

New Jersey *Outdoors*



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Division of Fish and Game

September, 1964



Protect Your Rights

by Ted McCawley

In most countries in Europe, there is no such thing as public hunting. Hunting rights and game belong to the landowners and they traditionally reserve the privilege of shooting on their property to themselves and their friends. Sometimes a group of sportsmen will band together and lease shooting privileges on a large estate, but this is an expensive proposition. The notion of letting the general public in for nothing is practically unheard of. The result is that the man in the street seldom gets a chance to go afield with a gun and hunting is a sport for the privileged few.

The right to own and use firearms in most of Europe is also severely restricted. Gun registration laws are prevalent and are strictly enforced.

Many of us forget how fortunate we are in this country until we consider the problems of hunting abroad. In the United States, the Bill of Rights guarantees the privilege to own and use guns. Public hunting, either on private or government owned land, is the accepted practice. Privately owned shooting preserves, open to the public for fee hunting, are also widespread.

There's always a danger in taking these things for granted, though. Fortunately many private and governmental conservation

Continued on Page 18

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In This Issue

Protect Your Rights	C-2
It Is Your Problem	3
Lots o' Luck	6
The Clapper Rail	13
Coon Hunt	14
1964 Hunting Regulations	19
Conservation Conventions	24
Council Highlights	25
Violators Roundup	30
Clues To Hunting Problems	C-3

Cover—"Coons at Den"—*National Wildlife Federation.*

Raccoons are chiefly nocturnal animals that seldom show themselves during the daylight hours. For this reason they may be quite numerous in areas but still be unnoticed by the average sportsman. Raccoons are plentiful in the state. And, coon hunting is great sport.

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it is

Your Problem as well as mine

by Bruce D. Young,
Conservation Officer

Within recent years, an increasing amount of attention and concern has been focused on the use and effects of chemical pesticides on animals, fish, and all forms of life. They are now a vital part of our agriculture, economy, and entire way of life.

However, we are increasingly aware of the dangers these chemicals have and will continue to create. The publication of *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson has probably heightened these concerns among various persons and circles. State conservation agencies are alert to the problems pesticides are creating with our conservation programs. Intensive research with these chemicals to determine what immediate and long-range effects they cause with wildlife and environment are necessary. Proper legislation and education are a necessary step to cope with the problem.

This writer does not feel qualified to go into depth on cause and effects of chemical pesticides. However, my duties with the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game have

helped to cause me increasing concern with the dangers of these agents.

I have noticed that in the South Jersey area the average sportsman, farmer, and citizen is only very vaguely informed of the destruction that indiscriminate use of pesticides can cause to their local wildlife.

A Fish Kill

During the month of June, I had occasion to investigate a fish-kill that was traced to pesticides as the killer. The fish-kill occurred on Wilsons Lake and adjoining Cressies Lake, located in Washington Township, Gloucester County. The two lakes are joined by a narrow neck of water. A small stream named Duffields Run travels through farm lands and empties into the east of Wilsons Lake. A small branch of Mantua Creek feeds the southern end of Cressies Lake. I was notified by owners of both lakes of the fish-kill. The kill had occurred three days previous to my being notified.

I inspected both lakes on foot

← *Chemical pesticides are now a vital part of our agriculture. However, we must be aware of their potential dangers.*

. . . Your Problem

and by boat to determine the extent of the kill, species killed, and any evidence indicating the reason for the mortality. The kill was moderate and consisted mainly of yellow perch, bluegills, and calico bass in both lakes. A few large-mouth bass and catfish were in-



cluded. One owner reported finding several small snapping turtles dead. From reports and indications the entire kill occurred within a 24-hour period.

Procedure

Ordinarily, when a pollution or fish-kill report is investigated, the investigating Conservation Officer will collect samples of recently dead fish. Then the technicians at the New Jersey State Fisheries Laboratory at Lebanon will analyze the fish to help determine cause of death, so that the inves-

tigation can be brought to a successful conclusion. Due to the condition of fish present on this investigation, this procedure did not seem feasible.

Conditions

The bodies of water were at normal level with a good flow of water through them and the weather was

*It is the obligation
and duty of all persons
to strive for more
intelligent use of
chemical pesticides*

not exceptionally hot. There were no indications that the lakes were in bloom or purging, as would be normal later in the summer. So I doubted that it was a B.O.D. problem that was responsible for the mortality. No industry is located so that industrial waste would find its way into the lakes. This fact eliminated industrial pollution as a source of contamination.

Observations

One observation that impressed me as being significant was the locations of the dead fish. Fish

were found from the mouth of Duffields Run across and through the entire body of Wilsons Lake and also from east to west across Cressies Lake. No fish were located at the southern end of Cressies Lake which is fed by a branch of Mantua Creek at that end of the lake. I then began to suspect Duffields Run as a possible source of contamination. Further investigation and inquiries revealed that a farmer had sprayed a large orchard located along the run approximately one-eighth of a mile above Wilsons Lake.

Findings

I contacted this farmer and questioned him about his spraying activities. He stated that he had sprayed his orchard with a chemical pesticide the day previous to the fish-kill. He also had chemicals stored directly beside the stream. The evening and night before the kill it had rained and the following day the farmer noticed that large amounts of the pesticides had washed into Duffields Run. I also learned that his spraying equipment had been washed clean in the

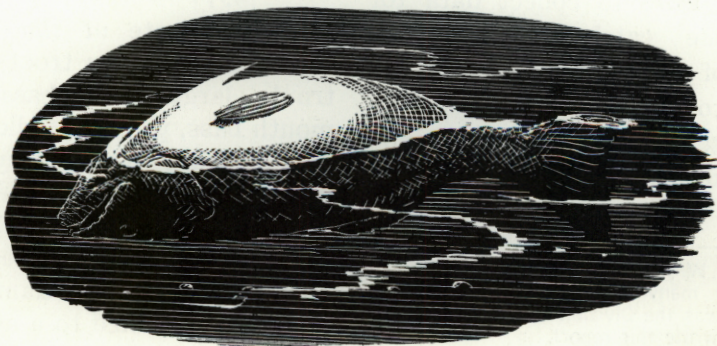
run the night before the fish mortality occurred.

There is very little doubt that chemical pesticides were responsible for this destruction of fish and wildlife. Other examples of the detrimental effects of pesticides on your wildlife resources could be mentioned and no doubt many instances go almost entirely unnoticed.

Sportsmen's Part

As stated before, this writer believes that the majority of sportsmen do not realize to any degree that this type of conservation problem exists in their local area. If they are more aware of local pesticides problems, perhaps pressure will be exerted in the proper places so that chemical pesticides would be used under proper regulations and supervision by federal and state authorities.

It is the obligation and duty of all persons to bring attention to the proper agencies, the misuse of pesticides, in their areas and strive for more intelligent use of these chemicals. It is your problem as well as mine. #





Lots o' Luck

Statistical Aspects of the Estimated Catch of Certain Freshwater Fishes in New Jersey in 1963

by Charles W. Wright

This report deals with the first annual creel census survey of the catch of certain freshwater fishes in New Jersey during the calendar year of 1963 by means of a permanent list of anglers and record books. Effort had been made for several years to collect data for state-wide catch estimates by means of questionnaires mailed annually to as many as 15,000 randomly selected licensed anglers in the state. Excessive memory bias existed in the response data as

well as bias due to mis-identification of the several species of trout. Failures to distinguish between largemouth bass and smallmouth bass were suspected also. It was indicated that a new approach to these problems was essential.

Type of 1963 Survey

The estimate of the catch of brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, pickerel, yellow perch, and catfish in New Jersey in 1963 was derived from the response to "Fisherman Cooperative Creel Census Record Books" issued by the Division of Fish and Game. These books were mailed to a systematic

Charles W. Wright, who retired this summer after many years of service with the Division, was the Division's Biometric Analyst when he wrote this report.

sample (with a random start) of licensed residents in each county, proportionate to the total number of licensees in that county. The respondents who agreed to cooperate in complying with the requisites of the survey formed the sample of licensed anglers that furnished the information needed with reference to angling in the state.

It was expected that the respondents would be adequate in number, and also be representative of all anglers in the state in regard to fishing characteristics. It was intended that the sample remain reasonably permanent, replacements being made only when necessary. This is a form of longitudinal sampling which can be more economical and precise than some other sampling designs.

Sample Frame and Size

The frame from which the anglers' names were obtained was the stubs of resident fishing licenses purchased in the state during the calendar year of 1961. The initial sample consisted of 2,000 licensed individuals.

Creel Census Book

The 18-page book consisted of one page of instruction, five pictorial pages to assist in proper identification of brook trout, brown trout, and rainbow trout, and to distinguish between largemouth bass and smallmouth bass. The remaining 12 pages consisted of a monthly log in which to record the daily catch of the eight listed species of fish.

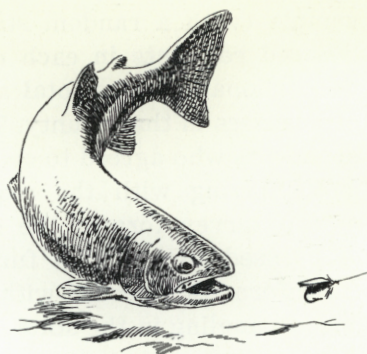
The recipient was instructed to record after each fishing trip the number of each of the species caught (including sublegals and fish not kept); to mark down a zero for each species fished for without success; and, to exclude fish caught by others in the fishing party. Completed books were to be returned to the Division immediately after December 31. If one did not go fishing, he was instructed to return the book on December 31 with information as to whether he purchased a fishing license, and if so whether he used or did not use the license.

Response to the Sample

Of the 422 responses, 357 had purchased a fishing license in 1963, and 65 had not. Twenty-two (6.2 percent) of the 357 license holders failed to use the license purchased. Consequently, the estimates derived from this Survey are based on the response of 335 licensed anglers. While this sample appears small, with proper statistical adjustments, it is adequate for the calculations made. No evidence exists that it is unrepresentative of the state's angling group. It must be emphasized that the Federal Bureau of the Census conducted the Hunting and Fishing Economic Survey for the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries in 1960 on a one-tenth of one percent sample. The present survey is at least three times as large. It is expected that the response for 1964 will be larger than that of 1963.

Species identification biases are

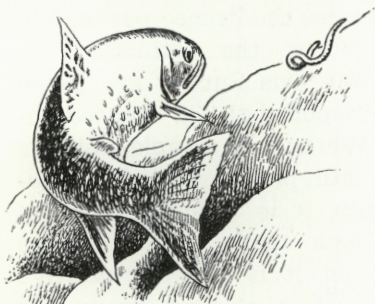
believed to have been virtually eliminated by this new survey design. Memory bias was materially reduced. Some discontinuities existed in certain species data. Statistical adjustments were required and followed the pattern of those applied to former fish harvest surveys and small game surveys. These procedures have been described elsewhere.



Rainbow trout

Table 1. Comparative Sample Statistics of Trout Catch in N. J. during the Years of 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1963
Tot. no. licenses sold	154,563	156,747	150,672	152,934	137,608
Tot. no. trout stamps sold	88,809	89,965	89,163	94,186	79,387
Tot. no. active licensees	145,081	147,706	133,831	140,773	122,875
Est. tot. no. trout ang.	86,598	85,672	85,926	90,758	72,655
Est. tot. no. trout caught	326,345	298,875	342,823	332,964	303,435
Mean no. trout taken per angler	3.77	3.49	3.91	3.67	4.18
Tot. no. ad. trout stocked	520,178	488,325	516,000	552,000	542,624
Est. percent of stocked trout caught	62.7	61.2	66.4	60.3	55.9



Brook trout

Trout by Species

It is believed that considerable identification bias existed in the data collected on the several species of trout prior to 1963. Therefore, no comparisons of the estimated 1963 catches (by species) will be made with those of the previous year.

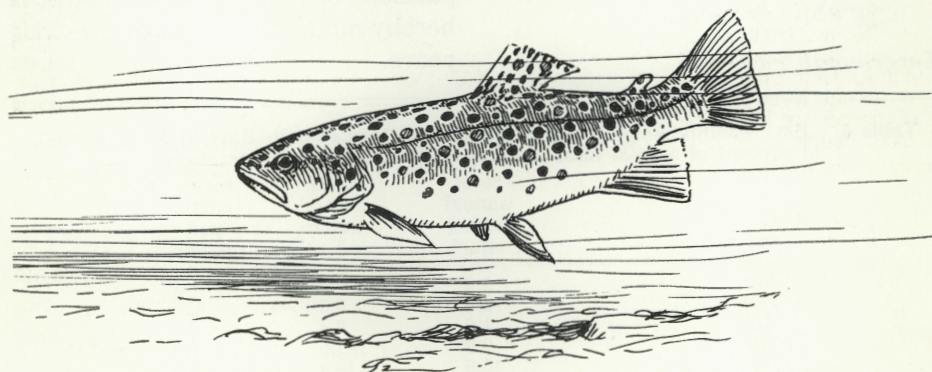
Table 2. Statistics Pertinent to the Estimated Catch of Trout in New Jersey in 1963

	Rainbow	Brook	Brown	Total
Est. no. trout caught	113,725	96,155	93,555	303,435
95% Confidence Limits for total trout caught	11,140	11,095	9,955	
Est. no. of anglers	66,120	65,860	62,790	72,655
% of all active anglers (122,875)	53.8	53.6	51.1	59.1
Mean no. trout per angler	1.72	1.46	1.49	4.18
Standard Error of mean	0.09	0.08	0.08	
Variance	3.92	3.69	3.47	
No. adult trout stocked	247,955	146,635	148,034	542,624
% of stocked trout caught	45.9	65.6	63.2	55.9

Table 3. Estimated Monthly Angling Effort and Catch of Trout in New Jersey in 1963, in percent of Annual totals

Month	Rainbow		Brook		Brown		All Species	
	Per. of Annual Angling Effort	Catch	Per. of Annual Angling Effort	Catch	Per. of Annual Angling Effort	Catch	Per. of Annual Angling Effort	Catch
Jan.	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	Tr*
Feb.	0.8	Tr*	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2
Mar.	0.8	Tr*	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1
Apr.	36.0	45.3	36.6	56.0	32.9	20.2	35.1	40.2
May	28.0	34.8	28.4	27.6	28.3	50.0	28.2	37.7
June	17.9	15.2	18.5	10.0	17.9	17.9	18.1	14.7
July	7.4	2.9	6.7	3.4	7.7	5.2	7.3	3.7
Aug.	3.2	0.7	3.5	0.9	4.1	2.3	3.6	1.2
Sept.	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.7	3.3	1.9	2.7	0.9
Oct.	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.7	1.4	0.5
Nov.	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5
Dec.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Tr—trace



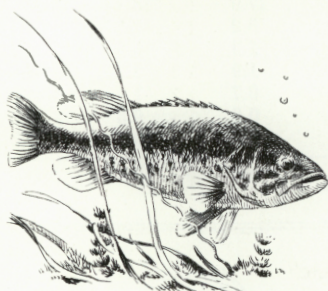
Brown trout. All three trout provide good returns

Table 4. Monthly Mean Catch of Trout Per Angler in New Jersey in 1963

Month	Rainbow	Brook	Brown
Jan.	0.0	0.0	0.1
Feb.	0.1	0.7	0.1
Mar.	0.1	0.0	0.4
Apr.	2.2	2.2	0.9
May	2.1	1.4	2.6
June	1.4	0.8	1.5
July	0.7	0.7	1.0
Aug.	0.4	0.4	0.8
Sept.	0.3	0.4	0.8
Oct.	0.3	0.8	0.6
Nov.	0.9	0.9	0.9
Dec.	0.2	0.0	2.8
Annual Mean ..	1.7	1.5	1.5

Table 5. Statistics pertinent to the Estimated Catch of Largemouth Bass in New Jersey in 1963, with comparisons of previous years

	1963	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Est. tot. no. bass caught	138,760	132,640	182,550	190,670	155,650	167,930
95% Confidence Limits for tot. fish caught	13,130	14,330	16,740	21,390	16,020	16,275
Est. no. of anglers	50,955	50,980	68,555	65,980	67,710	75,980
% of all active anglers (122,875 in 1963)	41.5	45.6	48.7	49.3	45.8	52.4
Mean no. Bass per angler	2.72	2.60	2.66	2.89	2.30	2.21
Standard Error of mean	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.21
Variance	9.99	17.30	22.66	22.27	18.55	15.51



Largemouth bass

Largemouth Bass

The results of the 1963 Survey indicate that confusion in the distinguishing between largemouth bass and smallmouth bass did not exist in the former surveys to the extent believed. Therefore, comparison of the 1963 estimate is hereby made with those of previous years.

Table 6. Est. monthly Angling Effort & Catch of Largemouth Bass in N. J. in 1963, in percent of annual totals, and monthly mean catch per angler

Month	% of annual fishing effort	% of annual catch	mean catch per angler
Jan.	1.9	1.0	1.1
Feb.	1.4	0.3	0.5
Mar.	1.6	0.4	0.5
Apr.	9.9	7.5	1.6
May.	13.5	10.9	1.7
June	18.9	25.1	2.8
July	17.7	21.0	2.5
Aug.	14.0	14.2	2.2
Sept.	11.4	13.0	2.4
Oct.	6.2	4.2	1.4
Nov.	2.6	2.3	1.9
Dec.	0.9	0.1	0.3
	100.0	100.0	2.1

Table 7. Statistics pertinent to the Estimated Catch of Smallmouth Bass in New Jersey in 1963

Estimated tot. no. bass caught	54,915 (± 7,530 at 95% prob. level)
Est. no. bass anglers	41,875
% of all active anglers (122,875)	34.1
Mean no. bass per angler	1.31 ± 0.09
Standard Error of mean	0.09
Variance	2.97

Table 8. Estimated Monthly Angling Effort and Catch of Smallmouth Bass in New Jersey in 1963, in percent of annual totals, and monthly Mean Catch per Angler

Month	Percent of Annual Angling Effort	Percent of Annual Catch	Mean Catch Per Angler
Jan.	1.3	0.0	0.0
Feb.	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mar.	0.8	0.4	0.6
Apr.	11.7	5.9	0.7
May	16.2	15.0	1.2
June	18.6	18.2	1.3
July	17.2	21.4	1.6
Aug.	14.0	20.6	1.9
Sept.	13.5	11.9	1.2
Oct.	4.8	6.1	1.7
Nov.	1.3	0.5	1.5
Dec.	0.3	0.0	0.0
	100.0	100.0	1.3

Table 9. Comparative Statistics of Pickerel Catch in New Jersey in 1957, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 63

	1963	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Est. tot. no. fish caught	150,210	162,390	215,075	192,800	228,850	234,530
95% C.L. for total fish caught	14,755	20,330	19,285	22,465	18,135	18,135
Est. tot. no. anglers	53,170	51,890	74,845	68,015	73,665	78,475
% of all active anglers (122,875 in 1963)	43.3	52.2	53.2	50.8	49.9	54.1
Mean no. pickerel per angler	2.83	3.13	2.87	2.83	3.11	2.99
Stand. Error of Mean	0.14	0.20	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.12
Variance	15.25	33.06	27.56	23.72	20.70	19.71

Table 10. Est. monthly angling effort and catch of Pickerel in N. J. in 1963, in percent of annual totals, and monthly mean catch per angler

Month	% of annual angling effort	% of annual catch	Mean catch per angler
Jan.	7.7	17.1	5.8
Feb.	2.2	1.5	1.7
Mar.	2.8	1.5	1.4
Apr.	11.3	7.5	1.7
May	14.3	14.3	2.7
June	15.1	15.8	2.7
July	14.0	14.7	2.7
Aug.	10.9	8.1	2.0
Sept.	10.6	9.6	2.3
Oct.	6.6	5.8	2.3
Nov.	3.1	3.6	3.0
Dec.	1.4	0.5	0.9
	100.0	100.0	2.8

Table 11. Statistics pertinent to the Estimated Catch of Yellow Perch in N. J. in 1963

Est. tot. no. yellow perch caught	341,205 (\pm 27,685 at 95% prob. level)
Est. tot. no. anglers	46,555
% of all active anglers (122,875)	37.9
Mean no. yellow perch per angler	7.33
Standard Error of Mean	0.30
Variance	49.22

Table 12. Est. monthly angling effort and catch of Yellow Perch in N. J. in 1963, in percent of annual totals and monthly mean catch per angler

Month	% of effort	% of catch	Mean catch per angler
Jan.	5.8	10.7	13.7
Feb.	2.3	4.9	15.8
Mar.	3.1	2.4	5.7
Apr.	11.7	6.9	4.3
May	14.8	12.9	6.4
June	16.2	14.3	6.5
July	13.9	13.0	6.9
Aug.	11.4	11.4	7.4
Sept.	10.8	13.4	9.1
Oct.	6.5	8.0	9.0
Nov.	2.5	1.8	5.2
Dec.	1.0	0.3	2.2
	100.0	100.0	7.3

Table 13. Statistics pertinent to the Estimated Catch of Catfish in N. J. in 1963

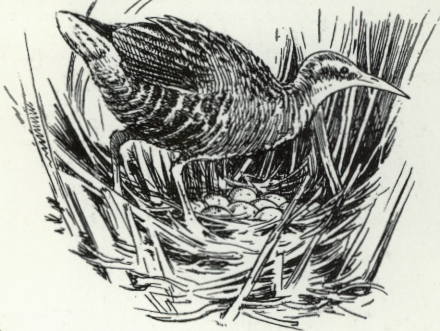
Est. tot. no. catfish caught	200,660 (\pm 19,720 at the 95% prob. level)
Est. tot. no. anglers	48,045
% of all active anglers (122,875)	39.1
Mean no. catfish per angler	4.18
Standard Error of mean	0.10
Variance	3.88

Table 14. Est. monthly angling effort and catch of Catfish in N. J. in 1963, in percent of annual totals, and monthly mean catch per angler

Month	% of effort	% of catch	Mean catch per angler
Jan.	1.0	0.4	1.8
Feb.	1.0	0.7	2.8
Mar.	3.7	3.6	4.1
Apr.	12.9	13.2	4.3
May	15.5	19.0	5.1
June	16.8	18.0	4.5
July	16.3	17.9	4.6
Aug.	12.6	10.9	3.6
Sept.	9.7	9.0	3.9
Oct.	7.9	6.3	3.3
Nov.	1.8	1.0	2.3
Dec.	0.8	0.0	0.0
	100.0	100.0	4.2

The CLAPPER RAIL

THE CLAPPER RAIL BUILDS ITS ELEVATED NEST AMONG THE DENSE GRASSES OF THE SALT MARSH. THE 4 TO 14 BROWN-SPOTTED BUFFY WHITE EGGS ARE LAID AROUND THE END OF MAY OR THE BEGINNING OF JUNE.



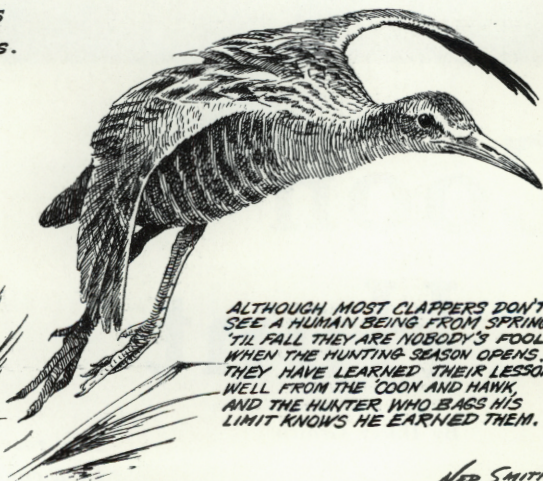
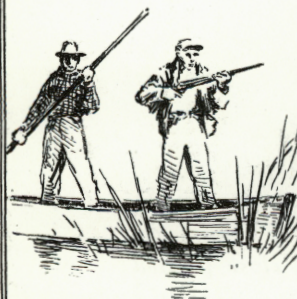
TWO WEEKS LATER THE CHICKS EMERGE - FUZZY BLACK LITTLE FELLOWS THAT CAN RUN AND SWIM SOON AFTER BEING HATCHED.



LIFE IN THE SALT MARSH IS FAR FROM CAREFREE, AND THE LITTLE RAILS MUST FREQUENTLY EMPLOY THEIR RUNNING AND SWIMMING ABILITY TO DODGE THE ATTACKS OF RACCOONS, MINK, HAWKS, OWLS AND OTHER PREDATORS.



THOSE THAT SURVIVE BABYHOOD GROW RAPIDLY ON A DIET OF SMALL CRABS, SNAILS, INSECTS, FISH FRY AND AQUATIC INSECTS. BY THE SUMMER'S END THEY CLOSELY RESEMBLE THE ADULT BIRDS.



ALTHOUGH MOST CLAPPERS DON'T SEE A HUNTER BEING FROM SPRING 'TIL FALL THEY ARE NOBODY'S FOOL WHEN THE HUNTING SEASON OPENS. THEY HAVE LEARNED THEIR LESSON WELL FROM THE COON AND HAWK, AND THE HUNTER WHO BAGS HIS LIMIT KNOWS HE EARNED THEM.

NED SMITH

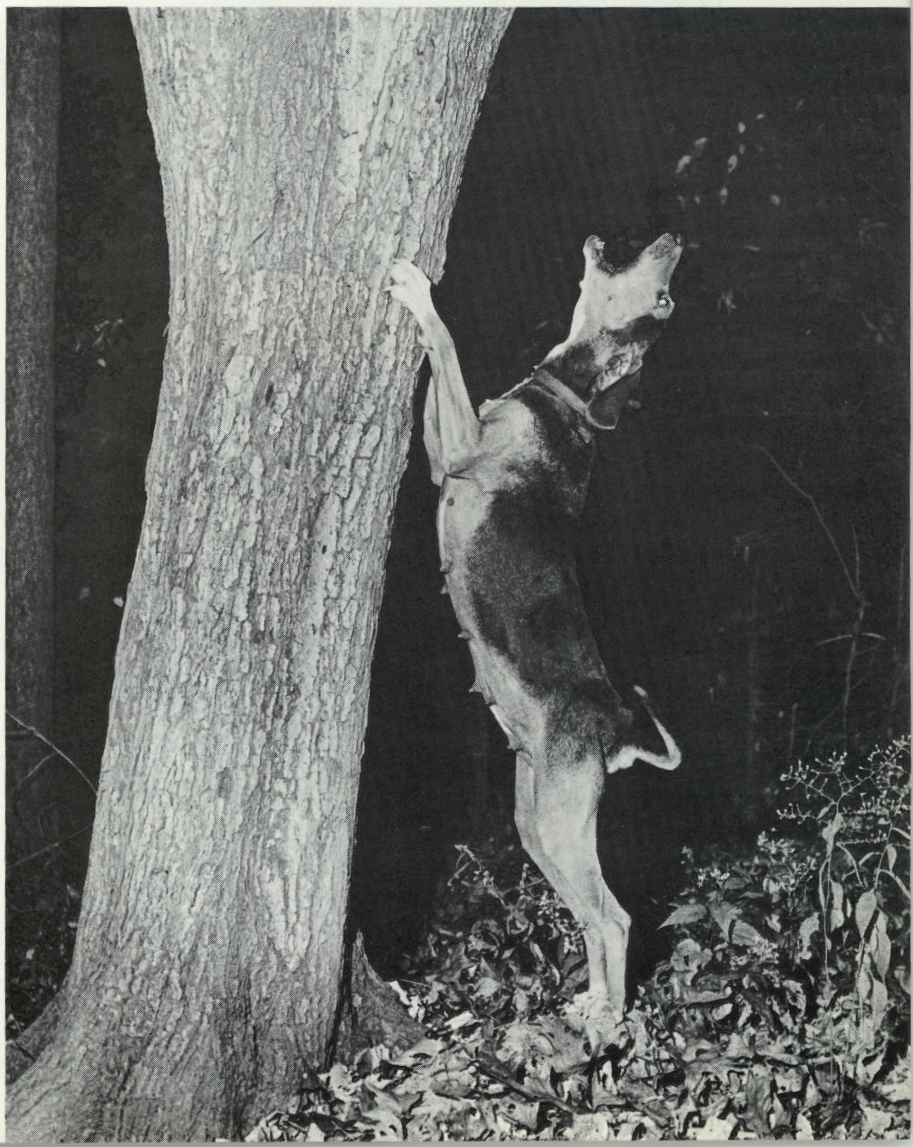


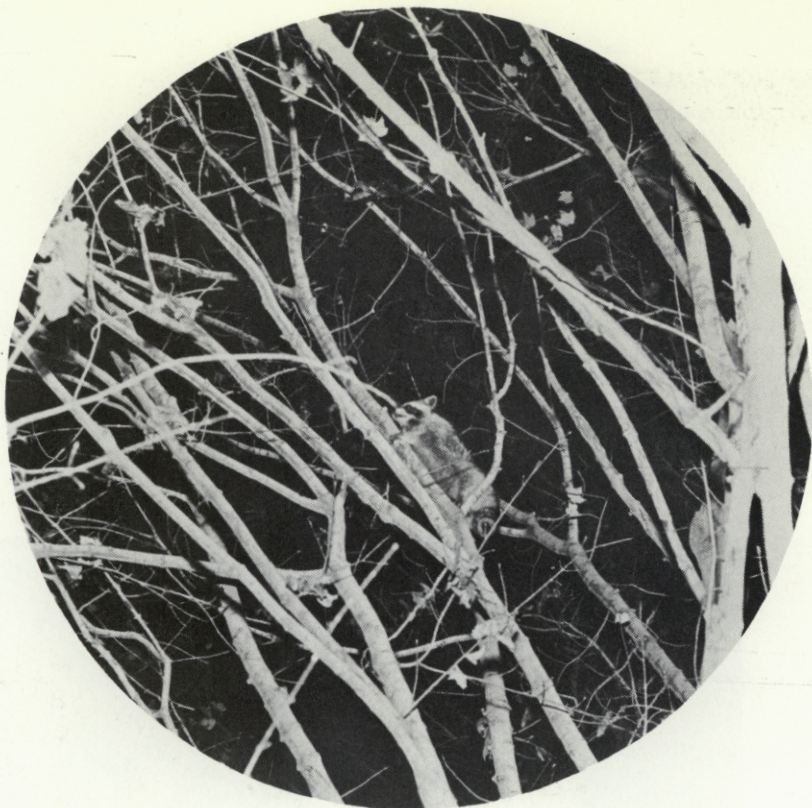
Coon Hunt

By Harry Grosch

*The raccoon, close pressed
by a coonhound takes to a tree*

*At the end of the trail
Ginger, the coonhound, barks tree*

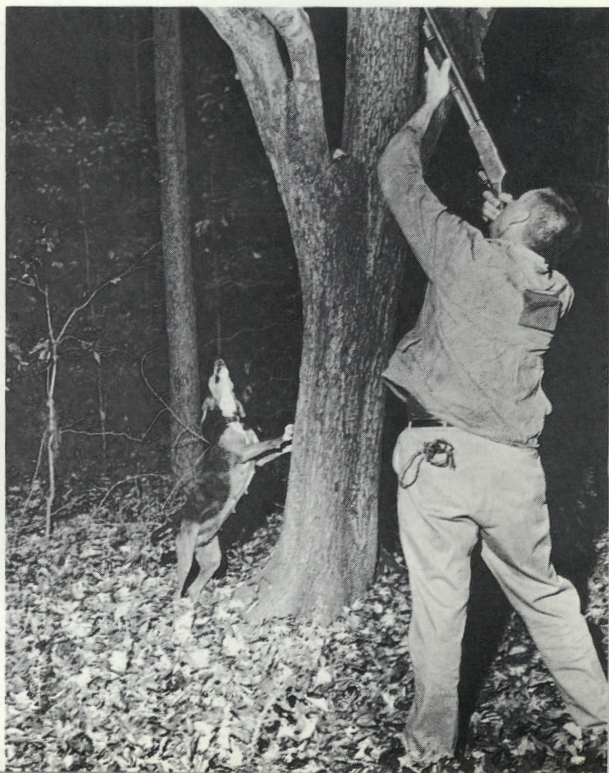




... Coon Hunt

The coon, above, feels that there is safety in height and goes out on a limb

But, a well-placed shot by the hunter, right, brings the coon down





Ginger makes sure the coon is dead



Hunter George Miller is proud of his dog Ginger

. . . Protect Your Rights

Continued from Inside Front Cover

agencies are at work in the field of game management to insure a continuing game supply. Without the support and cooperation of all sportsmen, however, their efforts would be ineffective. By the same token, we must all be vigilant to insure that the right to own and use guns is not infringed.

Hardly a session of the legislatures of the various states goes by without a whole sheaf of anti-gun bills being proposed. Most of these suggested laws are based on the erroneous theory that legislation restricting the rights of law abiding citizens to own and use guns can stop crime. They fail to consider the basic facts that criminals seldom get guns through legitimate channels and that they could hardly be expected to register them in any case.

The National Rifle Association performs an invaluable service to all sportsmen by keeping an eye open for potentially bad gun laws proposed at the local, state, or na-

tional level. As soon as they receive word about the introduction of such laws, they alert their more than 600,000 members giving them the names of the legislators involved so that members can express their opinions. Here again, without the support and cooperation of hunters and shooters as a body, the efforts of the NRA could be futile.

It's all too easy to take any right or privilege for granted until all of a sudden you wake up one morning and find it gone. For these reasons, it's up to every hunter and shooter to support conservation measures and observe the basic rules of good sportsmanship. Don't be a game hog and be sure you follow the fundamentals of good hunter-landowner relations or else you may find you have no game and no place to shoot. Keep alert to the possibilities of harmful gun legislation and make sure you voice your opinions on any such bills to your legislature promptly. If you don't you may find your right to own and use guns has been taken away or severely abridged.

Do You Want To Hunt This Fall?

If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation Officer, the Division of Fish and Game Office, or any license issuing agent immediately and get the name and address of the Hunter Safety Instructor nearest you and take your course now.

1964 Hunting Regulations

Following the public hearing held at the State Labor Building, on July 7, 1964, the Fish and Game Council of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for the 1964-65 hunting seasons. These regulations, as provided by R. S. 13:1-B-33, are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting hunting are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective September 1, 1964 and until amended or repealed.

1964-65 Game Code

The hours listed are EST or EDT, at Trenton, whichever is in effect on the given date.

Male English or Ring-necked Pheasant

- Duration:** November 7—December 5, inclusive.
Daily bag limit: 2 male pheasants.
Hunting hours: On November 7, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset.
Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
Hen pheasants: Unlawful to possess, take or attempt to take female pheasants.

Jack Rabbit, Rabbit

- Duration:** November 7—December 5, inclusive.
December 14—December 31, inclusive, except on December 19.
Daily bag limit: 1 jack rabbit or hare, 4 rabbits. No season limits.
Hunting hours: On November 7, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset.
Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Ruffed Grouse and Squirrel

- Duration:** November 7—December 5, inclusive.
December 14—February 6, inclusive, except on December 19.
Daily bag limit: 3 grouse, 5 squirrel—no season limits.
Hunting hours: November 7, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Quail

- Duration:** November 7—December 5, inclusive.
December 14—February 6, inclusive, except on December 19.
Daily bag limit: 7 quail. No season limit.
Hunting hours: November 7, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Wild Turkey, Otter, and Beaver

It shall be illegal to possess, take, kill, or attempt to kill a wild turkey, otter, or beaver at any time.

Mink, Muskrat (trapping only)

- Duration:** North and west of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on November 15-March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. South and east of U. S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on December 1-March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. On State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds: 6:00 a.m. on January 1-March 15, inclusive. No stakes or traps shall be set before that time.

No cage trap, metal box trap, or diving trap shall be permitted on any of the State

. . . 1964 Hunting Regulations

Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds, and no trap of any kind shall be set anywhere on any of the State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds unless it bears a metal tag inscribed with the name and address of the owner of the trap. No trap of any kind shall be permitted to remain set on any property at the close of the trapping season.

Regular firearm hunting license is required to trap fur-bearing animals.

Traps set on Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds must be tended at least once in every 24 hours.

Raccoon Trapping

Method: The trapping of raccoon shall be permitted as a furbearing animal under a regular firearm hunting license.

Duration: North and west of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on November 15-March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. South and east of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on December 1-March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. Trapping of raccoon will be permitted on tidal meadows and tidal impoundments of State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds after 6:00 a.m. on January 1-March 15, inclusive.

Raccoon may be trapped at any time of year under special permit when causing damage.

Traps must be tended at least once in every 24 hours when set on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

Bag limit: No daily bag limit. No season limit.

Raccoon Hunting

Duration: Sunset on September 26 to Sunrise, March 14.

Hunting hours: Between sunset and sunrise only. Cannot hunt raccoon during the firearm deer season, or the nights of December 18 and 19.

Dog training: There will be no raccoon dog training season prior to the opening of the raccoon hunting season.

Bag limit: No daily bag limit. No season limit.

Woodchuck

Duration: March 13—October 1, 1965, inclusive. (Properly licensed hunters may take woodchuck during upland season with shotgun or bow and arrow.)

Hunting hours: Sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Bag limit: No limit.

Fox

Duration: November 7—April 30, inclusive. May not hunt with hounds during regular firearm deer season or on December 19.

Hunting hours: November 7, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days: Sunrise to ½ hour after sunset; 7:00 a.m. to 500 p.m. during firearm deer season.

May be trapped at any time of year when destroying poultry, crops or property.

Squirrel and Raccoon Damage

Property owners, or their designated agents, and occupants of dwellings that are suffering damage from squirrel or raccoon, may control these animals by any method and at any time, subject to legal firearm ordinances in the following counties and municipalities or elsewhere by permit:

Bergen—All of the county.

Essex—All of the county.

Hudson—All of the county.

Union—All of the county.

Middlesex—City of New Brunswick and area North of Raritan River.

Morris—Only Madison, Chatham, Florham Park, Dover, Morristown, and Morris Plains.

Gloucester—Borough of Pitman.

Passaic—Only Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, Township of Little Falls, and Boroughs of West Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Prospect Park and Haledon, Hawthorne, and North Haledon.

Camden—Only Boroughs of Audubon, Barrington, Bellmawr, Brooklawn, Collingswood, and Haddonfield, and Audubon Village, Gloucester City, Haddon Heights, Merchantville, Mount Emphraim, Oaklyn, Runnemede, Woodlynne, Camden City and Haddon Township.

Burlington—Moorestown Mount Holly and Maple Shade.

Monmouth—East of Route 35 from Keyport to Manasquan.

Mercer—City of Trenton and Borough of Princeton.

Firearms and Missiles, etc.

Illegal for any hunter to have in his possession in woods, fields, marshlands, or on the water, any shell or cartridge with missiles of any kind larger than No. 4 fine shot except during the firearm deer season, and except that waterfowl hunters in tidewaters and tidewater marshes may possess and use shells loaded with No. 2 or smaller fine shot.

At all times it shall be illegal to have in possession any shotgun shell which has been cut or the loaded pellets therein strung, held together with wax, or joined in any manner with any substance or material.

Illegal to use in hunting fowl or animals of any kind, any shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time, or that may be fired more than thrice without reloading.

From December 7 to December 12, inclusive, and on December 19, it shall be illegal to use any rifle or firearm of any kind of a smaller caliber than 12 gauge or to have in possession any firearm missile except buckshot, or to hunt between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or to hunt deer with a dog. (This does not preclude a person engaged in hunting waterfowl only, from being possessed solely of shotgun and nothing larger than No. 4 fine shot, or No. 2 fine shot in tidewaters and tidewater marshes.)

This section (23:4-26) is amended to include game animals as well as game birds under field trial provisions.

Illegal to hunt, hunt for, or attempt to capture, kill, injure, or destroy game birds or animals except at the time and in the manner provided by fish and game regulations.

The prohibition against shooting waterfowl or placing a boat or other structure at a greater distance than one hundred feet from shore shall not apply in Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, or the Atlantic Ocean. (Sinkbox prohibited by U.S. regulations.)

Wild waterfowl, migratory game birds, rabbits, hares, jack rabbits, squirrels, grouse, pheasants, and quail shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday. However pheasants, quail, chukar partridge, and turkey may be hunted for or taken on Sunday on semi-wild and commercial shooting preserve lands that are properly licensed for the taking thereof.

Deer shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday except on wholly enclosed preserves that are properly licensed for the propagation thereof.

It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his control any gun or firearm at any time while hunting any wild bird or animal with a bow and arrow.

Bow and Arrow

It shall be illegal to use a bow and arrow for hunting on December 19, or between ½ hour after sunset and ½ hour before sunrise during the Bow and Arrow Deer Season, or between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. during the Firearm Deer Season, or between ½ hour after sunset and sunrise during other seasons.

During the bow and arrow seasons for taking deer and bear, October 3 to November

. . . 1964 Hunting Regulations

5 and December 7 to December 12, all arrows carried in the woods and fields must be fitted with an edged head of the following specifications:

Minimum width shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch—maximum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Minimum length shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on main cutting edge.

Cutting edges shall be of well-sharpened metal only.

The bow must have a minimum draw pull weight of 35 pounds and cast a legal hunting arrow 125 yards to a point of similar elevation.

It is illegal at all times to discharge an arrow from or across a state, county, or municipal highway or roadway, or within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling, except with permission of the owner or lessee. It is illegal to use a bow and arrow from any vehicle, moving or stationary.

Deer—Bow and Arrow, exclusively (either sex)

Duration: October 3—November 5, inclusive.

Bag limit: One deer of either sex.

Hunting hours: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset.

Bear—Bow and Arrow exclusively

Duration: October 3—November 5, inclusive.

Bag limit: One bear a year (whether taken during the bow or firearm season). Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.

Hunting hours: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset.

Bear—Firearm or Bow and Arrow

Duration: December 7—December 12, inclusive.

Bag limit: One bear a year (whether taken during firearm or bow season). Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.

Hunting hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Deer—Firearm or Bow and Arrow

(Antlered only, except in area designated as Hunter's Choice, described below)

Duration: December 7—December 12, inclusive.

Bag limit: One deer for the season, with antler at least three inches in length, whether taken by gun or bow.

Hunter's Choice area is described as follows: East of Route 202 from New York line to Pompton Lakes, east of the Pompton River to its junction with the Passaic River, east of the Passaic River to Somerset County line, north and east of that line to Middlesex-Union County line, east of that line to the Raritan River, and north and 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 any any age.

A person who has legally taken a deer during the special bow and arrow season can legally take an antlered deer with a shotgun during the interval of December 7 to December 12 if he possesses a valid firearm license, but he may not take another deer with a bow. Only one deer may be taken during this season, whether by gun or bow.

Hunting hours: December 7—December 12, inclusive, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., with gun or bow.

Deer—Special Permit, firearms only (either sex)

Duration: Saturday, December 19.

Bag limit: One deer of either sex, any age.

Hunting hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Method:

The taking of one deer of either sex with a firearm under a Special Deer Permit, in addition to the legal antlered deer allowed under statewide buck season and the buck/doe allowed under the statewide bow and arrow season, will be permitted in designated counties by holders of a Special Deer Permit. Permits will be issued on an **individual** basis to holders of valid 1964 firearm licenses. The permit consists of a back tag and a transportation tag. The back tag portion of the permit will be conspicuously displayed on the outer clothing in addition to the valid firearm license. Any deer killed must be tagged immediately with the transportation tag. This transportation tag allows legal transportation of the deer of either sex to a State deer checking station only. State personnel at the checking station will issue a possession tag. Any permit holder killing a deer of either sex on December 19, 1964, **must** transport this deer to a State operated checking station by 9:00 p.m. on December 19 to secure the legal possession tag. The possession of a deer of either sex after 9:00 p.m. on December 19, without a legal possession tag shall be deemed illegal possession.

The procedure for permit application and issue shall be as follows:

Applying for a Special Deer Permit:

1. Only holders of valid 1964 Firearm Hunting Licenses may apply for a Special Permit.
2. Application forms may be obtained from:
 - a. Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625
 - b. License issuing agents.
 - c. Conservation Officers.
3. Only one application may be submitted by any individual.
4. Fill in the application form to include: name, address, 1964 firearm hunting license number, county applied for, name of license issuing agent where 1964 hunting license was purchased, and any other information requested. Application forms will be accepted by mail only, in the Trenton office, during the period of October 1 to October 9, 1964, inclusive. **Do not send fee with the application.** Selection of permittees will be made on the basis of a random selection of IBM cards. Applications may not be made in person and no archery or juvenile license may be used.
5. Unsuccessful applicants will not be notified. Any permit obtained by fraud shall be void.
6. Successful applicants will be notified by mail. The IBM card and the permit fee of \$2.00 in the form of a money order or a certified check made payable to "Division of Fish and Game" must then be returned by mail before November 6, 1964. The Special Deer Permit will then be issued.

Use of Special Deer Permit:

The permit is valid only in the county designated and is not transferable.

Special Deer Permit Areas and Number of Permits to be Issued

<i>County</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Quota</i>
Atlantic	1,200	Morris	1,500
Burlington	1,800	Ocean	1,200
Camden	180	Passaic	300
Cape May	300	Salem	100
Cumberland	450	Somerset	600
Gloucester	100	Sussex	1,500
Hunterdon	1,800	Warren	1,800
Mercer	400		
Middlesex	140		
Monmouth	250		
			<hr/>
			13,620

. . . 1964 Hunting Regulations

Regulations Pertaining to Exotic Wildlife

In accordance with this section (23:4-63.3) the following regulation is adopted:

Any person wishing to import any exotic live wild game birds, game, furbearing animal, or mammal, must first secure an importation permit from the Director of the Division of Fish and Game. No such permit shall be issued to any person desiring to import wild birds or mammals from any foreign country until such person has secured the necessary federal permits from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Director is authorized, at his discretion to modify, suspend, or revoke any permit issued under this section for any violation of the Fish and Game Laws, for any violation of regulations, for misuse of the permit, or whenever he deems it to be in the public interest. #

These 1964 Hunting Regulations are presented merely
for your convenience in planning vacations and hunting trips.
Consult Compendium and Game Laws for Details and Laws in Full

Conservation Conventions in Atlantic City

Governor Richard J. Hughes and Commissioner Robert A. Roe will welcome more than 600 fisheries's scientists from the United States, Canada, and Mexico to the 94th annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society, in Atlantic City, September 13 to 16. This conference will be followed by the annual meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, September 16 to 18.

Representatives of the Canadian and Mexican governments have been invited to address the Commissioners' Convention. High-ranking officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will also speak.

David H. Hart, Chairman of the New Jersey Fish and Game Council, and Director Lester G. MacNamara of the Division of Fish and Game will give additional welcoming speeches. The conventions are a highlight of New Jersey's Tercentenary Year celebration.

The Fisheries Society was formed in 1870 and draws its membership from the United States, Canada, Mexico, and 37 other countries. Nationally recognized leaders in various branches of fishery science and practice will attend the fisheries meeting.

The Commissioners' convention will be the 53rd meeting since the group's formation in 1902. Some 300 fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation administrators are expected to attend, and many of the fisheries group will remain. Federal-state relations, pollution abatement, international aspects of fish and wildlife programs, and multiple land use planning will be major topics of talks and discussions.

Both conventions will be held in Atlantic City's famous Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotel. The public is invited to attend the sessions. #

Council Highlights

June Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on June 9. In addition to the members of the Council and staff, the following persons were present: Charles Fields, Edward Jackson, Roy Williams, John Russack, William Backus, and Robert Vreeland.

Raccoon Management

Charles Fields, Secretary of the N. J. Farm Bureau, spoke to the Council concerning raccoon damage which farmers suffer, mainly to sweet corn. He stated that during the past year this damage to corn and poultry ran into the thousands of dollars. As a possible solution to this problem, it was the recommendation of the Farm Bureau that the opening of the raccoon season be moved up from September 26 to September 1, for a trial period of one year.

Chairman Hart advised Mr. Fields that the Council had adopted a tentative Code for the 1964 hunting season and that the public hearing on this Code would be held the evening of July 7. He said the suggestion of the Farm Bureau will have to be considered by the Wildlife Management Bureau to determine what effect can be expected. Previously, he said, the Council has been apprehensive of allowing firearms in the fields too early. However, if anything can be worked out to fit it into the Code, we certainly will do it.

Mr. Fields thanked the Council for the opportunity to present his request.

Land Acquisition

Director MacNamara reported that title was recently received for the first parcel of land in Black River, purchased under the Green Acres program. The purchase of a 1500-acre addition to the Colliers Mills tract was also consummated.

Commercial Fisheries Research

Chairman Hart reported that Senate Bill 627 has been enacted into law and is known as Public Law 309 of the 88th Congress. This bill will make approximately \$206,000 available to New Jersey on a matching basis of 75 percent federal and 25 percent state, to be used for research and development of commercial fisheries. The enactment of this law will run for five years and is regarded as one of the most forward steps in learning more about our marine resources.

Chairman Hart further stated that the Atlantic States Marine

. . . Council Highlights

Fisheries Commission, of which he is Chairman, played what was probably the leading role in the campaign for passage of this legislation. It is Chairman Hart's hope that funds for this program will be made available through a general State appropriation and not from Fish and Game funds.

Meadow Drainage

Chairman Hart advised the Council of plans of the Mosquito Control Commission to drain the Fishing Creek meadows. These fresh water meadows are located in Cape May County and the Mosquito Commission's plans to drain the area would be highly undesirable since fresh water meadows are becoming alarmingly scarcer every year. A more desirable plan would be to impound the water, as was similarly done at Tuckahoe, and the area could be stocked with fish and game. Mr. Hart stated that the Mosquito Commission has been asked to re-evaluate their program. We have been joined in our stand by Water Policy which seems to feel that the area should be impounded, the County Board of Agriculture, which favors impoundment, and the County Park Commission which is considering acquiring it for a park area. There should be an engineering study of the total water conditions in the area and the effect on fish and game, mosquito control, agriculture, and other interests.

The Council passed a motion that a letter be sent to Commissioner Roe requesting him to withhold final action on this proposal until a survey is made to determine its value to the many interests which would be affected, both beneficially and detrimentally, including fish and game, agriculture, and recreation.

Fishing Resolution

Letters were received from Carl Bottone, Secretary of the Essex County Board of Agriculture, and Angelo Bylone, Secretary of the Atlantic County Board of Agriculture, each enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Association of Surf Angling Clubs on May 21, 1964, which advocated that commercial fishing be restricted to beyond the three-mile limit. Both the Atlantic County and the Essex County Boards of Agriculture took action supporting the resolution. Director MacNamara had replied to the letters, pointing out the injustices done by the resolution to our Coastal Patrol and enforcement officers and the inaccuracies of the statements contained in the resolution.

Chairman Hart was perturbed with the erroneous statements contained in the resolution and felt very strongly that before such

statements are prepared, adopted, and given wide distribution, the subject should be thoroughly researched and accurate facts established.

No action was taken by the Council.

Law Enforcement

William P. Coffin, Chief of Law Enforcement, reported that, even though his Conservation Officer force was short four men, apprehensions increased by fifty over the previous month. There was also an increase in the number of deer picked up. He advised that George Schneider, Conservation Officer from Essex and Hudson Counties, was recently injured in an automobile accident and will be incapacitated for at least four months. The accident did not involve a state vehicle and did not occur in the performance of duty.

Coastal Patrol

Captain Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that striped bass fishing in Barengat Bay has been exceptionally good. However, the same was not true of shad fishing in the Hudson River which had been exceptionally poor this year. Catches of fluke and porgies were very light, and the supply of menhaden was virtually nil.

Public Relations

Jules W. Marron, Public Relations Supervisor, reported that four thousand students completed the semester at the Conservation School. Personnel of his unit participated in the program at this school. His unit was continuing to cooperate with Burlington County in forming plans for adult education in conservation next fall. As usual, many speeches and programs were given by his staff at various schools and organizations.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, reported that a total of 561,295 trout will have been distributed this season. He thanked the Conservation Officers and the Bureau of Wildlife Management for their fine cooperation in the fishing stocking program this season.

Colliers Mills Fish Kill

Councilman Godown inquired as to the reason for a recent fish kill at Colliers Mills Lake. Chief Hayford stated that this was due to a chemical placed in the lake by our technicians to destroy weeds. While this was the same chemical which had been used in previous years without any ill effects, it was manufactured by a different company than previously used and this could have some bearing on the mishap. Also

. . . Council Highlights

it is entirely possible that conditions of the water and wind may have been just such as to cause a concentration of the chemical to a degree that proved lethal to fish.

Councilman Godown inquired whether the lake would be restocked and suggested that perhaps it was not necessary to treat the weeds every year. Since our Principal Fisheries Biologist has requested that the lake be drained for the purpose of deepening it, Chief Hayford advised it would be unwise to restock the lake until it is determined whether this program will be undertaken.

Wildlife Management

George N. Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that the generally dry weather had been a hindrance to the planting program, but that recent rains in several parts of the state were helpful. Unless more precipitation occurs, the food patch planting program would not be as successful as in the past. He reported that the game farms were in full production, with incubators and brooders operating at full capacity. Work which his unit was doing on the I. and E. building at Hackettstown was progressing and it was hoped to have all block work completed by July 1. The rail census was well under way but because of the cold, wet, early spring, there was a decrease in nesting effort.

Mr. Alpaugh also reported that the Bureau of Wildlife Management was cooperating with the Fish and Wildlife Service in securing a small number of black duck eggs to be used in a research project to determine the effect insecticides and pesticides have on these eggs.

In general, wildlife populations appeared to be as good or better at the time than a year ago, with rabbits being particularly plentiful.

Rowand's Pond Silting

In response to an inquiry, Director MacNamara advised that the owners of property adjacent to Rowand's Pond in Camden County had agreed to take steps to correct the undesirable situation which has developed there due to water draining into the pond from the adjoining property, causing heavy silting. The owners agreed to erect a curb to retain the water on their own property.

Delaware River Access

Councilman Fred Space reported that through the efforts of Russell A. Spinks of the Bureau of Wildlife Management and Harry Morrison, Conservation Officer, we expected the public to have access to the

Delaware River at Walpack Township on property owned by the Catholic church there. A letter was to be sent to Mr. Spinks and Mr. Morrison commending them on their endeavors in this regard.

Split Rock Reservoir

Councilman George McCloskey advised that it is expected that Split Rock Reservoir would be open to the public as a result of the efforts of Conservation Officer Donald Patterson. The program of disposing of litter remained to be worked out and Councilman McCloskey said it was his hope that the local sportsmen would resolve this through a self policing plan. He said it may be necessary to send a truck to pick up trash several times a week.

Spruce Run Reservoir

Councilman Clarence Sheppard reported that Spruce Run Reservoir was within eight inches of being filled. The water was expected to be going over the spillway by the middle of June.

Northern Pike Distribution

Edward Jackson, speaking for the Tri-County Fish and Game Association, requested that some of the northern pike being held at the Fish Hatchery be stocked in Pompton Lakes. Director MacNamara advised that no plans have been made as yet for the distribution of these fish, but that consideration will be given to his request.

N. Y. - N. J. Boundary Line

The Director advised Roy Williams that efforts would be made in the near future to begin work on marking the New York-New Jersey State line. This work had been delayed due to our personnel able to do this type of work having been assigned to work on the gypsy moth spraying program. As soon as this work was completed, the personnel would be assigned to mark the line. #

If You Are Changing Your Address

Please fill out this form and send it to NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS, P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, so that you will continue to receive your copies of the magazine without interruption. (NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS cannot be forwarded by the post office; therefore, we need your new address in advance. Allow six weeks for processing.)

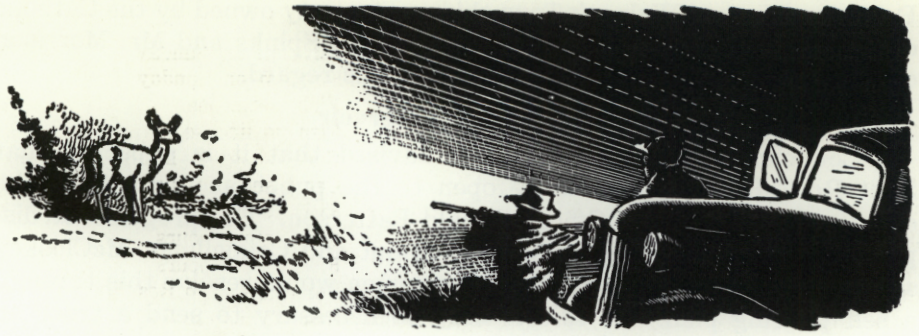
Name

OLD ADDRESS

Post Office State Zip Code.....

NEW ADDRESS

Post Office State Zip Code.....



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Charles Daniels, 50 Clubb St., Bloomfield	Hunt no license	\$20
Charles Daniels, 50 Clubb St., Bloomfield	Poss. illegal missile	100
Lloyd R. Browder, Garfield Court, Long Branch	Hunt no license	20
Lewis Kimball, 125 Myrtle Ave., Pitman	Illegal poss. wild deer	100
Robert D. Nicholson, 63 S. 26th St., Camden	Uncased weapon	100
Robert D. Nicholson, 63 S. 26th St., Camden	Hunt deer closed season	100
Robert D. Nicholson, 63 S. 26th St., Camden	Hunt on Sunday	20
Robert D. Nicholson, 63 S. 26th St., Camden	Hunt no license	20
Robert D. Nicholson, 63 S. 26th St., Camden	Loaded gun in auto	20
Robert D. Nicholson, 63 S. 26th St., Camden	Hunt aid of lights	20
Robert D. Nicholson, 63 S. 26th St., Camden	Illegal weapon	20
Leslie F. Headley, Malaga Trailer Ct., Malaga	Hunt on Sunday	20
Leslie F. Headley, Malaga Trailer Ct., Malaga	Hunt aid of lights	20
Leslie F. Headley, Malaga Trailer Ct., Malaga	Loaded gun in auto	20
Leslie F. Headley, Malaga Trailer Ct., Malaga	Illegal weapon	20
Leslie F. Headley, Malaga Trailer Ct., Malaga	Hunt no license	20
Leslie F. Headley, Malaga Trailer Ct., Malaga	Hunt deer closed season	100
Leslie F. Headley, Malaga Trailer Ct., Malaga	Uncased weapon	100
Frank Lelinko, 641 Carteret Road, Woodbridge	Illegal weapon	20
Frank Lelinko, 641 Carteret Road, Woodbridge	Illegal weapon	20
Richard A. Zlotkowski, Box 193, Casino Dr., Farmingdale	Fish no license	20
Walter E. Evans, 14 Glover Ave., Mt. Ephraim	Fish closed season	20
Joseph F. Ecker, 726 E. Clements Br. Rd., Runemeade	Fish closed season	20
Rboret W. Adelman, 7740 Summerdale Ave., Phila. 11	Fish no license	20
Frank C. Wilhelm, 407 Columbia Blvd., Nat'l Park	Trout over limit	20
Steve Lukowski, R.D. #2, Elmer	Illegal firearm	20
Lee Walter, 37 Spark Ave., Pennsville	Fish no license	20
Joseph M. Condon, 58 Harvard Rd., Pennsville	Fish no license	20
Theodore Knowlton, 26 Ridgewood Ave., Lake Hiawatha	Illegal firearm—more 3 shells	20
James Hill, 866 Kelly St., Bronx 59, N. Y.	Loaded gun in auto	20
Charles Schofield, 148 Mercer St., Phillipsburg	Fish before hours	20
Tidewater Pipe Co. Ltd., Changewater, N. J.	Allow poisonous substance to run into the Delaware River	200
Robert Topoleski, Rt. #46, Great Meadows	Poss. uncased weapon	100
Robert Berry, 799 Secaucus Rd., Jersey City	Hunt no license	20
Kurt F. Weins, 100 Lincoln St., Jersey City	Hunt no license	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Nicholas Mastrofillippo, 520-8th St., Union City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Adrian P. Corcoran, 25 Elm St., North Arlington	Firearm on Sunday	20
Edwin O'Neill, Pawnee Ave., Oakland	Fish no license	20
Edward Lauer, Box 219, Bedminster	Fish no license	20
Ted Foti, 807 Ward Ave., Rahway	Carry shotgun—limits of refuge	50
Joseph Quarino, 807 Ward Ave., Rahway	Carry shotgun—limits of refuge	50
Fred Franklin, 135 Main St., Lebanon	Fish no license	20
Joseph Benenati, Jr., 333 Harrison Ave., Manville	Fish before hours	20
Daniel Savage, Jr., 1320 Raritan Ave., Manville	Fish before hours	20
John B. Emery, Pitman-Richwood Rd., Pitman	Loan tags from Res. Hunt Lic.	20
Vidal Comacho Torres, Franklinville Rd., Swedesboro	Fish no license	20
Felix-Ortiz-Rivera, Box 190, Swedesboro	Fish no license	20
James R. Hughes, Rt. #1, Lyerly, Georgia	Fish no license	20
Angel Luis Soto, Box 190, Swedesboro	Fish no license	20
Floyd E. Hoobler, 323 King St., Gloucester City	Fish closed season	20
Robert Ackerman, 214 Hampshire Rd., Audubon	Angle closed waters	20
Robert K. Lovenduski, Rt. 38 and Lumberton Rd., Hainesport	Hunt no license	20
Bennett Chambers, 3 Saul Pl., Mt. Holly	Fish no non-res. license	20
Thomas R. Lauinger, 515 Buttonwood St., Dalanco	Fish no license	20
Thomas Swiderski, 521 Leon Ave., Riverside	Fish no license	20
Ria M. Hendrick, 15 Pine Blvd., Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Kikuko O. Hryzan, Box 154, Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Ione A. Dixon, 8 Morton Rd., Pemberton	Fish no license	20
Willard W. Wakefield, Box 219 Oceangate	Procure license wrongfully	100
Ronald I. Wiese, 3718 Terrace Ave., Pennsauken	Angle closed waters	20
Ronald I. Wiese, 3718 Terrace Ave., Pennsauken	Fish no license	20
Ener A. Olsen, Jr., Apt. 300-B, Black Horse Pike Blackwood	Angle closed waters	20
Ener A. Olsen, Jr., Apt. 300-B, Black Horse Pike, Blackwood	Fish no license	20
Robert Cattanio, 1143 Overlook Pr., Toms River	Hunt before hours	20
Richard A. Pearce, 849 Mantoloking Rd., Bricktown	Fish no license	20
Edward Brennan, 8 Cort St., Morristown	Angle closed season	20
Gerald VanOrden, 4 Newton St., Franklin	Fish closed season	20
Paul W. Schlipf, Jr., 121 Main St., Sparta	Fish closed season	20
George A. Pysarczyk, 310 Park Ave., Linden	Fish no license	20
Wayne Kelleman, 313 Henry St., South Amboy	Fish closed waters	20
Sal Grocevera, 728 Woodland Ave., Kenilworth	Take trout—no trout stamp	20
James S. Lundberg, 35 E. Collingswood Ave., Oaklyn	Fish no license	20
Louis Stoehr, 307 Norfolk Ave., Egg Harbor City	Failed report deer kill	100
Mary A. Priest, 51-6th Ave., Pennsgrove	Fishing trout stocked pond	20
Ronald T. Bullock, Porchtown Rd., Newfield	Fish no license	20
Nancy L. Pagnotto, Crown Point Rd., Pedricktown	Fishing trout stocked pond	20
John Nicosia, 19 Cleveland Ave., Harrison	Angle before hours	20
Judson B. Graham, 8 English Blvd., Cranford	Angle before hours	20
Enfer Gafar, 13 Martin St., Paterson	Angle with bait	20
Brian Schnorrbusch, 350 Ford Ave., Fords	Fish closed waters	20
Anthony D'Augustine, 380-B West Ave., Old Bridge	Hunt no license	5
Henry P. Johnson, 156 East Ave., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Francis Joseph Shields, North Spring Road, Vineland	Fish no license	20
Ben F. Pilla, Almond Road, Vineland	Fish no license	20
Larry O. Barnes, 22 E. Commerce St., Bridgeton	Poss. illegal size black bass	20
William Underwood, Salem Pike R.D. #1, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Oreader Calloway, R.D. #5 Box 148, Center Road, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Gustov Wittlieb, 637 Deerfield Dr., Seabrook	Fish no license	20
Joe Haverick, 61 Franklin St., E. Orange	Angle before hours	20
Joseph Luceano, 183-16th Ave., Newark	Angle before hours	20
Joseph Aquiar, 30 Chelsea Pl., E. Orange	Angle before hours	20
James Shuler, 155 Oberin Ave., Pennsville	Fish no license	20
Walter F. Muhldaier, R.D. #1, Swedesboro	Fish no license	20
Elmer Shelton, Ireland Ave., Millville	Fail to report deer killed 24 hrs.	100
Frank Fulter, 62 Main St., Bridgeport	Fish no license	20
George Biro, Jr., 160 Garden Rd., Pompton Lakes	Fail produce fish lic. upon request	20
Bruce A. Kibbe, Tips Trailer Pk., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Mary Wise, 161 Gilbert St., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
James Banks, 138 W. Davis Ave., Wildwood	Take trout without trout stamp	20
Hans J. Weickmann, 727 Bridlemere Ave., Interlaken	Fishing closed season	20
Clinton Marion, R.D. #1, Stanhope	Poss. bass less 9 in.	20
Daniel S. Varady, 513 Hamilton St., Somerset	Trout over limit	80
Gerald F. Roman, 20 Sioux Trail, Denville	Angle in closed waters	20
William Soden, R.D. #4, Freehold	Fish no licenes	20
Richard Miller, 255 Prospect St., East Orange	Angle before hours	20
Louis Tosca, 272 Camden St., Newark	Fish no license	20
Nathan Weiss, 81 Chestnut Ave., Irvington	Angle before hours	20
Joe Iandolo, 231 Montgomery St., Bloomfield	Angle before hours	20
William LoSasso, Pleasant Mills Road, Hammonton	Poss. uncased weapon	100
John A. Karaska, Main and 5th St., Delran	Fish no license	20
Richard Helms, R.D. #1, Elmer	One trout over limit	20
William Rolland, 15 East 19th St., Paterson	Angle with bait—closed waters	20

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DO YOUR SHOTS GO TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT OF WHERE YOU ARE AIMING?



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DO YOU HAVE TROUBLE DISTINGUISHING COLORS AND HUES?

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- 1) Know your visual capacity
- 2) Hunt within your visual bounds
- 3) Wear glasses—when prescribed

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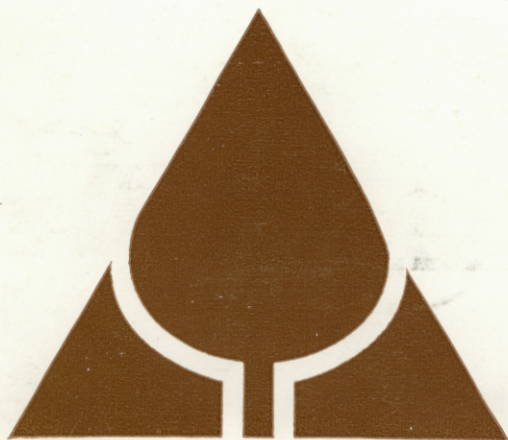
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