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Division of Fish and Game

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Policy On Fishing Programs

The Division of Fish and Game wants youngsters to enjoy fishing and encourages adult sponsored programs that truly stimulate interest in the sport. We feel, however, that the type of fishing "contest" that stresses the catching of the largest number of fish too often tends to encourage greed, poor sportsmanship, and waste of the basic natural resource. A lasting interest in the sport may well be discouraged rather than stimulated by a fish catching "derby" particularly in an over-stocked pond.

For these reasons, the Division will cooperate to the fullest extent possible with programs that agree to the following conditions:

1. Arrangements will be made for a Division fisheries biologist to check the pond or stream where the program will be held. He will investigate water conditions and existing fish populations. Stocking by the state will be undertaken only if he believes it is warranted and we will follow his recommendations as to the number of fish to be stocked.

2. Time should be provided prior to the main fishing period for the local conservation officer (or a Division assigned alternate) to explain briefly the basis of fishing regulations and state stocking and management policies to the youngsters.

3. Instruction should be provided in proper fishing methods. Whenever possible, this should be given by respected local sportsmen, but the Conservation officer or other Division personnel will participate where necessary. Instruction should include:

- a. Explanation of successful fishing techniques to increase enjoyment of the sport.
- b. Emphasis on sportsman-like practices and the desirability of fishing for fun rather than "meat fishing."
- c. Instruction in proper cleaning of fish. Youngsters should be urged to release any fish they do not intend to clean and eat. If it is possible to arrange for youngsters to cook and eat the fish they have caught and cleaned, it would probably enhance this aspect of the program.

If the above conditions apply to your anticipated program, we would be happy to talk further with you about promoting fishing for the youngsters of your area.

Contact: Mr. William Peterman, New Jersey Division of Fish and Game
P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625 Phone: 609:-292-2965

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In This Issue

Fishing Programs Inside Front Cover

Waters Not Stocked 3

Fair Deal for Waterfowl Hunters 6

Brief History of the Pheasant 7

Conservation Education 9

Smokeless Powder Equivalent 14

Water Pollution in Warren County 16

Cold Fish 21

“Angora” Rabbit 21

The Tulip Tree 22

Fur, Fin and Campfire 24

Council Highlights 25

Port Republic Tract 30

Violators Roundup 31

Cover—“Fisherman’s Witness”—N. W. F.

The turtle is many times the only witness handy when the angler ties into, but then loses, that big fish. Too bad that turtles cannot talk. Or is it? (This turtle on the cover is a Blanding’s Turtle, *Emys blandingii*, a rare find in New Jersey. Its shell is elongated, high, and globular, usually with many yellow spots on a black background.)

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New Jersey State Library



Waters Not Stocked

Successful fishing programs for youngsters are possible, and desirable, in waters that have not been especially stocked with fish.

By Ulysses R. Thayer

How do you teach a youngster to fish? Do you send him out on his own to become bored with frustration from using wrong techniques in a fishless body of water? Or do you enter him in a "derby" held on an over-stocked pond, with prizes awarded to whoever catches the most fish, no matter how he catches them or what he does with them? Or is there a better way than either of these?

For Fathers

There is, if you are a father who has the time to spend taking his son fishing—and there are few better ways to spend your time. Still, there are boys—girls too—whose fathers really do not have the time or the know-how to enjoy this rich experience. And your boy may want the pleasure of companions his own age.

A Program

Perhaps the answer lies in a fishing program of the kind encouraged by the Division of Fish

and Game. A group of parents working with the Lebanon Recreation Commission have conducted such a program for several years. A vicarious visit to last year's program will show you the way it works.

You arrive at the school parking lot at 8:30 on a Saturday morning. About 20 youngsters and a number of parents have already gathered. The number soon grows to 30, and the children split into two age groups, 5-9 and 10-13, as their names are called off.

How's and Why's

This is not the beginning of the program. Last week the youngsters met with several sportsman-fathers and the county conservation officer. Some of the "how's" of fish conservation and the "why's" of angling laws were explained in terms they could understand.

"Never waste fish" is a cardinal principle emphasized with the

← *To teach youngsters to fish properly, planned programs are essential*

. . . Waters Not Stocked

youngsters. They are urged not to keep any fish they do not plan to use. Those who had participated in the previous year's program recalled throwing back a sizable percentage of the catch. A different pond was being used for this year's program, and different instructions were, therefore, given.

An over-population of sunfish was present in the pond, and the owners were most interested in having them fished out. This was explained to the youngsters as the reason for keeping all sunfish caught, providing an illustration of fisheries management. With regard to bass, the size minimum was explained, and they were told to release any undersize bass as well as any legal bass they did not plan to eat.

To the Pond

Now the big day has arrived and the youngsters are eager to get started. The few minutes wait for late comers seems an eternity to the restless early birds, but good order is maintained and all are soon loaded into cars and on the way to the pond. Upon arrival, a few basic instructions are repeated. The youngsters file down to the pond and find spots along the bank.

The Fishing

Hardly has the whistle blown, when you see evidence that the pond is indeed loaded with sunfish. Some of the young anglers are

pulling in fish as fast as they get their lines in the water. Fathers and leaders are kept busy giving advice and assistance. The function of the reel is patiently demonstrated, for about half the youngsters attempt to land their catch by backing up instead of winding in.

As the initial flurry calms down, the leaders' attention turns to the more timid and less fortunate fishermen. They are encouraged and instructed, and before the morning is over you see few who have not had some luck.

Some Bass

One thirteen-year-old veteran of several fishing programs and pond expeditions is scornful of the sunfish, and rigs his line for bass. The largemouths prove more elusive, but he pulls in a couple of "keepers" and a few throwbacks. He also supplies sunnies to a few of the younger set who are initially shut out.

Another youngster hooks a good-sized bass but his line breaks in the battle to bring it in. Unfortunately, he was fishing with inferior equipment, one of the main bugaboos of young fishermen. One of the best things you can do for your boy is to make sure he is not fancily but properly fitted out.

The Catch

Each fish caught is brought to one of the leaders who is in charge of measuring. Prizes are to be awarded for the first fish and the largest fish caught by a boy and



The local conservation officer should be given an opportunity to work with the boys on the program

a girl in each age group. Presently the entire catch is gathered in and the entire crew rounded up. Getting the youngsters together is easier than it sounds, for there is cold soda—barely enough to go around.

The Results

The prizes are awarded and the prize catches displayed. One of the leaders demonstrates how to clean a fish and a couple of the older youngsters try it. Those who

caught more fish than they can eat are persuaded to give some to the less fortunate.

In all, the group caught 178 sunfish and 2 bass from a lake that was not stocked. Nearly all enjoyed the fun of catching fish, while eliminating competition for the bass. More important, they gained the desire and the knowledge so they could continue to enjoy the recreational pastime of fishing. #

Support Urgently Needed for . . .

A Fair Deal For Waterfowl Hunters

in New Jersey

By Lawrence M. Quigley,
Monmouth County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs

THE NEW JERSEY Legislature is currently considering Assembly Bill 133 to authorize waterfowl hunting on Sunday in tidal areas. Last year this bill was overwhelmingly approved by the Assembly but died in the Senate. This same fate will await this year's bill unless it receives a high level of support from all sportsmen. Opposition by anti-hunting groups is formidable, and in the past these groups have demonstrated astonishing ability to make their views known to the legislators.

As most hunters know, the U.S. Department of the Interior has the basic responsibility for the preservation and perpetuation of the wild waterfowl resources. This is established through a series of treaties with other nations and acts of Congress. In exercising this responsibility, the Department offers hunting seasons to the individual states on a consecutive day basis, as warranted by biological research. Within the federal management framework states may regulate waterfowl hunting, but no action by a state can broaden the federal options or regulations.

If a state like New Jersey is subject to state "blue laws" which prohibit Sunday hunting these days are lost and cannot be recouped by adding additional days at the end of the season. The duck hunters of this state, therefore, lose 15 percent of the season offered by the Department of the Interior. From a practical standpoint, those hunters who work Monday through Friday lose 50 percent of their season.

One might ask whether the total duck harvest would be increased if this bill became law. The answer is no. Federal authorities, in keeping with their basic responsibility, indicate that they would take into consideration this added potential in establishing seasons and bag limits. Currently 31 of the 50 states allow Sunday hunting—a situation which provides the greatest opportunity for recreational hunting to the greatest number of sportsmen.

It seems grossly unfair that only one segment of our population is legally prohibited from recreational pursuits on Sunday. Sailing,

fishing, golf—all other recreational activities are allowed on Sunday. By what twisted logic can the prohibition of only one activity be justified? Even more illogical is the legal authorization of Sunday hunting on commercial preserves. We seem to say that Sunday hunting is no longer “evil” if we pay to enjoy it.

The New Jersey Fish and Game Council and the Division of Fish and Game recognize the inequity of the present law as it applies to waterfowl hunting and actively support Assembly Bill 133. Unfortunately, neither equity, justice, nor the support of these groups will assure passage of this bill. One has only to reflect upon the fate of the mourning dove bill of two years ago to accept this fact. If we are to hunt waterfowl on Sunday we will all have to write or call our Assemblymen and State Senators expressing our views. Our opposition is already busy! #

A Brief History of the Pheasant

The English ring-necked pheasant, which is a familiar bird in this country having been introduced into pheasantries and preserves, is a hybrid between the ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) imported from China about a century ago, and *Phasianus colchicus* which is supposed to have been brought to Great Britain by the Romans but may have been native. This pheasant is found throughout southern Europe and was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.

These birds breed freely in a semi-domesticated state. The pheasant will interbreed with the common fowl and Guinea fowl. The hybrid produced by the union of a cock pheasant with a common chicken hen is called a “Pero.” The female pheasant, when old, may sometimes assume the feathers and general appearance of the male.

The English ring-necked pheasant is a famous game bird in both England and the United States. Great numbers are reared and fed artificially and liberated in selected coverts. Under proper conditions the birds multiply greatly in their natural state.

The first successful introduction of pheasants into the United States was in 1881 by Honorable O. N. Denny, then Consul-General at Shanghai, China. He imported and liberated in the Willamette Valley in Oregon 22 cocks and 20 hens. In 1892 an open season of ten weeks was declared. It was reported that a kill of 50,000 birds was recorded. Since this time, experimental liberations have been made all over the United States; some have been very successful, others have failed. #



The School of Conservation is the state outdoor education center

Conservation Education

for students of high
and elementary schools

By Edgerton Grant,
Public Relations Unit

How can youngsters in New Jersey high and elementary schools be made aware of the vital importance of our natural resources? This is the profound question facing conservationists, particularly those responsible in the area of conservation education.

Personnel

Orientation of future teachers is an approach that was described in a recent *New Jersey Outdoors* article. The Department of Conservation and Economic Development regularly supplies resource personnel to the State School of Conservation for this program, co-sponsored by the Department of Education. With just six State Teachers Colleges, it is possible to organize a program that reaches virtually every student.

Serving the hundreds of high and elementary schools is a far more challenging task with the

Conservation Department's limited personnel. Yet it is a task which the Department cannot afford to ignore, and resource personnel are supplied for many school groups each year.

Methods

Educational methods are varied for students of different ages. With elementary school youngsters, for instance, there is greater use of animals and plants to illustrate points and less straight discussion of fundamentals. By showing youngsters various animals and presenting thumbnail sketches of each, it is possible to get into hunting, wildlife management, and other aspects of general conservation.

Understanding

Another variable is the background of the youngsters. Many of the classes are from metropolitan areas, and for some students

. . . Conservation Education

an outdoor education camp is their first real contact with nature. Bill Peterman, Information and Education Supervisor of the Division of Fish and Game, recalls one sixth grader for whom a camp session gave new understanding of a point of American history. Until the boy had gone with his class into a naturally wooded area, he had

a group such as a science class or an entire grade spend a week at Stokes contact the school on a first come-first served basis.

The number of these groups is growing. This past year it was still possible to accommodate all applicants, but not all got the dates they preferred. Spring is the most popular season, but more and more programs are being held in the fall, and the schedule is gradually



The wildlife representative points out aspects of wildlife management and conservation to the students. A beaver cutting proves to be interesting

never understood why Paul Revere had to follow roads rather than galloping straight through the woods on his famous ride.

Programs

The School of Conservation in Stokes State Forest is again the site of many of the programs. There are facilities there to house and feed a school group on the opposite shore of Lake Wapalanne from the area used by the colleges. School officials interested in having

extending into the winter. The increased demands tend to come from schools in the same district as those that have utilized the camp. Apparently schools have achieved favorable results and spread the word, so that nearby schools get on the bandwagon.

School Camps

Some school systems have invested in their own outdoor education facilities. For example, the Irvington school system has a camp

in Hunterdon County, that is used through much of the spring and fall, by elementary school groups during the week and high school classes on weekends. Conservation

cation programs. Construction and manning of the conservation areas at the 1964 National Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, was a major effort in which



The forester explains phases of silviculture and timber utilization. Here he has bored a tree to determine its age and growth rate

Department personnel conduct teacher workshops and periodically visit classes. As part of the program, students at this camp have participated in projects to improve wildlife habitat in the area.

Other Facilities

Many schools also utilize other campsites throughout the state. Various summer camps, such as those run by the Y.M.C.A., are happy to have their facilities used during the off season. The Department of Conservation and Economic Development often furnishes advisory personnel, visual aids, and information.

Cooperation

Other youth organizations, such as Boy Scouts, frequently call upon the Department for assistance with jamborees and other outdoor edu-

Department personnel participated, together with other Federal and state conservation agencies.

School libraries, classes, and youth agencies frequently subscribe to *New Jersey Outdoors*. The magazine staff is seeking to make it increasingly useful to such groups. Of course, a youngster's own subscription is an even better stimulus in arousing interest in the outdoors.

Presentation

Professional personnel furnished by the Department for the School of Conservation at Stokes are usually the same for schools as for the college groups. The basic facts presented by the forester, the forest fire warden, the geologist, and the wildlife manager are the same as outlined in the earlier article,

. . . Conservation Education

for the natural resources and their inter-relation do not vary. The method of presentation changes as noted above, according to the age and background of the students. Frequently a fisheries biologist is added to the roster, and a description of his lively presentation may furnish an illustration of the teaching technique.

With a Class

After a brief explanation of the relationship of fish and their aquatic environment, and the roles of management and protection through laws and pollution control

seed sunfish are the only fish taken, and the biologist points out the limiting characteristics of this water.

The Stream

The group then journeys to another uphill stretch of stream feeding the lake. Here the temperature is 54 degrees, and another water sample is taken. Keen-eyed students spot a trout lurking in the pool, and different insects are noted including stone flies and may flies.

The Lake

The lake itself has a surface water temperature of 68 degrees, but is much deeper than the area below the dam. Netting produces



The forest fire warden demonstrates fire fighting techniques and equipment. The student is practicing how to use an Indian back tank and pump

of the resource, the students follow the biologist to a stretch of stream below the dam at Lake Wapalanne. A sample of the water is taken and set aside, and the temperature is measured. On a typical day late last spring it was 67 degrees. Various insects and larvae are pointed out, and a section of water is netted. Suckers and small pumpkin-

some young largemouth bass as well as pumpkinseeds, and the biologist notes the element of competition between species.

Results

The last stop is at the biologist's car where he has a kit with chemicals to determine the amount of dissolved oxygen in the three water



The fisheries biologist discusses the value of fish and fishing

samples. The changing colors of the samples during the addition of chemicals is fascinating in itself, and the results confirm the differences in the three waters. The upstream brook has 9.8 parts per million of dissolved oxygen, the lake 9.2, and the downstream area 8.6.

The biologist points out a little more about the changes in environment caused by the impoundment of the lake and concludes with a few thoughts on the values of fishing in learning patience and furnishing contact with the outdoors.

Through such programs, students gain new appreciation of natural resources which they had hitherto taken for granted. They come to understand their daily dependence on these resources and the relationships between them. It is hoped and believed that, through conservation education, students will develop proper attitudes toward their environment so that they will grow into a generation with the understanding and knowledge that conservation is truly a way of life and a necessity in order that life exist. #

The Fish and Game Council and the Division of Fish and Game note with regret the passing of Council member Lillian B. Godown who passed away on February 21, 1966. Mrs. Godown was a sportsmen's representative on the Council since 1963.

What Does

Smokeless Powder Equivalent

Mean Now?

By Ted McCawley

Look on the end flap of a box of shotgun shells and you'll find a series of letters and numbers which are used to describe the load inside. The meaning of most of these symbols is obvious to experienced shooters—or so it would seem anyway. For example, a box of new "SP" shotgun shells might be marked "SP12-6 3-3/4—1-1/4-6." The "SP12-6" means 12 gauge "SP" shells with number 6 shot; "3-3/4—1-1/4-6" means that the shells are

loaded with powder equivalent to 3-3/4 drams and 1-1/4 ounces of number 6 shot. "Simple enough," you say, but is it? What does powder equivalent to 3-3/4 drams really mean?

Black Powder

In the old days of black powder in shotguns the strength of a load was defined more by the amount of powder used than by the generally inaccurately known velocity



The series of letters and numbers on the end flap of a box of shotgun shells, as well as the figures on the shell case or top wad, describe the load in the shell

of the shot charge. This led to the designation of loads by powder charge weight. The avoirdupois dram was a unit of convenient size, being 1/16 of an ounce. Hence loads were defined by the number of drams of black powder which they contained and were called 3-dram, 4-dram, etc., loads.

Bulk

Of course the old timers couldn't carry a scale around with them for loading so a scoop of the correct volume to give a known weight of powder was needed. This also was tied in with the fact that the earliest smokeless powders were supposed to be made to load on a basis of equal bulk or volume with black powder; in other words, a shell loaded with a 3-dram black powder scoopful of smokeless powder would give the same ballistics as a similar shell loaded with the same scoopful of black powder.

Strength

A standard 3-dram charge cup was developed by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company which held

3 drams (82 grains) of black powder. This cup was 1.125 inches long by 0.625 inches in diameter. As smokeless powders developed beyond the stage mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they no longer even approximated a "bulk for bulk" performance with black powder. However, the old designations for the "strength" of a load persisted.

Convenient

Shooters had a good idea of just how heavy a 3-dram load was, so that it became customary to load smokeless powder to give ballistics equivalent to those of the black powder load being duplicated. Hence the smokeless powder load was designated as a "3-dram equivalent" load.

This designation is an interesting carry-over from the early days of the shotgun and, of course, bears very little relation to the original loads. However, it is a convenient shorthand familiar to most shooters and is useful as long as the background and limitations of the expression are understood.

Seagull Sagacity

"Some years ago, I thought I had a beat on a natural history 'first,'" says Joe Linduska of Remington Arms Company, Inc. "For several hours I sat along a concrete roadway on the coast and watched gulls feeding on oysters. How did they open 'em? They carried 'em aloft in their beak, then dropped 'em on the concrete.

"Since then, I've learned that, far from being a local population of eggheads, gulls everywhere have doped the problem out, sometimes to the dismay of motorists. Because where a hard surface is lacking, they'll use car-tops. Very messy, but you have to admire their ingenuity and initiative.

"Elsewhere, these birds gang up around public piers where they panhandle popcorn and hotdog buns. During tourist season, their squawking and aerial gymnastics pay off. They grow fat and sleek. But come winter with the dole shut off, they huddle on pilings and grow poor and wretched. Then they want for both food and sympathy." #

*the Warren County Grand Jury
made an inquiry into and
offers recommendations re*

‘Water Pollution’ in Warren County

Superior Court of New Jersey
Warren County Law Division

Presentment No. P-1 M-65

May Stated Session, 1965 Term

In the Matter of An Inquiry Into the
Pollution of the Streams of Warren County

To: The Honorable Alexander P. Waugh, Assignment Judge,
Superior Court of New Jersey, Warren County.

The Warren County Grand Jury, May Stated Session, 1965 Term,
respectfully submits and presents the following:

Introduction

During the course of our Stated Session, this Grand Jury was called upon to hear many complaints of individuals and from members of the Warren County Anti-Pollution League, that the streams of Warren County were being polluted. The following allegations were made:

- (1) There are severe pollution conditions in various locations in Warren County.
- (2) Many of these conditions have existed for years.
- (3) Little has been done to correct these conditions.
- (4) The conditions have been steadily growing worse.
- (5) The laws governing this subject have not been adequately enforced.
- (6) Persons who have attempted to bring these matters to the attention of the proper authorities have been subjected to abuse because of their activities.

In view of the number of cases involved, this Grand Jury initiated an inquiry into the subject, in order to ascertain what conditions existed

and what could be done toward eliminating and curtailing such pollution. The Grand Jury finds that the allegations are well founded.

The water pollution problem in the Northeastern United States has been greatly accentuated by the severe droughts suffered for the past several years. For first-hand knowledge of the situation we made personal visits to sites of pollution and as a result thereof, coupled with both lay and expert testimony on the subject, we have found that:

- (A) The alleviation of pollution of our streams is necessary for the health and welfare of our citizens.
- (B) The increase in the number of industries and population has increased pollution.
- (C) There has been inadequate regional, county, and local planning in regard to the disposal of sewage.
- (D) Some local governmental bodies have been reluctant to construct adequate systems for the treatment of sewage because of the expense involved.
- (E) While New Jersey's laws in regard to the control of pollution of waters by the State Department of Health appear to be adequate, the enforcement of these laws has tended to lack vigor because of the philosophy that a business should not be closed even when it is polluting our waters.
- (F) There was sufficient evidence presented to this Grand Jury that the laws controlling pollution were not vigorously enforced because of the philosophy that it is more important for a business to employ people in the area even though it may constitute a menace to the health of the people in said area.
- (G) An extended period of time usually elapses between the time a complaint is made to the State Department of Health and the time actual legal action is commenced against an uncooperative polluter.
- (H) This Grand Jury has found, based on a report of the Fish and Game Commission dated September 22, 1965, that the Borough of Washington through its municipal sewer plant and the Northern Dyeing Company, by depositing effluent into the Shabbecong and Pohatcong Creeks, polluted these streams to such an extent it has had a most detrimental effect on fish life and is offensive to persons living in the immediate vicinity.
- (I) Specifically we have found that the Borough of Washington has not done everything it could have done nor has it acted expeditiously to rectify some discrepancies in its sewage plant and system.
- (J) We are not singling out the Borough of Washington or the

. . . Water Pollution

Northern Dyeing Company because we think that they have been more derelict in their duties than others, but only because a number of witnesses have made specific complaints to us in regard to this particular area and because the conditions in the Borough of Washington illustrate those that are prevalent in other areas of the County.

- (K) This Grand Jury has further found that pressure has been exerted upon individuals who have complained about stream pollution.
- (L) Some municipalities have not fully cooperated in endeavoring to work with neighboring municipalities to set up watershed or regional sewage systems.
- (M) Officials of State Departments which have the responsibility of enforcing pollution laws have testified that present enforcement procedures are limited by insufficient funds and trained personnel. We make no finding that this is the cause of inadequate enforcement but direct the State Legislature's attention to this problem for further investigation.

Conclusions

Existing legislation for the control of pollution is not adequately enforced at the local, county, and state levels and we set forth some guidelines by which a program for alleviating water pollution may be improved:

1. We strongly recommend that uncooperative polluters be more expeditiously prosecuted and that complaints be referred by the Department of Health to the Attorney General's Office with less delay than in the past.
2. That the State Department of Health and the County Board of Freeholders initiate planning on a regional, county or local basis for the disposal of sewage throughout the County.
3. Local governmental bodies should take prompt action to construct adequate sewage treatment system.
4. While we do not believe that fines are a solution to the problem, we have found that in some instances industries evidently consider it more economical to pay a fine than to remedy pollution of stream and request the Legislature to review whether an increase in penalties is justified.
5. Water pollution laws should be vigorously enforced and businesses and municipalities which have not been complying with same should be given a definite period of time within which

to comply with the law or face an injunctive order to cease and desist in the Courts.

6. The Borough of Washington should take immediate action to cease polluting the Shabbecong and Pohatcong Creeks and remedy the condition which it creates along with the Northern Dyeing Company in the Mill Pond in Washington Township, New Jersey.
7. The Northern Dyeing Company should cease polluting the Pohatcong Creek and take immediate measures to terminate the condition created by it and the municipal sewage plant of the Borough of Washington in the Mill Pond in Washington Township.
8. We condemn officials of municipalities who have failed to treat their sewage without considering the consequences thereof to their neighbors and remind them that the treatment of its own sewage is a function of each municipality.
9. We consider reprehensible the action of persons who have attempted to exert private or public pressure upon individuals who have complained about lax enforcement of stream pollution laws.
10. We urge citizens of each municipality to assume both the moral and financial responsibility for the burden of treating its own municipal sewage.
11. We recommend that before new industries are permitted in any area of the County, that a prior local study be made of the disposal of sewage and waste from such an industry.
12. We urge that before drainage operations by any governmental body are instituted in the County, that there be a prior study with the municipalities involved as to any harmful effects that would result therefrom in regard to water pollution.
13. We strongly recommend that each municipality provide for the removal of septic tanks and individual disposal systems as quickly as practicable within such municipality.
14. We recommend that both the county and local planning boards make studies as to the possibility of regional watersheds or inter-municipal sewage disposal plants.
15. We urge up-stream storage of water in all stream basins to alleviate pollution in periods of drought.
16. Due to the greater importance which water is assuming in our daily lives and the growing realization that the supply of water is limited, we urge that both the state, county, and local governments do everything possible to encourage the

. . . Water Pollution

interest of the general public in the prevention of stream pollution.

17. We strongly urge that the local boards of health become active and effective enforcers of the local health ordinances and state laws preventing water pollution and that problems of pollution which should be solved at a local level should not be forwarded to the State Department of Health for action thereon.
18. It is our opinion that the Department of Health and the Division of Fish and Game should coordinate their efforts and activities in preventing the pollution of water.
19. We commend those persons who have devoted their time and effort in bringing the foregoing matters to our attention and to those of the authorities involved in this problem.

It is our considered opinion that these recommendations will help to eliminate the pollution of our streams; that it will promote the general health and welfare of our citizens and that a stricter and more expeditious enforcement of the Ordinances and Statutes will promote a greater degree of confidence in the pollution program and better compliance with the regulations thereof.

We recommend that copies of this Presentment as a serious delineation of the feelings of the responsible citizens of Warren County be sent to:

- The Governor of the State of New Jersey;
- The New Jersey Senate and Assembly;
- The Members of the Warren County Board of Freeholders;
- The Clerks of the 23 Municipalities in Warren County;
- The Commissioner of Conservation & Economic Development;
- Division of Fish and Game, of the Department of Conservation & Economic Development;
- The Warren County Planning Board;
- The various Planning Boards of the municipalities in Warren County;
- The Warren County Economic Commission;
- The Prosecutors of the 21 Counties in the State of New Jersey;
- The Administrative Director of the Courts; and
- The Press.

For the May Stated Session, 1965 Term Grand Jury of Warren County.



—Official Photograph U. S. Navy

Cold Fish—It was a cold day last January when 2,000 rainbow trout fingerlings were stocked in Rainbow Pond on the U. S. Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, by Commander William H. Westray and Monty Stuckey of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The trout were expected to be larger—and warmer—for the trout season. The Naval Air Station cooperates with the Division of Fish and Game in fish and game management on the 7,000-acre installation which includes a large conservation area as well as other fishing sites. Properly licensed sportsmen are admitted to the area on a first-come basis in numbers commensurate with facilities.



"Angora" Rabbit—This cottontail rabbit is abnormal in that its underfur is far longer than normal, giving it an "angora" look. Apparently this condition does occur now and then since two such rabbits have been observed by Division wildlife personnel in recent years. The cause of the unusual growth of the underfur is found to be excessive stimulation of the hair follicles. The reasons for the stimulation may be genetic.

—Pete McLain and Bob Mangold

The Tuliptree

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

The tuliptree has several names. It is sometimes called yellow poplar, whitewood or white poplar. It probably received its name because its flowers look like those of an ordinary garden tulip.

There is only one species of tuliptree on the North American Continent. The only other species in the world is in China. The Chinese and American species look very much alike. Look for tuliptrees in fertile, moist valleys. They like good soil.

RANGE: It grows in all states east of the Mississippi River except Maine, New Hampshire and Wisconsin. To the south it extends into Northern Florida. West of the Mississippi it grows in parts of Louisiana, Oklahoma and Missouri.

LEAVES: It is the only tree in the woods having a leaf of the shape in the drawing. Identification is easy. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches long. They are a smooth shiny-green on the upper side and a pale green underneath. They grow alternately along the twig. (See Figure E.)

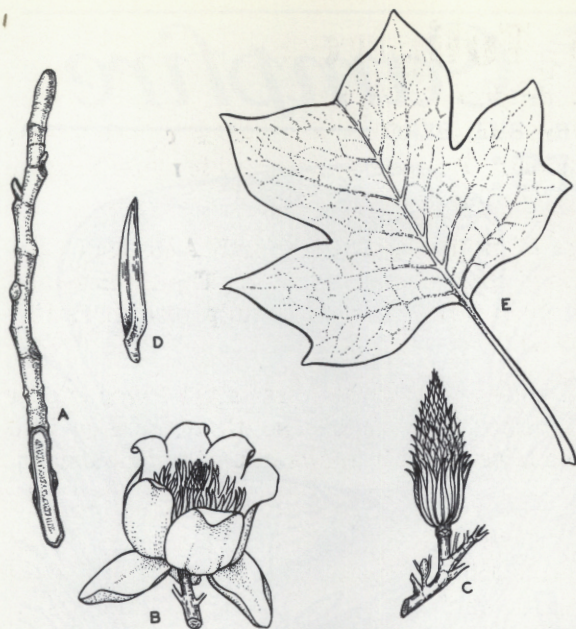
TWIGS: Reddish, becoming brownish. Older twigs turn gray. The twigs are waxy, smooth and shiny. The buds are flat, dark red and appear to set on a short stalk. The leaf scars are large and have 10 or more bundle scars. (See Figure A.)

FLOWERS: Greenish yellow tulip-shaped flowers, blooming in May or June in New Jersey. The flowers are 1½ to 2 inches in length. (See Figure B.)

Fruit: In September or October the tulip-shaped flowers are replaced by light brown cones, 2 to 3 inches long, made up of individual winged seeds. The cones resemble little dry pineapples, and when the cones ripen they open, allowing the seed to come out. The cones in winter look like tiny candles pointing skyward. Each ripened seed is attached to a wing-like structure easily carried by the wind. Squirrels and other small animals like the seeds for food. Several species of birds feed on the winged fruits; one of them is the bob-white. (See Figures C and D.)

USES: Tuliptrees grow tall and straight. Two to three feet in diameter is common and 100 feet in height is often attained. There have been reports of trees which have reached nearly 200 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter.

The wood is used for many purposes, and because the tree grows to a great size so fast, it is prized by lumbermen. Two of its main uses



Tulip Tree

- A. Twig
- B. Flower
- C. Fruit
- D. Seed
- E. Leaf

are for lumber and veneer. In some parts of the country it is used for pulpwood and firewood. The wood is soft, easy to cut and saw. Carpenters like to work with it.

When the tree is sawed into lumber, it is used mostly for furniture, boxes, crates, interior finish, siding and cabinets. Many of our fruit and vegetable baskets are made from wood of the tuliptree. In Virginia and Pennsylvania the Indians made dugout canoes from this soft, light, easily worked wood.

The tuliptree is one which should be encouraged in the farm woodlot. It is a very fast grower and it is seldom affected by insects or diseases.

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

Prestige Angler

According to an Associated Press dispatch from London (*The Washington Star*, August 4), Her Majesty Elizabeth Angela Marguerite—Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, and the "Queen Mum" to millions of Britons—was 65 last August 4, and busy as a beaver in her native Scotland with no thought of fading away.

"What's she doing on her birthday?" said a close friend in response to a question. "Why, she'll probably go fishing."

"Fishing?"

"Yes, salmon fishing. There are few things she likes better and few people who are better at it."

The widow of King George VI spent her birthday vacationing at her castle of Mey on the wild and windy northern tip of Scotland—probably fishing.

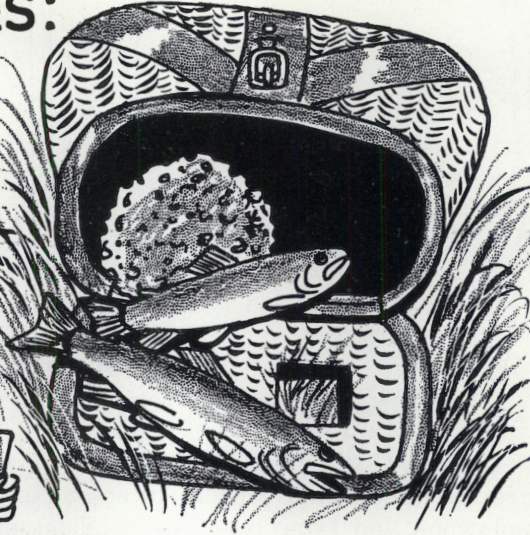
#

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By BILL BERO

ANGLERS' ANGLES:

A WET SPONGE PUT IN
A CREEL WILL KEEP
THE FISH FRESHER.



TROUT FISHING IN A STREAM
WAIST-HIGH? TAKE A WALK-
ING STICK WITH YOU AND
TEST AHEAD BEFORE YOU
DROP OFF INTO A DEEP
HOLE.

WHEN TROUT FISHING
AND UNDECIDED WHAT
THEY'RE BITING ON, OPEN
UP YOUR FIRST TROUT AND
CHECK WHAT THEY'RE FEEDING
ON.



While the U. S. population increased more than 50 percent from 1930 to 1962, the number of homicides by firearms decreased about 30 percent.

Council Highlights

February Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on February 8. In addition to the Council members and Division staff present the following persons attended the open session: Bill Backus, Roy Williams, Edmond Shuler, Elmer Mayberry, and Ralph McNeel, former Fish and Game Councilman.

Doe Season Request

Letters were read from Mrs. Robert McKean Thomas, Mendham, and Mrs. Wellington Hay, Mendham, recommending that the Council give consideration to allowing the killing of doe deer in that area as a means of reducing the herd and controlling the depredations caused by the large population of deer in that vicinity. The letters were referred to the Deer Committee for consideration.

Councilman McCloskey pointed out that the problem is aggravated by the large number of properties closed to hunting in the area, including parks, colleges, and private estates, which are a haven for the deer. To reduce the population of these animals would require that the owners of these properties be requested to permit at least limited public hunting as a means of controlling the size of the heard and alleviating the damage situation.

Warren Pollution Findings

A letter of January 12 from Robert E. Frederick, Prosecutor of Warren County, was read to the Council. In this letter Mr. Frederick gave approval to the publishing in *New Jersey Outdoors* of Presentment P-1 M 65 *Pollution of Streams*, which dealt with the findings of the Warren County Grand Jury concerning pollution in Warren County streams. This was in response to a request from the Council following the December 1965 meeting.

Wapalanne Fishing

A letter was read from Joseph Mikulka regarding the use of small poppers with barbless hooks in fishing for bass in Lake Wapalanne. It was referred to the Freshwater Fisheries Committee for consideration.

License Suggestion

A letter of January 7, 1966, from Neal Munch, Corresponding Secretary of the Ocean County Fish and Game Protective Association, was read to the Council. Mr. Munch advised that at their last meeting

. . . Council Highlights

it was suggested that there be affixed to the regular hunting license a small removable slip which can be kept in the wallet and could be shown to a Conservation Officer if the license were lost.

The letter was referred to the Administration and Finance Committee. Director MacNamara is to determine just what cost and other factors would be involved.

Raccoon Pelts

Councilman Space reported that he recently had the opportunity to inspect several hundred raccoon pelts. He was disturbed to learn that the pelts from New Jersey brought a considerably lower price than those from other states because, under New Jersey laws, it is necessary that raccoon be shot with a shotgun, resulting in many holes in the pelt and making them less desirable. He suggested that consideration might be given to changing this law.

Commercial Fisheries Dinner

Councilman Richardson extended an invitation for Commissioner Roe and members of the Council and their wives to attend the dinner of the Commercial Fishermen's Association which was to be held on Saturday, March 15, at Keansburg. Formal invitations were to be sent to each one giving full details of the time and place.

Successful Prosecution

Councilman Alampi commented on the excellent performance of Deputy Attorney General Remo Croce in the prosecution of a case in Salem County which resulted in fines of \$600 being levied against the defendants. By motion, he proposed that a letter of appreciation and commendation be sent to Mr. Croce, with a copy to the Attorney General. The motion was seconded by Councilman McCloskey and passed.

Rabbit Trapping

Councilman Alampi reported that, as of February 7, a total of 115 rabbits had been trapped, tagged, and liberated on the public shooting grounds under the rabbit trapping project recently initiated on lands closed to hunting in Cumberland County. He suggested that this project receive publicity in *New Jersey Outdoors*.

Fish Distribution Aid

Sportsmen in Sussex County have expressed an interest in assisting in the pre-season distribution of fish. Participation by volunteers has been restricted in the past due to the state's liability, should an accident

occur. Director MacNamara is to contact the Attorney General for a current ruling on this matter and request information on what steps can be taken to make it possible for the Division to avail itself of this volunteer assistance from interested sportsmen.

New Conservation Officer

Chief Coffin reported that a new conservation officer, Walter Mabey, had been assigned to Gloucester County and started work on Jan. 7, 1966.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that frozen ponds covered with a layer of snow made trout rearing difficult, but production was progressing nicely and, with the fish received from federal and other sources, the spring distribution should equal last year's. Three thousand Donaldson rainbow trout have been placed in Spruce Run Creek. These are part of a shipment of 15,000 received from federal hatcheries, the balance having been placed in pools at the hatchery.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that dragging activities along the coast had recently increased. Large catches of whiting were reported until the price dropped. Reports were received of draggers operating between the two- and four-mile limit from Little Egg Inlet to Atlantic City and the patrol boat *Anne E* was brought down from Bay Head to maintain all-night patrol. A radio installed on the *Anne E* now provides communication with land-based conservation officers. No problems with striped bass netting had been encountered in inland waters and no large concentration of bass had been present in the bays.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that personnel were in the process of banding waterfowl. To date, 750 birds in the Cape May County area, 350 in the Barengat Bay area, and 200 in the Sandy Hook area, had been banded. In accordance with a request from the federal government, efforts were continued to band as many black ducks as possible. Banding operations were to begin in the Delaware Bay area as soon as the weather broke.

Plans were in readiness to receive grain from the federal government for emergency feeding of waterfowl if storm conditions did not moderate. Mr. Alpaugh displayed charts and explained the system followed in measuring weights of waterfowl trapped to determine

... Council Highlights

when it is necessary to begin a winter feeding program. When the birds lose two-fifth of their body weight it is deemed necessary to begin a feeding program. At the time indications were that the birds were still in condition to survive.

Aerial Censuses

Results of an aerial census conducted in cooperation with facilities of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station indicated that approximately 15,600 brant were present in New Jersey at the time. It is believed that about 150,000 brant normally winter in New Jersey and indications were that many of these birds had moved down to Back Bay, Virginia, at the time.

Personnel flying by helicopter were conducting a deer census. Many deer had been observed moving and feeding.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Acting Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that weather conditions curtailed operation at schools and would be re-scheduled. Exhibits had been prepared for a Camper-sportsmen Show at Pennsauken in February and a similar show at Cherry Hill in March. The themes dealt with shad fishing in the Delaware River.

Legislation

Following a short recess, the meeting reconvened and the Council discussed Senate Bill 47 which would set up a separate Division of Parks, Forests, and Recreation within the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and called attention to Assembly Bill 314 which would provide free fishing licenses to persons 65 years of age and older. Chairman Hart stated that, if at any time it became necessary to call a special meeting to act on legislation, he would do so.

Fisheries Committee

Councilman Marron advised that as a result of the recent meeting of the Freshwater Fisheries Committee, which he chairmanned in the absence of Councilman McCloskey, two items needed explanation and action: first, no trout stocking in Round Valley Reservoir, and, second, stocking of trout under 8 inches.

Round Valley Reservoir:

With regard to the first item, trout stocking in Round Valley Reservoir, Director MacNamara explained that the fisheries biologists advised against stocking Round Valley Reservoir this year because

the impoundment has only recently been flooded and decaying vegetation present on the bottom creates water conditions unsuitable for fish. It will be stocked in subsequent years, however.

Trout under 8 inches:

Concerning the second item, trout under 8 inches, Mr. Marron explained that fish are sorted to 8 inches. However, it is estimated that 300 to 500 trout per day are killed by the sorters. To save the trout, as well as manpower in handling the fish, it would be in our best interest to allow the stocking of trout that have been sorted to 8 inches in size. Chairman Hart noted that trout under 8 inches in size received from the federal government have been stocked.

Councilman Marron proposed a motion approving of the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee that no trout be stocked in Round Valley Reservoir at this time and that the stocking of trout from the State Fish Hatchery be held as close to the 8-inch size as possible. Motion was seconded by Councilman McCloskey and passed.

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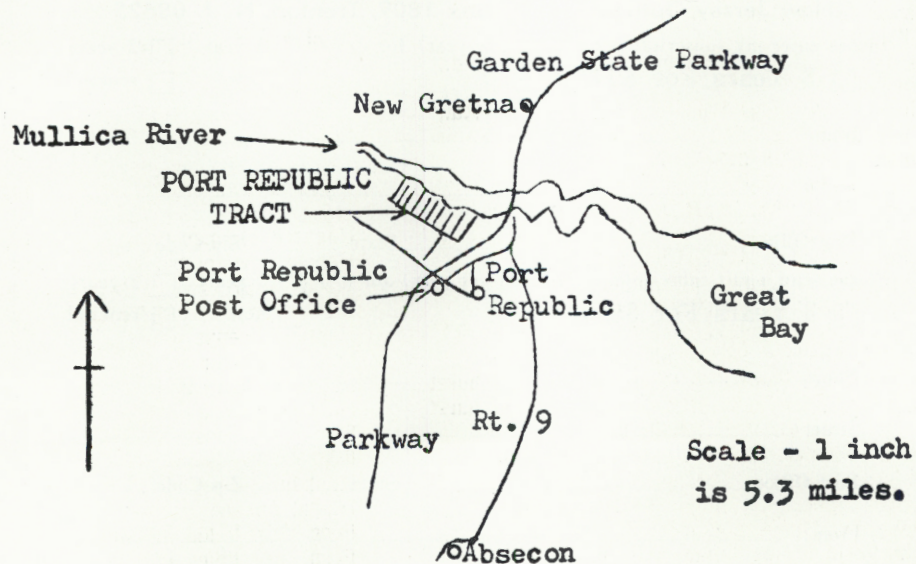
From:

Port Republic Tract

The Port Republic Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds comprises about 755 acres and is located in Atlantic County on the south side of the Mullica River. The eastern boundary of this tract is adjacent to the Garden State Parkway; the northern boundary follows the Mullica River to Landing Creek; the western boundary is the Landing Creek Road. There are several exceptions within the boundaries.

This tract provides upland hunting for quail, rabbits, stocked pheasants, and grouse. In addition, the marshes provide good waterfowl hunting. Muskrat trapping is permitted during the open season. Food patches and cover planting are maintained on this tract. A launching site is available at Landing Creek which provides access to Mullica River.

To reach the Port Republic Tract, proceed down the Garden State Parkway to the New Gretna Exit 52. After leaving the Parkway, follow Route 9 south about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or until the first black-top road on the right. Follow this road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Port Republic Post Office. Turn right at the Post Office, go under the Garden State Parkway, and then take the first right-hand turn which is only a few hundred feet. Proceed straight on this road about 100 feet and turn left. The entrance of the tract is on the right. To reach Landing Creek, turn left and follow this road down to the end. #



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Charles McDade, 17 New York Ave., Columbus	Illegal poss. raccoon	20
Gregory Slack, 536 Kneedler Ave., Phillipsburg	Hunt no license	20
Gregory Slack, 536 Kneedler Ave., Phillipsburg	Carry gun on Sunday	20
Michael V. Chiariello, 1145-53 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Lower waters w/o permission	100
Charles N. Palermo, 5 Sindia Road, Ocean City	Illegal firearm	20
John Bonner, 322 W. 17th St., Ship Bottom	Poss. 2 snipe closed season	40
Eugene E. Pelkey, 640 Ocean Ave., Lakewood	Fish no license	20
Charles Franchino, 4 Trenton Place, Newton	Fish no license	20
Calvin Miller, 128 Harper Ave., Irvington	Fish no license	20
Richard James Holub, 686 Arcadia Rd., Ridgewood	Fish no license	20
Francisco Gonzalez, 158 Putnam St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Samuel Orsano, Jr., 62 Parkway Drive, Bricktown	Fish no license	20
George A. Mezolis, 4143 Garfield Ave., Pennsauken	Fish no license	20
Charles Owens, 103 E. Main St., Port Norris	Poss. wild deer	100
Harold W. Barnes, Jr., 933 Pearl St., Camden	Hunt no license	20
James R. Sweeney, Jr., 510 Ray St., Camden	Hunt no license	20
Daniel F. Snyder, 900 Jim Leeds Rd., Absecon Highlands	Poss. illegally—parts of a deer	100
Daniel F. Snyder, 900 Jim Leeds Rd., Absecon Highlands	Poss. illegally—parts of a deer	100
Robert M. Wagner, Ridge Rd., Hopewell	Hunt no license	20
James Bellow, 45A W. Broad St., Hopewell	Hunt no license	20
Fred Schmeiss, 12 Model Ave., Hopewell	Hunt no license	20
Firman S. Lawless, Woodbine & Martintown Rd., Woodbine	Hunt while on revoked list	100
Firman S. Lawless, Woodbine & Martintown Rd., Woodbine	Hunt deer closed season	100
Firman S. Lawless, Woodbine & Martintown Rd., Woodbine	Poss. (1) wild deer	100
Firman S. Lawless, Woodbine & Martintown Rd., Woodbine	Uncased weapon	100
Firman S. Lawless, Woodbine & Martintown Rd., Woodbine	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Firman S. Lawless, Woodbine & Martintown Rd., Woodbine	Illegal missile	100
Firman S. Lawless, Woodbine & Martintown Rd., Woodbine	Loaded gun in auto	20
Paul L. Lampkin, 517 Cincinnatti Ave., Egg Harbor City	Uncased weapon	100
George H. Heintz, Jr., R.D. #1, Reading Ave., Egg Harbor	Uncased weapon	100
Louis A. Emper, 345 S. First Rd., Hammonton	Uncased weapon	100
Dominick J. Ferrante, 8 Tanager Terr., Audubon Park	Woods w/firearm on Sunday	20
Wm. Ralph Cook, 619 Sewall Ave., Asbury Park	Kill (1) rabbit closed season	20
Wm. Ralph Cook, 619 Sewall Ave., Asbury Park	Hunt no license	20
Wm. Ralph Cook, 619 Sewall Ave., Asbury Park	Loaded gun in auto	20
Belford Jan Kiersted, 87 Monmouth Rd., Oakhurst	Loaded gun in auto	20
Belford Jan Kiersted, 87 Monmouth Rd., Oakhurst	Hunt no license	20
R. D. Smith, 402 N. Hurffville Rd., Deptford	Fish no license	20
Robert Juzwak, 3718 N. 7th. St, Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Roderick Cameron, 24 Maple St., Somerville	Hunt on Sunday	20
Robert Cameron, 24 Maple St., Somerville	Illegal missile	100
Richard G. Buess, 2347 Allen St., Rahway	Poss. deer killed illegally	100
John Vernieri, 198 Donald Ave., Rahway	Poss. deer killed illegally	100

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Edgar J. Mason, Centerton Road, Masonville	Hunt with aid of lights	20
Edgar J. Mason, Centerton Road, Masonville	Hunt deer at night	100
Edgar J. Mason, Centerton Road, Masonville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Edgar J. Mason, Centerton Road, Masonville	Hunt deer closed season	100
Merle Walker, 459 Park Ave., Collingswood	Hunt from auto	20
Charley W. Pilk, 4255 A Falcon Cts., McGuire AFB, Wrightstown	Fish no license	20
Daniel Pizzuttillo, 21 Harvard Avenue, Westville	Fish no license	20
Roman McMahon, 167 Cornwell Ave., Bridgeton	Take fish other than angling	20
Steve Ford, 102 N. Green St., Tuckerton	Hunt no license	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Pemberton—Browns Mills Rd., Browns Mills	Illegal striped bass	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Pemberton—Browns Mills Rd., Browns Mills	Illegal striped bass	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Pemberton—Browns Mills Rd., Browns Mills	Illegal striped bass	20
Acme Markets, Inc., Pemberton—Browns Mills Rd., Browns Mills	Illegal striped bass	20
Robert D. Slater, Jacksonville Rd., Jacksonville	Gun on Sunday	20
Marvin Wainwright, Ocean Acres, Manahawkin	Hunt geese closed season	20
Marvin Wainwright, Ocean Acres, Manahawkin	Illegal missile	100
Marvin Wainwright, Ocean Acres, Manahawkin	Hunt on Sunday	20
Joseph Zaburski, 42 Helen Ave., Trenton	Fish no license	20
Martin Hernandez, 121½ Jackson St., Newark	Poss. yellow legs	20
Julio Hernandez, 121½ Jackson St., Newark	Poss. yellow legs	20
Dominic P. Simonelli, 148 Hoffman Ave., Trenton	Fail to display tag	5
James F. Gates, Bridgeton Pike, Mantua	Uncased bow & arrow	100
L. J. Richmond, 231 Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.	Hunt no license	20
Donald Courter, 412 River Dd., Hanover	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	8 Days Jail
John A. Krause, 106 Orchard St., Elizabeth	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
William Keiffer, 357 Ridgedale Ave., Hanover	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
John A. Grande, 21 Reed St., Edison	Poss. deer closed season	100
Dick Rogers, 218 Adeline Ave., S. Plainfield	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Ronald Sorantino, Quinton Rd., Salem	Uncased weapon	100
Ronald Sorantino, Quinton Rd., Salem	Hunt aid of lights	20
Chappel Freeman, 73 W. Sharpnack St., Philadelphia, Pa	Fail to exhibit license	20
Robert J. Ryan, Jr., 30 Park Place, Kearney	Gun on Sunday	20
Robert F. Crispin, Democrat Rd., Mickleton	Hunt ducks before hours	20
Howard White, Wolfert Station Rd., Mullica Hill	Hunt ducks before hours	20
Stefan Wilczak, 704 S. 17th St., Newark	Illegal firearm	20
Ronald Engle, 48 Grove Ave., E. Hanover	Gun on Sunday	20
William H. Mason, Jr., Cottage & Washington St., Hainsport	Uncased weapon	100
Robert C. Freeman, 65 Yellowwood Dr., Levittown, Pa.	Uncased weapon	100
Michael Hatalowsky, 611 Adams St., Riverside	Hunt ducks before hours	20
James D. Knight, 39 Harvard Ave., Collingswood	Fish no license	20
Ralph Pacobsen, Rapalyea Rd., Landing	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20

Following Green Acres purchase, Lake Wawayanda in Sussex County was surveyed last year by the Division's fisheries biologists and was found to contain an excellent pickerel population and abundant bass and perch. A good place to fish this month.

Trout Stamps for Collectors

Stamp collectors now have an opportunity to add the eighth issue (1960) of the New Jersey Trout Fishing Stamp to their collection. There are two denominations: a \$1.00 purple on white stamp for the resident fishermen, and a \$5.00 rust on green stamp for non-resident fishermen, which may be purchased at reduced prices.

The stamps come in sheets of ten, each stamp in the sheet being fully perforated. Collectors may purchase them in single sets, block-of-four sets, or in full sheet sets. The set of two stamps (a \$1.00 and a \$5.00 denomination) is offered at 50¢, blocks of four of each at \$2.00, and in full sheets of 10 of each at \$5.00.

Remittances should be made by U. S. check or money order, payable to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game. Postage stamp payments cannot be accepted because of accounting problems. Orders should be sent to Trout Stamps, Division of Fish and Game, Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625.

Needless to say, collectors may purchase the current 1966 Trout Stamps in any quantity at the face value of the stamps, namely \$2.00 for the Resident Stamp and \$5.00 for the Non-resident Stamp. (It is not necessary to have a fishing license to buy the stamps.)

All revenue received from the sale of these stamps is used for fish and game management.

The opportunity to secure this eighth issue of Trout Stamps in mint condition is limited to requests received before June 1, 1966. Any remainder of this limited issue will be destroyed after that date, as was done with the previous issues.



The 1960 resident Trout Stamp is purple on white. (The non-resident Stamp is rust on green.) The reproduction of the resident stamp shown at the left is approximately one half larger than the original

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New Jersey Outdoors

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