johnson, Box 89, R.D. #1, Jackson	Fish no license	20
Harry W. Janner, Jr., Wagon Wheel Farm, R.D. 3, Freehold	Angle closed waters	20
William Franklin/Adams, 25 N. Mississippi Ave., Atlantic City	Fish no license	20
Harold Morse Sr., Echo Lake Rd., R.D., Butler	Angle closed waters	20
Richard E. Saul, 10 Lloyd Road, Hohokus	Angle closed waters	20
Alan Kuda, 555 Van Buren Ave., Ridgewood	Angle closed waters	20
Thomas Clark, Jacquelin Ave., Hohokus	Fish no license	20
Stephen Veliky, 138 Academy St., New Market	Fish no license	20
James McCorry, Jr., 730 Westfield Ave., Elizabeth	Angle closed waters	20
James Torelli, 82 Plainfield Ave., Nixon	Angle closed waters	20
Jerome Klutz, 21 Kimble Ave., Edison	Angle closed waters	20
Howard M. Coheen, Jr., Sylvan Park Rd., Burlington	Angle closed waters	20
Robert R. Howe, 104 Orange St., Bloomfield	Fish no license	20
Robert R. Howe, 104 Orange St., Bloomfield	Angle closed waters	Jail 5 days 20
William W. Howe, 150 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield	Fish no license	Jail 5 days 20
William W. Howe, 150 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield	Angle closed waters	20
Paul Pelo, 150 Mark St., New Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20
Paul Pelo, 150 Mark St., New Brunswick	Trout in poss.—closed waters	20
Paul Golden, 51 Central Ave., Sewaren	Angle closed waters	20
George Zohovety, 8 Laurie Dr., E. Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20
William G. Doss, 1226 W. Chicago Blvd., Sea Girt	Angle closed waters	20
Frank Papiers, Raritan Ave., Flemington	Angle closed waters	20
Nattie T. Strong, Crestfield Acres, Hightstown	Fish no license	20
Valerid J. Indri, 1125 Raritan Ave., Highland Park	Angle closed waters	20
Donald E. Bowser, 455 Highland Ave., So Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20
Majoda Game Farm, Box 328, Califon	Sell game birds w/out proper license	50
Donald Rumpf, Cregar Rd., High Bridge	Angle closed waters	20

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