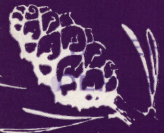


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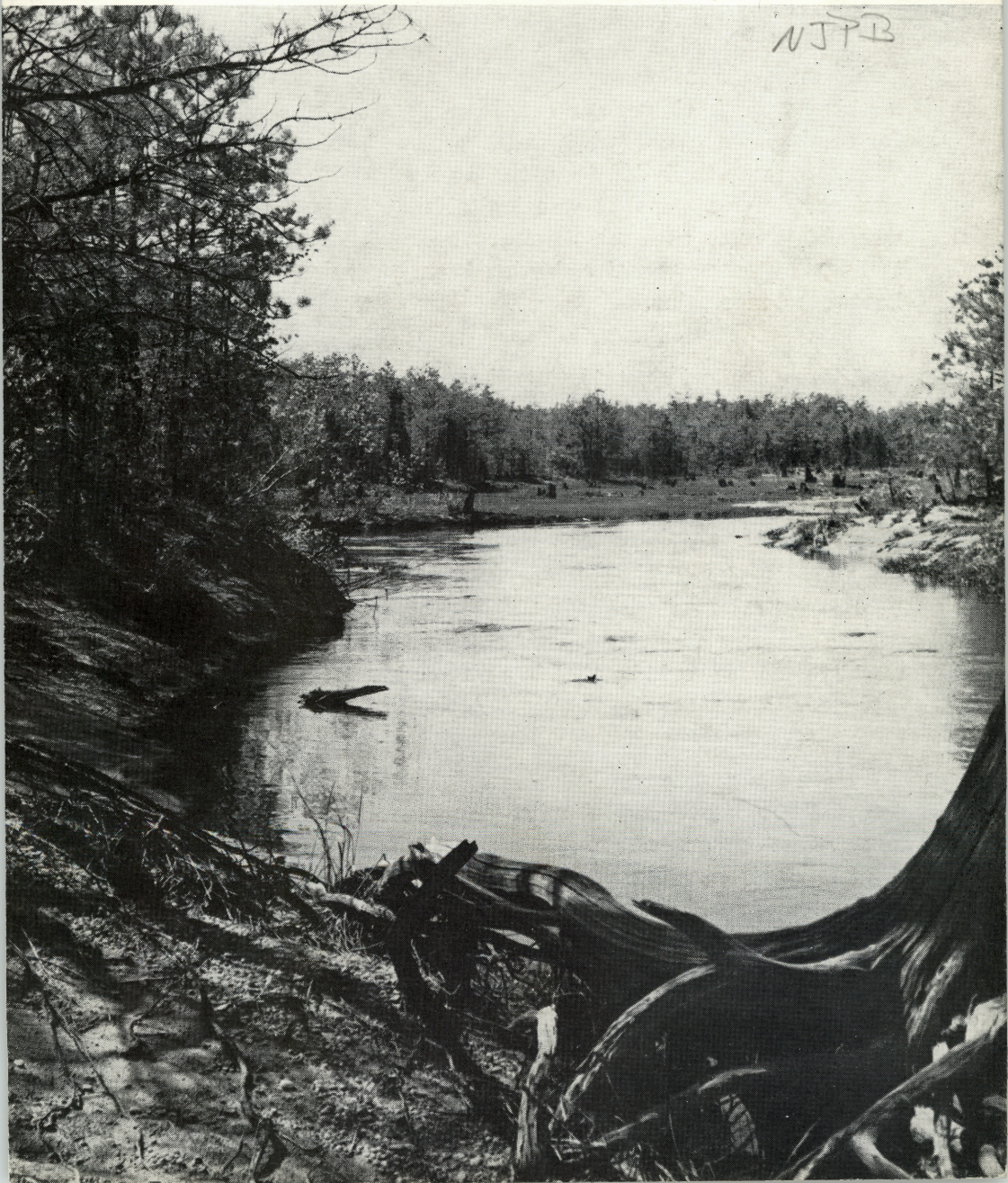
Outdoors



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Division of Fish and Game

June, 1964



Ernest Swift on:

Conservation and the Construction of Roads

Long before the advent of white men on the North American Continent, game trails were being used as routes of travel by the Indians. Herbivorous animals such as buffalo, elk, and deer had a canny instinct for easy courses which avoided steep elevations and obstructions. Invariably, game trails led to water, to food, or to areas of protection against winter storms. It was logical that Indians used these trails when hunting or as a means of traversing the country. Many of the trails were very distinctive, having been worn down by the countless hooves and moccasins.

The early white man, recognizing the logic of the Indian, also used game trails in penetrating the continent. However, the eastern United States and Canada the numberless rivers and waterways, man's most ancient highways, better served the first explorers. Travel by water was faster, often safer, and provisions and trade goods could be carried. Lewis and Clark used the great continental artery, the Missouri River, on their notable expedition.

But following the explorers, the church, and the traders, came armies and then settlers. Armies are not so constituted as to travel light, and settlers, cutting loose from home communities, took as many worldly goods as could be piled in a wagon. Meager by present standards—plunder they called it—they took tools for farming, as well as furniture, and a few dishes and fine linens as a symbol of civilization.

Until the prairies and then the plains were reached, roads had to be cut through a thousand miles of virgin forest. These new gashes through the timber, full of roots and mosquito holes, invariably followed game and Indian traces; and wandered through mountain gaps, around promontories and into sylvan valleys where food for stock, fuel, water and wild meat could be found.

West of the Mississippi, forests were of less consequence, until the mountains were reached, and then the massive ramparts were more

(Continued on Page 18)

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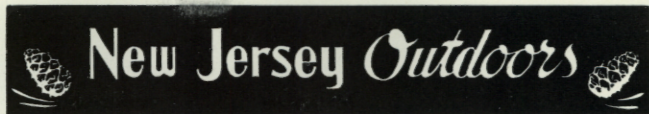
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Fisheries Management

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Cover—"Where the Big Ones Lurk"—*Harry Grosch*

The dark, deep waters of South Jersey
hold many a big pike (pickerel), large-
mouth bass, and, in season, trout.

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New Jersey's Top Dozen

Trout Fly Patterns

By Howard L. Brant, Jr.

ANY NEOPHYTE to fly fishing and every veteran fly-man can remember when they began to fly fish, and how they were taken back when they started to survey the vast assortment of trout flies available in any good tackle shop. There are over two thousand five hundred known trout fly patterns available to today's anglers and perhaps scores more that never made the fly list of a magazine or book. And to top this off, these flies can be broken down into at least eight hook sizes for trout!

The beginner is simply overwhelmed with this array of fur, feather, and steel. If he does not become discouraged right at the start, he'll begin to buy without the vaguest conception of what he is doing and will usually wind up with many flies he will never use. That is, if the moths don't get at them first.

Considerations

Every veteran fly fisherman has his pet fly patterns and I dare say that my list of the top dozen may not agree with his. By and large, in checking the bulk of fly sales in sporting goods stores and in comparing fly patterns with untold

numbers of anglers, we have come up with this list. However, there are two schools of thought among veteran fly anglers. Some believe the pattern or color is what does the trick; while others remark that color or pattern does not mean a thing. It is the size that counts! So here we go again.

Plus, flies are sub-divided into four basic categories — dry, wet, nymph, and streamer or bucktail. The dry, wet, and nymph types imitate the insect life on our trout streams in various stages of their life, while the bucktails and streamer imitates the assorted minnow life that is prevalent in our trout streams.

The Flies

Of all these patterns, sizes, categories, color, and size theories, I believe, for the average angler fishing in our New Jersey streams, he could handle practically any situation, water type and condition with the following flies.

Dry: Irresistible, size 10, Blue Dun, size 14; Light Cahill, size 14; Black Gnat, size 16; and Adams, size 14. Wet: Leadwing Coachman, size 10; Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear, size 12; Royal Coachman, size 10;

← *Every fly fisherman has his favorite patterns*

—Iris Veit

. . . Fly Patterns

Blue Dun, size 12; and March Brown, size 10. Streamers and Bucktails: White Maribou Streamer, size 8; Muddler Minnow Streamer, size 8; and Black Nose Dace bucktail, size 10.

With this representation most average conditions can be dealt with.

The Streamers

Beginning with the streamer and bucktail types—The White Maribou streamer in hook size 8 is a top,



—William A. Hock

Howard Brant, Jr., tying up the top dozen flies

early season pattern when the waters are high and roily and is excellent on early season fish. The maribou feathers with which this pattern is dressed gives a peculiar undulating action that is deadly on all species of trout.

The Muddler Minnow streamer in hook size 8 has proven its worth throughout the world in all types of water. It can be fished in fast riffles, in early season during high water, and in gin-clear water of late season with startling results. In the grasshopper season it can be fished dry imitating a "hopper" floating on the surface. It will take all species of trout at any time of the season. This is a real proven fish taker.

The Black Nose Dace in hook size 10 represents the dace minnow which is prevalent in many of our trout waters. This pattern, too, can be fished in all water types and conditions and will consistently take trout at all times of the season.

The Dries

The dry fly is perhaps the most fascinating type of fly fishing. The Irresistible in hook size 10. This is a fly that can be fished anywhere with excellent results. In fast waters it will float well as its deer hair body will make it float high and it is practically unsinkable in deep still water pools. Heaven only knows what insect it imitates, but it is a universal fish taker.

The Blue Dun in hook size 14 imitates the natural dun which can

be seen hatching on our streams and is readily identified by anglers. The natural hatches when water temperatures go above the fifty degree mark and its dry fly imitation is generally a top flight pattern whenever these dainty duns begin to emerge.

The Light Cahill in hook size 14 is a dry fly that is seen in most every fly anglers kit. I don't believe a trout stream exists where there are trout that cannot be taken at one time or another on this pattern. The natural usually emerges in the late afternoon and evening hours during the latter part of May and is easily identified by its creamy-yellowish color and mottled wings. The Light Cahill is rightly a supreme pattern on trout waters.

The Black Gnat in hook size 16, a completely black pattern, is a must in every fly book. In this hook size it represents many of the minute insects and ants. It is particularly good later in the season when the trout are getting educated to the ways of the angler.

Last in the dry fly patterns, but by no means least, is the Adams in hook size 14. This is an excellent pattern whenever trout are taking dry flies and is especially good when trout are selective in their feeding.

The Wets

Now into the wet patterns: The first we'll discuss is the Leadwing Coachman in hook size 10. This is a top pattern from opening day to the end of the year. Actually,



The Top Dozen Trout Fly Patterns (left to right, top to bottom)

Dry—Irresistible, Blue Dun, Light Cahill, Black Gnat, Adams.

Wet—Leadwing Coachman, Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear, Royal Coachman, Blue Dun, March Brown.

Streamer—White Maribou Streamer, Muddler Minnow Streamer, Black Nose Dace Bucktail.

—William A. Hock

. . . Fly Patterns

it does not represent any natural, but possibly its lead-colored wings resemble the back of a nymph or its peacock herl body imitates the body of a bottom-crawling nymph. Anyway, it works and works well, particularly in fast water runs and riffles.

Second on the wet fly agenda is the Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear in hook size 12. Again this pattern was not dressed to imitate any particular fly or insect, but it is tops for early season fishing when fished deep in roily waters. Its fluffed-up body possibly resembles the nymphal form of many of the small May flies or Caddis and Stone flies. It's a real trout taker!

Royal Coachman

The Royal Coachman in hook size 10 is a pattern that is called an "attractor" fly. That is, it imitates no natural insect whatsoever. However, it is an attractor pattern in that its white wings and scarlet body will usually make trout instinctively strike at it. This type of fly pattern is particularly efficient when it's fished in conjunction with an "imitator" or dun colored fly pattern. When fishing an attractor pattern with an imitator pattern, the attractor pattern as the Royal Coachman should be fished above the imitator or dun colored pattern. Therefore, using a dropper from your leader, tie in the Royal Coachman and approximately two and a half feet

below this dropper, on the tip of the leader, tie on a Hare's Ear or Leadwing Coachman. The theory behind this is that, as the pair of flies drift downstream, a trout is drawn from his resting or feeding station in the stream by the attractor pattern. If the trout does not take this fly, it will drop back and usually strike the dun colored tip fly.

Blue Dun

The Blue Dun we mention again. This time in the wet fly variation. It is equally as good in the wet as in the dry pattern. Since this fly I mentioned before in the dry fly version, we cannot consider it another pattern. Therefore, to make up the top "twelve" we must add one more wet fly and that is the March Brown in hook size 10. Its natural can be readily identified, as it is the largest of the flies to hatch on our streams. Since the March Brown is a large fly and a meaty looking one, it is especially attractive to large trout. It is extremely good during the early season.

So there we have it— This list will take care of most of your trout fishing needs under most conditions and at most times of the season.

We actually left out one important category of fly types, that is, the nymph. But to write about the nymph and how to fish it would take volumes and as Kipling would say, "that is another story. . . ." #



Ducks - - - Yes

Skeeters - - - No

The cooperative mosquito control project at the Manahawkin Public Shooting Grounds is designed to produce more ducks while controlling mosquitoes.

By **EDGERTON GRANT**

MORE DUCKS and fewer mosquitoes—this is the basic aim of the Bureau of Wildlife Management's experiments at the Division's Manahawkin Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds. It is a cooperative project with the Ocean County Mosquito Commission, the Rutgers Entomology Department, and the Federal government.

The approach to this old problem is a new one. It involves the building of shallow, saline impoundments on mosquito-breeding marshes. To date, results have been highly gratifying, as I learned on a recent tour of the project with L. G. MacNamara, and two federal inspectors.

Other Impressions

As we visited other locations in the morning several things had impressed me. First, there was the joy and keen interest of these veteran outdoorsmen when we came across two coveys of quail, one young and one old, at Colliers Mills. Second, was the beauty, the quality and the weight of the pheasants at the Forked River Game Farm. This was the end result of "Phip" Grant's efforts with the chicks I had seen last spring.

Finally there was Mack's pride in the varied wildlife habitat he and his men had developed and the visitors' appreciation of it. As I looked over the marsh impoundments and heard of the detailed work done in their development, I suddenly recognized a striking fact about many of his projects. For all the human effort that goes into them, they nevertheless appear so

natural. Mac, I realized, was more concerned that wildlife should live here than that people should notice his accomplishments.

Brant in the Air

Across the bay we could see a steady stream of brant flying. The main flock was in the state. (New Jersey hunters had excellent hunting for this popular species this past season.) Bill Shoemaker, one of MacNamara's men joined us and said the brant had been flying by all morning.

Soon Bill was pointing to various clusters of vegetation. He and the others tossed around terms like, *Spartina patens*, *Spartina alterniflora*, *Phragmites* and widgeon grass. It looked like water and marsh grass to me.

The Water Pump

We walked over to the pump house. When I saw the modern low-lift pump inside the rickety looking building, I realized that funds were being concentrated on essentials. Bill turned on the pump, and a torrent of salt water cascaded down the sluiceway. The 34-horsepower pump can raise the level of an acre of water one inch in four hours.

The pump is used to maintain water levels in the three salt water impoundments at depths of six, eight, and ten inches respectively. Thus the effects, if any, of different depths on the ecology of the marsh can be studied.

The Marsh

The marsh at Manahawkin is what is called a *patens* marsh, since the dominant vegetation is a

. . . Ducks—Skeeters

species of grass called scientifically *Spartina patens*. Prior to impoundment, there were clusters of vegetation and small muddy potholes of water. The mud furnished prime breeding grounds for the mosquito species, *Aedes sollicitans*. At the same time, waterfowl could find other nesting places with more attractive vegetation.

Mosquito Control

Impounding with fresh water does not solve the mosquito problem. In the control of fresh water impoundments the mosquito *Culex salinarius* was found to nest in the bottom mud, especially around beds of *Phragmites*. Draining, of course, is anathema to ducks. Effective spraying for mosquitoes has profound effects on other forms of life.

By impounding with salt water, mosquitoes are inhibited from nesting in the bottom mud. The impoundments are surrounded by low-level dikes. The four dikes are 1,320 feet long by 660 feet wide, totalling about two miles in length. They have a sand core and were machine-sodded with *patens*, so that there is no access to mud at the water's edge. Water losses have been negligible, amounting to a quarter inch on the hottest days.

Few *Culex salinarius* have appeared in the salt water impoundments, despite concern that they might. In fact, the elimination of mosquito breeding has been so effective in less than three years that the New Jersey State Mosquito Commission has given the Bureau of Wildlife Management a cooperative grant to set up another project.

But what of the ducks? There



*Varied water levels
can affect plants
as well as mosquitoes.
This stand of
Walters millet,
over seven feet tall,
was produced in
response to drawdown*

—Paul D. McLain



—Paul D. McLain

One of the low-level dikes and impoundments at Manahawkin

were no broods before the impoundments; in 1961 there were eight and in 1962, seven. All indications are that this population will take hold and probably increase as more varied plant life spreads. There has been a marked increase in the growth of *Spartina alterniflora*, *phragmites*, and widgeon grass during the study.

Muskrats evidence increased from nine houses to 85 in 1961; and, other wildlife has gone up. Water temperature and salinity and other factors have been carefully watched. Bill expressed cautious optimism that this type of management will provide the answer on patens marshes.

The Federal men, although pleased with results, were even more cautious. What, they asked, will be the effect of the impoundments on the biology of Barnegat Bay? What of the biology of the estuaries? Studies of these effects

must continue on a long-term basis.

Mac and the federal men left, anxious to see the brant at Tuckahoe before sunset. I talked with Bill about the rudiments of the project, detailed above. After a few fact-filled but chilly minutes, I left and drove home. I was richer not only by a day with pleasant companions in the fields and marshes but by a new sense of the scope of wildlife management.

Observations

I was impressed, as I had expected to be, by the reports of fewer mosquitoes and the promise of more ducks. A whole new world opened up when I learned of the multiple species of plant life and the close check kept on each variety. Above all, I was struck that these men were concerned about all possible long-term effects of this project not only on the 965-acre tract, but throughout the surrounding region. #

Trout Unlimited Convention

By George H. McCloskey,
Member, Fish and Game Council

THIS IS essentially a report of the Trout Unlimited Convention held at Allenberry, Pennsylvania, in September, 1963. The Convention was attended by Council Member Lillian Godown, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management Robert A. Hayford, and myself.

The Theme

Outstanding authorities on trout from all sections of the country were either panelists or speakers, or present for the meeting. The theme of the conference was the development of uniform regulations concerning the rearing and taking of trout. While it was agreed that such action is practical for waterfowl, which are controlled through Federal regulations, it would not be feasible for trout, which are controlled by individual states.

Sport Fishing

Trout management for sport fishing was discussed by Dr. Carl E. Bond, Oregon State University; Dr. Robert Butler, University of California, Dr. Albert S. Hazzard, formerly with various state fish commissions; Dr. Karl F. Lagler, University of Michigan; and Dr. Dwight Webster, Cornell University. The panel was moderated by Chester S. Davis, Commissioner, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

The theme as developed, stressed the importance of socio-economics as well as biological dynamics. It was agreed that biologists are well trained to conduct scientific research, but are not being trained to recognize the importance of the sociological or economic impact which accompanies or follows scientific conclusions. More and more, the recommendations of the biologists are being heard but not followed in some of the states. This is because a much greater value is being placed on the wants and desires of the majority segment of the fishing public.

Natural vs. Artificial

It was agreed at the meeting that there is no clear-cut black and white division concerning the natural and artificial rearing of trout. The wild trout is generally regarded as less catchable, while the hatchery reared fish is more catchable. Emphasis on maximum growth and maximum catchability in as short a time as possible is the objective of the "fish farmer." Such trout should be stocked to be caught, even though not necessarily killed. Therefore no-kill or so called fishing-for-fun areas should be planted with hatchery-reared fish in order to provide maximum pleasure for the fishing public.

If trout fishing in excellent

water is to continue, habitat improvement is a must through increasing and maintaining quality trout habitat, building headwater dams to assure even water flow throughout the year, strict pollution control, increasing shelter areas for fish within the stream, improvement of existing natural

food in the stream, predator control, development of sanctuary or "rest" areas for fish, and increasing natural breeding areas.

Reasons for Laws

The above is a difficult and expensive program which must be supplemented by maintaining marginal waters and streams and also



Increased emphasis is being made on the pleasure of fishing

. . . Trout Unlimited

stocking lakes and dams which will support trout fishing for a portion of the year on a put-and-take basis. Lakes and streams that will support trout on a year-round basis should be managed by maximum utilization. Management must be on guard against both over-use and under-use of all areas.

Therefore, regulations to control usage are important. Seasons, bags and the pleasure of fishing are important, with increased emphasis on the pleasure of fishing. In any program science and humanities are both important. Regulations should be simple, clear, and easy to understand and obey. They should also be strictly enforced.

Survey Data

Dr. Butler stated that any survey concerning trout fishing is applicable to any other fresh water game fish and vice versa. For example, if 10 percent of the trout fishermen catch 50 percent of the trout, the same sampling would be valid if applied to the pickerel or bass fisherman.

Stocking

It was interesting to note that biologists from states with a large portion of excellent trout waters and a natural production of trout were in favor of short seasons and bag limits with the emphasis on quality fishing. However, they also agreed that marginal waters must also be stocked and maintained, especially if such waters are near, or in, large population centers.

In addition to hearing and talking to the panelists, we had the opportunity to discuss mutual problems with scientists and sportsmen from other states. Among those who were kind enough to discuss their fish-for-fun, trout and bass rearing problems, and the reaction of the sportsmen were Don Pascoe and Ken Wick from the New York Department of Conservation; Bob Jones, Connecticut biologist who heads the Fisheries Research Bureau in that state; Harry Cornell, Chief of the North Carolina Bureau of Fisheries; Charles Vaughan, outdoors editor for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*; Joe Pancoast, outdoors editor for the *Philadelphia Bulletin*; Roger Latham, outdoors editor for the *Pittsburgh Press* and president of the Outdoor Writers of America Association; and Art Neumann, Executive Secretary of Trout Unlimited.

Conclusions

After hearing the various speakers, panelists, and sportsmen, I reached the conclusion that the New Jersey Fish and Game Council and the Division of Fish and Game are operating in an efficient modern manner. The Division biologists in fisheries are equal to or more progressive than similar units operating in other states. New Jersey is lagging in only the area of stream improvement. This, in effect, contradicts critics who have accused the Council and Division of being "an old fashion idea group operating with outdated concepts."

Hal W. Lewis Retires

Wildlife Manager Hal W. Lewis, who retired on December 31, 1963, was honored by the Fish and Game Council at a luncheon following the March Council meeting in Hackettstown. Mr. Lewis worked nearly 30 years for the Division, having started in 1935. Most of his career was spent in Sussex County.

He graduated from Waukegan, Ill., High School in 1912. After service in World War I, he took up a career as a draftsman. He was employed by the Western Electric Co. for 11 years, first in Cicero, Ill., then in Kearny, N. J. That job was ended in 1932 by the depression, and Hal enrolled in the Game Conservation Institute at Clinton.

At this turning point in his career, Hal recalls that a fortune teller told his wife that he would meet someone at the Institute whom he would know for the rest of his life. This prophecy proved true, since the Institute's Director of Education and Research, when he enrolled, was Lester G. MacNamara, now Director of the Division of Fish and Game.

Hal's drafting experience proved valuable after he entered State service. He was able to put down on paper plans for buildings, traps, and other structures.

Council Chairman

David H. Hart

congratulates Hal Lewis

as Fisheries

Management Chief

Robert A. Hayford observes



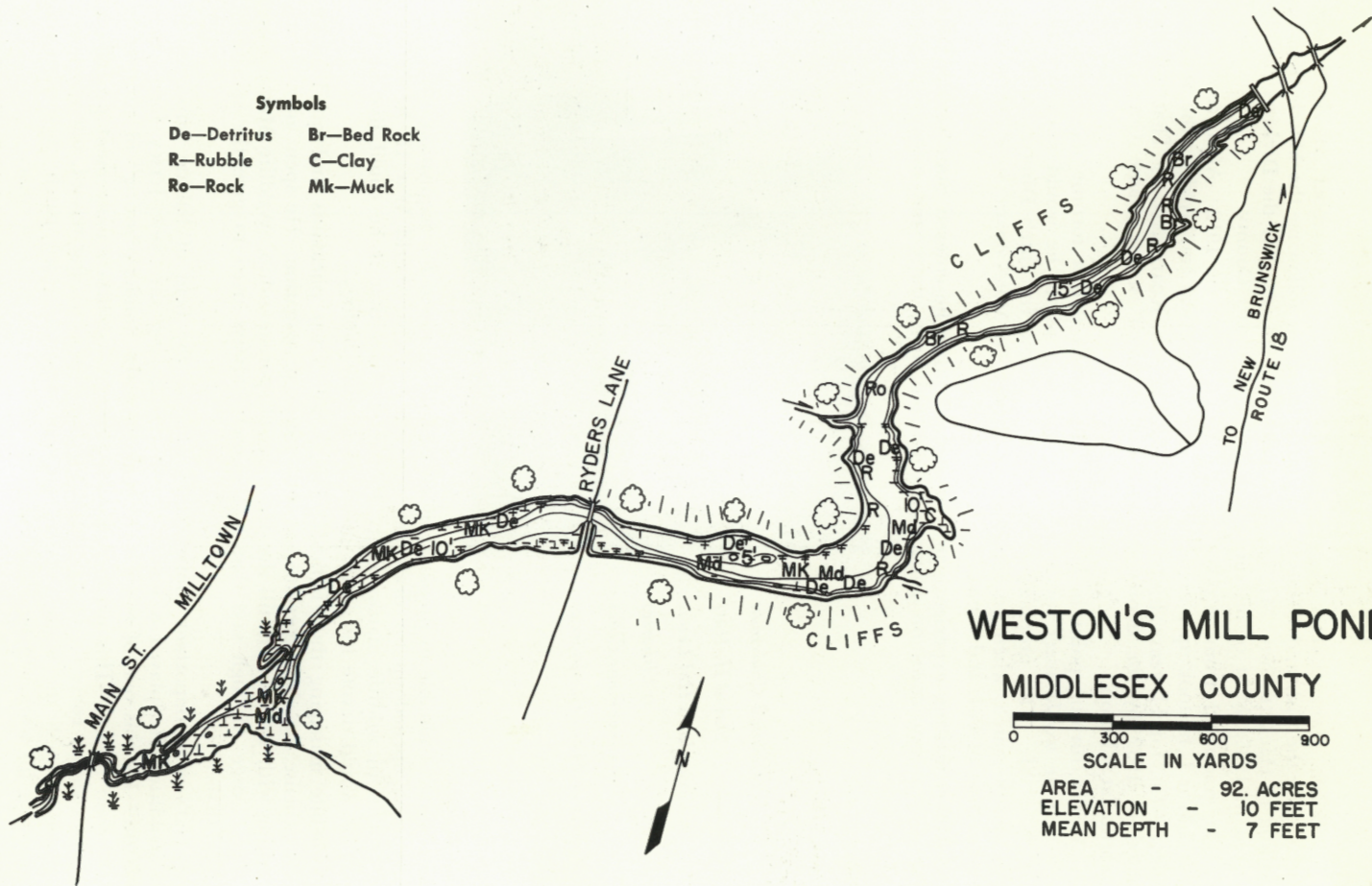
He proved invaluable in preparing maps of lands planned for acquisition. Although many jobs opened up for draftsmen with the onset of World War II, he decided to remain in wildlife management. In fact, he says that if he could live his life over he would devote his entire career to wildlife biology.

While managing the Flatbrook Tract, Hal raised pheasants and quail at his own expense; he also experimented with grouse propagation. He spent many hours working with youths to instill the principles of sportsmanship. Wildlife Management Chief George Alpaugh says that Hal himself "always tried to give the sportsman a fair shake."

Hal's most important contributions were in the field of habitat improvement for wildlife. He played a major role in developing the New Jersey food patch mixture. He was one of the first to undertake the "under-planting" of conifers in hardwood forests. This practice, now a common wildlife management procedure, provides winter cover for many animal species. Hal Lewis has retired, but sportsmen walking through the winter woods can come upon a green patch of spruce and know that his work will benefit New Jersey wildlife for years to come. #

Symbols

De—Detritus	Br—Bed Rock
R—Rubble	C—Clay
Ro—Rock	Mk—Muck



Weston's Mill Pond

Weston's Mill Pond is the oldest of the impoundments on Lawrence Brook and is located a short distance downstream from the dam at Farrington and the main section of the town of Milltown. The pumping stations for the New Brunswick Water Company exist along its shore and just past its dam at the outlet.

The eastern (outlet) end is relatively inaccessible to bank and car-top fisherman but there are many opportunities that exist along the bridge at Ryder's Lane and upstream. Unfortunately, the excellent boat and canoe livery, operated by Mr. Grote for many years, is no longer operating in its usual place. However, he has informed us that the canoes can still be rented from his residence and used on the Pond. His residence is located in the isolated triangle formed by Route No. 18 and a small road which crosses the stream at a dam just downstream from the dam at the Pond. His back yard borders the stream between the two dams, and the canoes may easily be paddled up to the Pond dam and carried around it.

Much of the shoreline drops off at a sharp gradient; 30 percent is composed of rock and ledge, 65 percent mud or debris, and 5 percent clay. Much of the impoundment has steep banks that were carved out of the red shale deposits by Lawrence Brook. The cover along the shoreline consists of 85 percent woods, 5 percent brush, and 10 percent swamp vegetation—mostly at the inlet end. The water is neutral, and yellow-brown in color.

During the spring of 1952 (and at several other times in the past history of this Pond) there was a severe fishkill. Although fishing success dropped after the kill, indications are that this Pond is now again producing fair fishing. No fish were stocked after the fishkill since it was determined that there were sufficient numbers of the desirable species remaining to repopulate the Pond.

The fishing in Weston's Mill Pond in brief is as follows:

Largemouth bass	—Good.	Excellent rate of growth.
Pickrel	—Fair.	Good rate of growth.
Yellow perch	—Fair.	Common but not abundant. However, excellent rate of growth.
Calico bass	—Fair.	Good rate of growth. Not taken in great numbers.
Sunfish	—Good.	Good rate of growth. Pumpkinseeds and bluegill are both abundant.
Brown bullhead	—Good.	With good rate of growth.
Trout	—Trout are caught in Weston's Mill Pond early in the season, since the area of Lawrence Brook just a little upstream at Milltown is stocked with trout.	

—Walter Augustyniak.

. . . Conservation and the Construction of Roads

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

of an obstacle than trees. First there was the long, waving prairie grass, dwindling in lushness with the advance toward the western sun, then buffalo grass, and finally desert with its punishing heat and sparse water holes.

The long line of freight wagons with their many oxen and mules, pulling out of St. Louis for Santa Fe, Oregon, and California, left their historic imprints across 2,000 miles of open country, mountains, and desert. The deep ruts left by these prairie schooners still can be traced in some regions and have been given immortality by way of historic markers. And, with people surging off into the wilderness from the main line of travel, more wagon ruts followed in the wake of the vanishing game and Indians. Settlements began to spring up which were connected by stage coach lines; and civilization resolutely crept into the hinterlands.

In the forest country of New England, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and the Great Lakes States, tote roads were axed through to supply lumber camps with beans, salt pork, and tea. As the forest fringe receded, stoic but chronically hopeful frontiersmen followed the old logging trails with wagon, family, and livestock to hew out a farm among the stumps. In much of the south it was easier to drive a team of mules and a

wagon through the pine forest to a new plantation site, a turpentine or logging camp.

Such was the beginning of roads in the United States, mere threads of travel following the ancient paths of game herds and red men, with possible confusion where there was a fork and an equally questionable destination.

No doubt I will be accused of reactionary sentiments if I advert to recalling the sand trails where I hiked or drove a wagon some 50 years or more ago. But such roads could be a means of some education. A bare board across a wagon box for a seat developed physical endurance and patience, and was an ideal point of observation. Many of my first conservation lessons in tree, flower, and bird identification were the result of a slow-moving team along two sandy ruts with a grassy hump between, where a wheel hub would occasionally scrape the bark from a tree as the wagon rolled and swayed over an exposed root or boulder.

With a heavy load, three miles an hour was average progress; with an empty wagon, possibly four. With some, the mind became a blank of patience, but to me it was a fascinating panorama of nature and wonderful smells. Invariably, red squirrels vented their indignation at being disturbed, and there were occasional deer and,

over long, long, intervals, a bear in a raspberry patch.

The brisk chill of winter ushered in a different but equally fascinating world. There was the contrast of green pine, often festooned with snow, and interspersed with leafless hardwoods. Roads were unplowed in those days, and the

challenge of a bluejay. And nothing can surpass the beauty of a small stream with miniature rapids fighting the ever-encroaching ice as it edges out from the banks, and over-all, flanked with a blanket of tufted snow.

I am glad that I was privileged to attend these seminars of nature



Things moved more slowly before paved roads became common

sleigh—now a museum piece—was the sole conveyance. With hot bricks as foot warmers, and the music of heel chains, the crystal snow vistas would be punctuated with occasional tracks of some wild creature in search of food. There would be the silent flight of a woodpecker, and then on the clear, sharp air would come the raucous caw of a crow, or the impertinent

via the old woods road. Many a person today has nostalgic memories of such experiences as a trace across an unplowed prairie in heat and in cold, with the north star as the only guide.

* * *

By 1860, railroads had reached the Mississippi River and the covered wagon was becoming less important as a mode of travel. The

. . . Conservation and Roads

Civil War emphasized the importance of railroads to both the North and the South. When hostilities ceased, the Nation was ready to span the continent with steel rails, by joining the Central Pacific coming east from Sacramento and the Union Pacific from Omaha.

From then on, railroads were built with a frenzy, piercing many an unknown wilderness. But from the settlements which sprung up, is was still the horse, wagon, and buggy and the old country road that connected the hinterlands with this new phenomena of speed and comfort.

The explosion of an atomic bomb changed the portent of future civilization beyond all imagination and, with it, the lives of all individuals. However, the automobile, with a somewhat longer time fuse, also drastically reshaped the Nation's living pattern. With the arrival of the Model "T"—the Tin Lizzy available at a very modest price, many traditions became burried under a new and strange era.

The Model "T" was easy with which to tinker, economical to operate, and versatile in its uses. It could negotiate brush and sand trails into back-country. It brought isolated farmers in touch with the outside world; this in spite of the fact that it might have to be put up on blocks during the winter months. People could visit around the neighborhood more often and

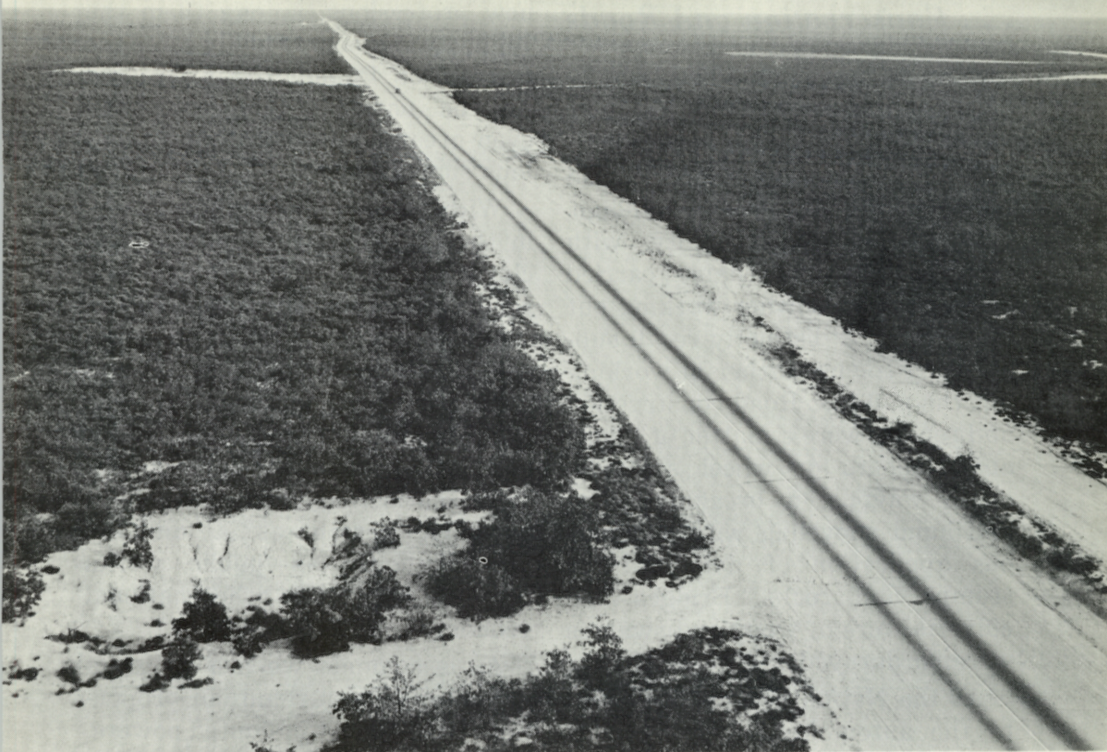
seek out relatives at a much greater distance than formerly; and a few daring easterners ventured west to Yellowstone Park and other scenic regions. These early conquests promoted the camera business and the sale of magazines, portraying the conquistadors in linen dusters and goggles, with their open air vehicles loaded down with camp equipment. Often it showed them prying themselves out of the mud, or with a team of horses hitched to the front.

The tempo of life became accelerated; there was more sophistication, and the so-called country bumpkin disappeared as the range of travel broadened. Garage signs appeared over blacksmith shops, and hand-cranked gas pumps replaced watering troughs.

As the rich, level prairies were homesteaded, roads were built on section lines. They were narrow, with definite right angle corners so as not to take up any more valuable plow land than was necessary. This was at a time when the Nation's population was much less than half its present density.

In the hill and mountain country, roads often followed the valleys, and for egress made switch-backs cuts in the hill or mountainside to the rim above the valley floor.

Identifications were much more colorful than a mere number on a sign. There would be the valley road, the river road, the sandy creek road, the swamp road, the Swede road, the Russian road, or a musical Indian name; and not a



Today's concrete ribbons are a far cry from the old dirt roads of yesterday and they take far more land for rights-of-way



June, 1964

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. . . Conservation and Roads

few went by some vivid Anglo-Saxon terminology to indicate their impassibility or rough elevations.

Prior to the automobile, road building was a township, village, or municipal responsibility, with much of the maintenance carried on by each landowner working out his poll tax. I distinctly recall substituting for my father in working out the poll tax. Road construction and repairs were a matter of teams and slushers or wheel scrapers, dump wagons, a breaking plow, and hand shoveling with a generous application of dynamite for stumps and rocks. Bridges and culverts were of wood and swamps were corduroyed.

As the Nation became dedicated to the automobile, such methods no longer sufficed. The gas tax came into being for new and improved road construction and, to insure comparable standards, state highway commissions were established and granted some very positive authorities in spending and determining highway routes. The automobile also developed many

new professions, among them the highway engineer. Finally came the Bureau of Public Roads, created by the national Congress, with even greater authorities and fabulous sums to spend.

With the scent of public money in the air, the super-highway, the cloverleaf, and the double-deck roads have been sponsored enthusiastically by industries such as the automobile manufacturers, oil and gas interests, equipment, cement and construction companies, and a vast army of super-bureaucrats. Transcontinental roads have been officially blessed as a military necessity and as public works projects to prime the national economy.

As is common when a program grows to such gargantuan proportions with almost unlimited powers, and becomes so expensive, so dislocating to many people, and with so much land covered by concrete, and so ruthless in relation to other resources affected, all in the holy name of progress, many people begin to question the validity of certain aspects and the justifications set forth. #

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Council Highlights

March Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Hackettstown at the Charles O. Hayford Fish Hatchery on March 10. The Council members present were the following: Chairman Hart, Councilmen Alampi, Canale, Charlesworth, Godown, McCloskey, and Space. In addition to the Council members and staff personnel, the following persons attended: Edward Jackson, Roy Williams, Lester Godown, and Henry Schaefer.

The Council held only an open session since no regular meeting was planned for after lunch. A tour of the Pequest Fish Rearing Station was conducted instead.

Commercial Fishing Licenses

In view of the action at the last meeting when the Council ruled that commercial fishing vessels must adhere to a policy of having their license in possession before commencing to fish, Chairman Hart suggested that consideration be given to establishing agencies along the coast where these licenses could be issued. This would afford the same convenience to commercial fishermen as the Division provides for its sports fishermen and would make it easier for the commercial fishermen to comply with the laws regarding licenses without suffering a loss of time and fishing opportunity. He suggested these agencies be located at Belford, Manasquan, Atlantic City, and Wildwood.

The Council passed a motion authorizing the Director to investigate the feasibility of setting up such commercial fishing license agencies in the communities listed by Chairman Hart.

Striped Bass Laws

Councilman Charlesworth reported that he had reason to believe that netters were still violating the striped bass laws at night. Chairman Hart pointed out that at the present time striped bass are fully protected by the law in New Jersey which prohibits the netting of them. He further stated that he and the other representative of the commercial fishing industry on the Council deplore the actions of the illegal operators which place a stigma on the legal commercial fishermen.

Councilman Charlesworth said his principal interest was in seeing that the law is strictly enforced and that perhaps the time had come to give consideration to a salt water fishing license in order to provide funds for adequate personnel and equipment for enforcement purposes.

The Council instructed the Law Enforcement Section to continue

. . . Council Highlights

to give their fullest cooperation to the Coastal Patrol in their efforts to enforce the striped bass laws.

Wetlands Purchase

The Chairman read a letter from Commissioner Roe in response to the Council's letter to him recommending that \$1 million in Green Acres funds be earmarked for the purchase of wetlands. Commissioner Roe's letter stated: ". . . Although I concur wholeheartedly with the sentiments and feelings of the Fish and Game Council, I don't think our horizons should be limited by a dollar amount of allocation for wetlands acquisitions. To limit themselves to the amount that they have specified should not be the governing factor. As I see it, the accomplishment that we are all striving for will be best achieved by vigorous action on the part of the Fish and Game Council, the Natural Areas Council, and the Audubon Society. The guideline should be the need and availability . . ."

Land for Hunting

A form letter was read to the Council from twenty individuals expressing concern over the dwindling acreage of land available for hunting and the fact that huntable areas are being turned over to camping, and urging that steps be taken to protect the interest of the hunter and sportsman.

No action was taken by the Council. Councilman Charlesworth stated that proposed legislation would cover this situation and make it possible to set up zones for various activities.

Raccoon Season

A report was read from the Bureau of Wildlife Management replying to a resolution received from the New Jersey State Grange which urged that the raccoon hunting season start on August 1. By motion, the Council voted to table the report until the tentative game code for 1964 is considered. At that time thought can also be given to the advisability of placing the raccoon in a category similar to the squirrel.

4-H Chick Program

A letter was read from David C. Wood, 4-H Club Agent of Atlantic County, expressing thanks and interest in mutual cooperation on the 4-H chick program. Councilman Alampì said he felt that as a result of a meeting in New Brunswick between representatives of the Division of Fish and Game and the 4-H Agents, all parties concerned were satisfied and in agreement with the plans to lower the price paid per bird rather than to cut the number of chicks distributed.

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management,

stated that this year it is planned to tag birds released under the chick program in order to obtain information on survival, costs, and return to the sportsmen.

Farm Interest Meetings

Councilman Space requested that, in the future when a meeting is to be held concerning farm interests, he and the other farm representatives on the Council be notified so they may participate and be better informed on matters in which they are interested.

Rifle Permit Use

Chairman Hart read a letter he received from Mr. Frank Strawz objecting to the increase in the rifle permit fee. Councilman Godown stated that she has received similar complaints and advises the objectors that they should be grateful for the privilege of being allowed to use a rifle in New Jersey. Councilman Space also has received similar complaints and advises them that they can hunt woodchucks with a shotgun under their \$5.15 license, if they so desire, but the \$2 fee is for the privilege of using a rifle. Director MacNamara is to reply to Mr. Strawz's letter.

Bow Season for Deer

Councilman Godown objected to the action taken by the Council at the February meeting when they set the tentative bow and arrow season as October 10 to November 5 and stated that the Bow Committee should have been allowed to make a recommendation, which is the procedure usually followed by the Council. She proposed that the bow season open on October 3 instead of on October 10, which would result in a shorter season for the bow hunters.

Following discussion on the matter a motion was made by Councilman Godown, seconded by Councilman Alampi and passed, providing that the tentative dates for the 1964 bow season shall be October 3 to November 5, depending on the recommendations which will be made by the Game Management Bureau at the time the code is promulgated.

Meetings of Importance

Councilman Godown referred to the recent meeting of Conservation Officers when Deputy Attorney General Croce talked to them on an interpretation of the laws. Mrs. Godown urged that in the future, when any meetings of this type are held where fish and game laws will be discussed, that the members of the Council be notified so they can be present if they so desire. Councilman Godown pointed out that her interest was not in invading the privacy of the Conservation Officers at their meetings but rather when a Deputy Attorney General

. . . Council Highlights

will be present to discuss a topic of interest and importance to the Council as well as to the Conservation Officers, then the Councilmen should have an opportunity to attend.

Chairman Hart advised Councilman Godown that this could be done without action being taken by the Council.

Commissioner's Items

Councilman Godown reported that in accordance with the action of the Council at the February meeting, she met with Commissioner Roe concerning two resolutions which had been submitted by the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. Regarding the resolution objecting to the fee charged surf fishermen and their families at Island Beach State Park, Commissioner Roe will check into the matter.

In regard to the resolution that tax from the sale of gasoline used for marine equipment be used for conservation purposes, Commissioner Roe was enthusiastic and felt that if it was feasible, it would be fine; however, he did not commit himself and will investigate the proposal further.

Officers' Uniforms

Councilman Charlesworth asked why uniforms have not been purchased for the new Conservation Officers. Chief Coffin advised that funds have been provided in the budget for this purpose but they have been held up until the men were on permanently, and also to order several at a time rather than placing an order for one individual at a time.

Highway Route 18

Councilman Alampi called attention to the fact that present plans for improving Route 18 in Monmouth County call for it to cross some of the best deer hunting area in the county. Chief Alpaugh reported that, as a representative of the Division's Bureau of Wildlife Management, he attended a public hearing and objected to this highway as planned, and he requested the Highway Department to consider two things: first, re-routing the road, and, secondly, the erection of a fence should they decide on the present route.

The Council passed a motion instructing Director MacNamara to send a letter to Commissioner Roe stating the position of the Council and strongly objecting to the proposed plan for Route 18 which will bi-sect some of the prime hunting area in Monmouth County.

Radar Equipment

Councilman Alampi inquired concerning the status of the purchase of radar equipment for use in coastal patrol work. Acting Director

Hayford advised that we are still working on the matter but as of the present time the purchase is being held in the Budget office because the Attorney General has ruled that evidence secured through use of the radar would not be admissible in court.

Chairman Hart stated that we could prove the need for the radar for patrol in the daytime and also because of its flexibility in being able to be moved to our boats.

Trout Unlimited

Councilman McCloskey reported that several weeks ago he attended a very interesting and informative meeting of Trout Unlimited in New York City. He will submit a written report on his attendance at the meeting.

Opening Day for Trout

In accordance with past policy, the Council approved of having the usual breakfast and tour on opening day of trout season, with a dedication of the Pequest Rearing Station to take place in the afternoon.

Trout Stocking

Acting Director Hayford reported that requests have been received to stock Barbour's Pond in Passaic County, Cranberry Lake in Sussex County, and Harrisonville Lake in South Jersey which the Division is in the process of acquiring. There were no objections to this proposed stocking.

Mr. Hayford also reported that in accordance with the discussion of the Fisheries Committee when the stocking list was promulgated, tests were conducted on Pohatcong Creek to determine whether it should be stocked. Our biologists advised him today that results of cage tests using live fish indicated that this stream could be stocked and their recommendation was to stock it as usual, from Broadway down. Mr. Hayford stated that unless there were any objections, this stream would be stocked, and the Fisheries Bureau will maintain a contact with the Borough of Washington to ascertain their plans in order to safeguard the fish. There were no objections to this stocking and a press release is to be sent out regarding it.

Toms River Project

Councilman Godown inquired concerning the status of the Toms River project and Acting Director Hayford advised that there were no new developments to report.

Officers' Manual

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Roy Williams, Chief Coffin reported that the Conservation Officers' manual was near completion and would be released as soon as the Director gives it final approval. #

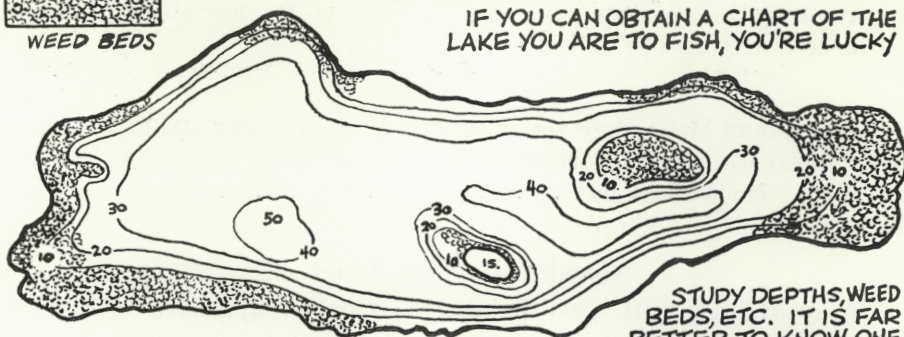
Fur, Fin and Campfire

By JACK SORDS



WEED BEDS

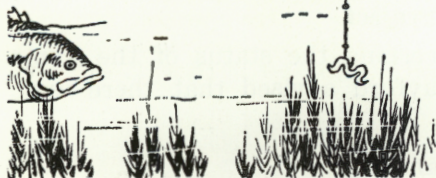
IF YOU CAN OBTAIN A CHART OF THE LAKE YOU ARE TO FISH, YOU'RE LUCKY



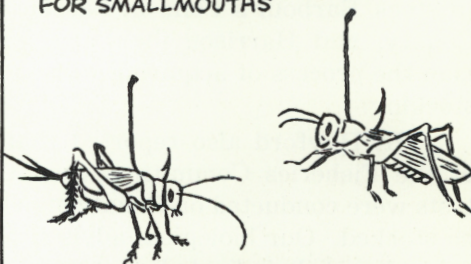
STUDY DEPTHS, WEED BEDS, ETC. IT IS FAR BETTER TO KNOW ONE LAKE WELL THAN HAPHAZARDLY FISH A DOZEN OTHERS



DURING THE DAY — EXCEPT IN EARLY SPRING AND LATE FALL — LOCATE DEEP WATER WEED BEDS. THEY'RE OFTEN "HOT SPOTS DURING WARM WEATHER

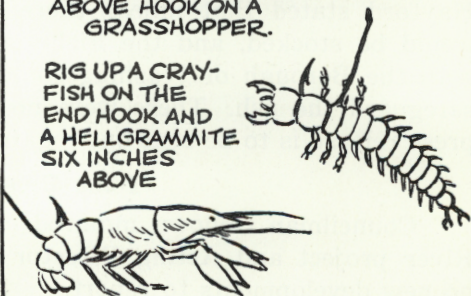


TRY THESE COMBINATIONS FOR SMALLMOUTHS

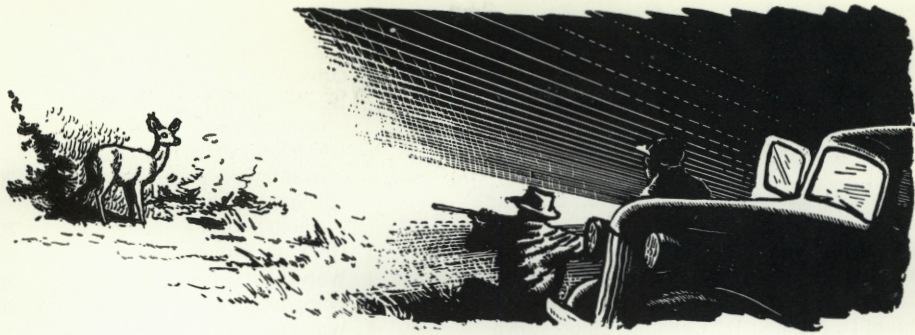


HOOK A CRICKET TO THE END HOOK AND, ABOUT SIX INCHES ABOVE HOOK ON A GRASSHOPPER.

RIG UP A CRAYFISH ON THE END HOOK AND A HELLGRAMMITE SIX INCHES ABOVE



June is traditionally the month of the bass fisherman in New Jersey. And, it is a prime time to fish for largemouth and smallmouth bass.



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Billy Ray Henagen, 841 Main St., Paterson	Illeg. firearm hunt deer	100
Donald Battiste, 639 Selfmaster Pkwy., Union	Illegal missile	100
Alfred Haage, 213 Sykesville Rd., Williamstown	Poss. loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Pasquale Colasurdo, 451 Pleasant Mills Rd., Hammonton	Poss. loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Roger T. Letts, 9136 Collins Ave., Pennsauken	Poss. illegal firearm	20
Robert C. Deitrick, Madison and Berk Aves., R.D. Westville	Poss. illegal firearm	20
Ray Smicocki, 61 Hart St., Sayreville	Poss. illegal firearm	20
Joseph Pergola, 46 W. Railroad Ave., Jamesburg	Poss. illegal missile	100
Lewis Emens, 43 E. RR. Ave., Jamesburg	Poss. illegal missile	100
Theodore Nicolaou, 146 Seaview, Jersey City	Poss. illegal missile	100
Gerald F. Byrne, 224 Ulmer St., Gibbstown	Hunt waterfowl after hours	20
Miles Belcher, 15 E. Buck St., Paulsboro	Hunt no license	20
Miles Belcher, 15 E. Buck St., Paulsboro	Hunt waterfowl after hours	20
Richard S. Cervantes 428 Sheridan Ave., Paulsboro	Hunt no license	20
Richard S. Cervantes 428 Sheridan Ave., Paulsboro	Hunt waterfowl after hours	20
James H. Dalton, Battery "B" 3rd. Mstle Bn., 43rd Art., Swedesboro	Shoot at hen pheasant	20
Gordon T. West, Battery "B" 3rd. Mstle Bn., 43rd Art., Swedesboro	Shoot at hen pheasant	20
Vincent A. Romeo, 1315 Sayre Ave., Camden	Kill Brant—closed season	20
Vincent A. Romeo, 1315 Sayre Ave., Camden	Kill Brant—closed season	20
Vincent A. Romeo, 1315 Sayre Ave., Camden	Kill Brant—closed season	20
Fred Y. Wittman, 29 Ramsey Rd., Middlesex	Hunt closed season	20
Steven Thack, 150 Leghorn Ave., Somerville	Poss. loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Harry Selnow, 225 Delaware Ave., Jersey City	Poss. loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Timothy W. Wanback, Berkshire Valley Rd., Oakridge	Poss. uncased weapon	100 Appeal
Robert W. Smith, Asher Rd., Vineland	Hunt deer out of season	100
Robert W. Smith, Asher Rd., Vineland	Hunt deer at night	100 Prob.
Robert W. Smith, Asher Rd., Vineland	Hunt aid of lights	20 Prob.
Alfred W. Stretch, Route 49, Cumberland	Hunt aid of lights	20
Alfred W. Stretch, Route 49, Cumberland	Poss. uncased firearm	20
Alfred W. Stretch, Route 49, Cumberland	Hunt deer closed season	100
Alfred W. Stretch, Route 49, Cumberland	Poss. illegal missile	100 Jail
Ralph W. Grubby, 1 Elm St., Freehold	Trap no license	20
Roger Cole, R.D. #1, Bridgeton	Poss. loaded firearm in car	20
Joseph DiPaola, 179 N. Grove St., E. Orange	Hunt with rifle & illeg. missile	100

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Edward Dougherty, 508 Dinah Rd., Landing	Discharge firearm across country rd.	20
Joseph A. Esposito, 21 Koclas Dr., Netcong	Discharge firearm across country rd.	20
Andrew Dougherty, 516 Dinah Rd., Landing	Discharge firearm across country rd.	20
Robert M. Horn, Mendham Dd., Morristown	Hunt no license	20
Warren S. Blyler, Fellowship Rd., Moorestown	Waterfowl after hours	20
David G. Blyler, Fellowship Rd., Moorestown	Waterfowl after hours	20
David D. Markel, 117 Colonial, Moorestown	Waterfowl after hours	20
Michael Johnson, Taunton Rd., Atco	Use illegal firearm	20
James S. Bruns, 33 North Albany Ave., Atlantic City	Hunt no license	20
Thomas Valentine, 16 Thomas St., High Bridge	Hunt before hours	25
Patrick Ferace, 64 Evergreen Ave., Bloomfield	Poss. buckshot during upland sea.	100
Michael Calzone, 465 Fourth Ave., Newark	Poss. buckshot during upland sea.	100
John Tirpok, 15 Vineland Ave., Morgan	Poss. illegal doe deer	100
Paul Sohayda, 95 Morris St., Morgan	Poss. illegal doe deer	100
Eugene R. Ofman, Main St., Windsor	Poss. loaded firearm in car	20
Carl Kohfeldt, Union St., Fieldsboro	Poss. illegal missile	100
Anthony B. Brown, Box 1090 Mason Ave., New Brunswick	Use illegal firearm	20
Glenn E. Brown, R.D. #3 Box 245A, Jackson	Hunt wild deer—winchester rifle	100 Prob.
Glenn E. Brown, R.D. #3 Box 245A, Jackson	Hunt wild deer closed season	100 Prob.
John Mitchell, Ivans Dr. Star Route, New Egypt	Poss. loaded gun in car	20 Prob.
John Mitchell, Ivans Dr. Star Route, New Egypt	Uncased weapon	100 Prob.
Danny Arlo Drake, 1611 Field Maint., McGuire AFB	Loaded gun in auto	20
Alfred MacDonald, Spring Garden Rd., Robbinsville	Gunning under influence liquor	50 Lic. Rev.
John H. Warfle, Union Rd., R.D. 2, Millville	Resist arrest	100 Prob.
John H. Warfle, Union Rd., R.D. 2, Millville	Hunt on revoked list	100 Prob.
John H. Warfle, Union Rd., R.D. 2, Millville	Hunt wild deer out of season	100 Prob.
John H. Warfle, Union Rd., R.D. 2, Millville	Uncased firearm	100 Prob.
John H. Warfle, Union Rd., R.D. 2, Millville	Hunt on Sunday	20 Prob.
John H. Warfle, Union Rd., R.D. 2, Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20 Prob.
Beneditto Cruiciani, 717 Third Terr., Vineland	Loaded gun in auto	20
Louis E. Hagelgans, Riverview Trailer Park, Millville	Hunt deer at night	100
Louis E. Hagelgans, Riverview Trailer Park, Millville	Hunt no license	20
John C. Williams, R.D. #2 Box 186, Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Shukovsky, 208 So. Fourth St., Millville	Failed to exhibit license	20
Angel Gargoff, V636 Deerfield Dr., Seabrook	Hunt no license	20
Joheph Parlavfcchio, 110 Nichols St., Newark	Poss. parts of mutilated deer	100
Nicholas J. Colella, 84½ Nichols St., Newark	Poss. parts of mutilated deer	100
Joseph Deluca, 17 Warwick St., Newark	Poss. parts of mutilated deer	100
George Tremarco, 85 Warwick St., Newark	Poss. parts of mutilated deer	100
Adolph Maison, 56 Longview Blvd., Nixon	Hunt before hours	20
Frank L. Search, School House Rd., Oak Ridge	Uncased weapon	100
James Graham, School House Rd., Oakridge	Uncased weapon	100
Charles T. Haines, 131 Palisades Rd., Elizabeth	Hunt birds, animals, closed sea.	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Anthony Panetta, 114 Ocean Ave., Jersey City	Kill doe in other than prescribed area	100
George Ammon, 340 Mountain Blvd., Watchung	Kill deer, antlers less than 3"	100
Paul Gazaway, 214 Vesler Ave., Middlesex	Kill deer, party permit other than prescribed area	100
Michael W. Lamp, R.D. #2, Englishtown	Illegal missile	100
George Smiga, 98 Waterman Ave., Rumson	Hunt waterfowl after hours	20
Donald Amatel, 211 Furman Blvd., Cliffwood	Shoot at 1 male pheas. closed sea.	20
Donald Amatel, 211 Furman Blvd., Cliffwood	Loaded gun in auto	20
James J. Collins, 57 Beech St., Somerville	Uncased weapon	100
Charles R. Cardick, 931 Rt. 202, Somerville	Uncased weapon	100
Vincent E. Fortuna, Jr., 142 Brahama Ave., Somerville	Uncased weapon	100
Frank J. Gatto, 515 French St., Hammonton	Uncased weapon	100
Lee Grande Bailey, R.D. #1 Box 215, Mayslanding	Uncased weapon	100
Richard Walker, 25 Church St., Paterson	Hunt deer before hours	100
John A. Hanson, 103 Day St., Bloomfield	Hunt no license	20
Joseph Labisi, 54 Beverly Rd., Bloomfield	Hunt no license	20
Stuart Feenstra, Margaret Dr., Pine Brook	Hunt no license	20
Henry Carter, 14 Friends Ave., Medford	Ill. poss. wild doe deer	100
Roger T. Letts, 9136 Collins Ave., Pennsauken	Poss. loaded gun in car	20
Russell Berry, High & Batemann Sts., Mauricetown	Poss. loaded gun in car	20
David J. Pettit, 332 Bethel Rd., Millville	Tag not displayed	5
David J. Pettit, 332 Bethel Rd., Millville	Hunt aid of lights	20
George Verba, Apt. 36B Airport, Millville	Shoot & injure gray squirrel w/rifle	20
Elmer Phillips, North Mill Rd., Vineland	Uncased firearm in deer area	100
Elmer Phillips, North Mill Rd., Vineland	Loaded gun in car	20
Harley V. Phillips, R.D. #1 Nabb Ave., Millville	Hunt deer aid of lights	20
Harley V. Phillips, R.D. #1 Nabb Ave., Millville	Hunt deer at night	100
Samuel H. Exel, Delsea Dr., Port Elizabeth	Hunt deer at night	100
Samuel H. Exel, Delsea Dr., Port Elizabeth	Hunt no license	20
Ralph A. Fourmier, 1248 4th St., Millville	Hunt birds illegal hours	20
Frank Morrell, Catawba Ave., Newfield	Hunt deer before hours	100
David C. Burdette, 1354 Simpson Ave., Ocean City	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Shaw, E. Maple Ave., Cedarville	Hunt deer out of season	100
Robert Shaw, E. Maple Ave., Cedarville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Charles Wilkins, R.D. #4, Freehold	Loaded gun in auto	20
Raymond Schmid, 201 Madison St., Riverside	Poss. uncased weapon	100
Thomas Tomasco, Jr., 663 Middle Rd., Hammonton	Failure to exhibit hunting license	20
Harold T. Robinson, 7 Pine St., Woodbury	Loaned hunting lic. to another	20
Lawrence Pedrick, Jr., 34 Main St., Deepwater	Failed to report deer killed	100
Wm. J. Oliver, 10 Numay Trailer Ct., Pennsgrove	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. J. Oliver, 10 Numay Trailer Ct., Pennsgrove	Hunt rabbits at night	20
Harry M. Thorn, 937 C. Pacific St., New Milford	Discard refuse on state land	20
John Cotsona, 2118 Seventh St., E. Meadow	Firearm in woods Sunday	20
Ernest C. Doke, Beverly Hills estate, Franklin	Loaded gun in auto	20
Ralph A. Santillo, 8A. Fulton St., FINDERNE	Hunt closed season	20
Frank Farence, Box 17, Great Meadows	Poss. male pheasant illegally	20
Martin Semken, Jr., Route 94, Blairstown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Robert Henderson, Center St., Port Morris	Fail tag deer after killing	100
Melbourne Ponton, Lloyd Ave., Stanhope	Poss. illegal missile	100
John Brower, R.D. #2 Box 396 A, 6th Ave., Absecon	Catch, take 5 striped bass with net	100
Wm. Lake, Jr., 330 37th South, Brigantine	Catch, take 5 striped bass with net	100

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Walter K. Anderson, 631 Eighth Ave., Absecon	Catch, take 5 striped bass net	100
George R. Brandt, 1658 E. St. George Ave., Linden	Poss. firearm missile—deer sea.	100
Peter Grimbilas, 61 Roosevelt St., Pequannock	Loaded gun in auto	20
Robert Werner, 27 Vivian Rd., Andover	Poss. ruffed grouse closed season	20
Vincent J. Tuite, 510 William St., Harrison	Poss. illegal firearm	20
Richard Appleton, 201 Kearney Ave., Kearney	Poss. illegal firearm	20
William Kingeter, 25 Patterson St., Harrison	Poss. illegal firearm	20
Darrell A. Jackson, 420 Frederick St., Somerset	Poss. illegal missile	100
Peter Lindstrom, R.D. #1 Box 204, Freehold	Poss. illegal missile	100
Leland Jean Robertson, 66 Edgemere Ave., Plainsboro	Kill deer closed season	100
Leland Jean Robertson, 66 Edgemere Ave., Plainsboro	Poss. illegal missile	20
Wm. Frank Archer, Jr., 66 Edgemere Ave., Plainsboro	Kill deer closed season	100
James Holmes, Tracey Sta. Rd., Englishtown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Walter Pendle, 10 First St., Clermont	Poss. illegal missile	100
Thomas Mitchell, 437 Maple Ave., Audubon	Poss. uncased weapon	100
Richard Wells, Branch St., Medford	Ill. poss. wild doe deer	100
Terry Laughlin, 73 Aston Martin Dr., Lindenwold	Poss. uncased weapon	100
Wm. R. Ross, 655 Girard Place, Camden	Ill. poss. wild doe deer	100
Stanley Yakimczyk, Elbow Lane, Burlington	Trap—no license	20
Edo. A. Ahlrichs, New Lisbon Rd., Pemberton	Poss. illegal missile	100
Robert Lafleur, 206 Broad St., Mt. Holly	Rabbit closed season	20
Richard H. Robbins, Box 281 Brookside Ave., West Deal	Hunt deer with rifle	100
Richard H. Robbins, Box 281 Brookside Ave., West Deal	Attempt kill deer closed season	100
Richard H. Robbins, Box 281 Brookside Ave., West Deal	Hunt on Sunday	20
Richard H. Robbins, Box 281 Brookside Ave., West Deal	Hunt aid of lights	20
Richard H. Robbins, Box 281 Brookside Ave., West Deal	Uncased weapon	100
Roger Piper, Rt. 206 Indian Mills, Vincentown	Attempt deer—closed season	100
Roger Piper, Rt. 206 Indian Mills, Vincentown	Hunt deer at night	100
John J. Gardner, Rt. 206 Indian Mills, Vincentown	Attempt deer—closed season	100
John J. Gardner, Rt. 206 Indian Mills, Vincentown	Hunt aid of lights	20
Robert Forvour, Jr., Box 207, Marne Hwy., Masonville	Poss. illegal missile	100
Robert Forvour, Jr., Box 207, Marne Hwy., Masonville	Loaded gun in auto	Jail 21 days
Robert Forvour, Jr., Box 207, Marne Hwy., Masonville	Poss. uncased weapon	Jail 21 days
Allen F. Husted, Route 38, Mt. Holly	Poss. uncased weapon	100 Jail
Allen F. Husted, Route 38, Mt. Holly	Poss. illegal missile	100 Jail
Allen F. Husted, Route 38, Mt. Holly	Hunt no license	20 Jail
Allen F. Husted, Route 38, Mt. Holly	Loaded gun in auto	20 Jail
Irving T. Wimmer, Evesham Rd., Marlton	Hunt aid of lights	20
Irving T. Wimmer, Evesham Rd., Marlton	Hunt deer closed season	100
Thomas Onorato, 16 Este Place, Bloomfield	Hunt—no license	20
James M. Bannister, Bldg. #4 1F, Mallock St., Patterson	Loaded gun in auto	20
Steve Harsanyi, 31 Franklin St., Mine Hill	Attempt take fish—3 tipups not marked	20
C. W. Thomas, 404 Cooledge Dr., Kenilworth	Poss. game bird—illegal hours	20

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