

New Jersey



V.P.B.

Outdoors

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FEBRUARY, 1963



YOUTH EDUCATION IN CONSERVATION

By ERNEST SWIFT

THE NEED for and the method of educating the youth of America in the precepts of resources conservation becomes more of a road of thorns by way of varied ideologies as greater attention is focused on all resource management and preservation.

With our youth taking over as future citizens, the question continues to arise: Is it necessary that conservation be a part of youth education, and if so, how is it to be taught and what will be the subject matter? It is also apparent that, with more young people being city-born and landless by heritage, the effort must commence at an elementary level. Country-bred children have a definite starting advantage, but they are decreasing in numbers.

The question is not much in the schools of higher learning which turn out budding professionals. The conflict lies in an attempt to inject conservation into grade and high schools, so that pupils have some grounding in basic concepts and will develop proper attitudes. One of the issues seems to be: Can perspective be attained by a strictly academic or abstract approach, or should there be both classwork and on-the-job experience on the land?

An increasing number of teachers are becoming involved, and the effort is getting more interesting. Some teach a few easy lessons because they are required; and there are still biology teachers who scoff at the idea of deer starvation in the snow belts. Others are imbued with a crusading zeal that goes far beyond the call of duty, and provide field work for their students. Intermingled are some who sense that conservation is now a modern trend and wish to cash in on its growing popularity. Currently, an attempt to revive the CCC camps and establish state youth camps has focused attention on these several points of view.

It is easy to retreat into vague flights of generalities and it is common with those who, through lack of knowledge or any real desire to help, tend to hold conservation at arms length as an abstract subject.

In contrast, I wish to cite briefly the efforts of one man who believes that work on the land as well as class work is necessary to impress youth with both the need for character and conservation. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Conservation Commission and well could serve as an example for other men with similar responsibilities.

His name is Paul Olson. He is the principal of a suburban school at Madison, Wis. His program is now in its ninth year which is proof of results

(Continued on page 22)

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Cover—"CHEMICALS BY AIR"—Rutgers University

Among other things, an aerial application of chemicals could be fire fighting or for fertilizing the soil. It could also be for the distribution of chemical poisons. For more about chemical poisons see page 3.

Editor: **Bob Adams**

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Let's Get Chemical Poisons Under Control

In the furor over the use of potent chemical poisons to control noxious insects and other pests, no one in a position of responsibility has suggested that all of these materials should be taken off the market. The value, in fact the necessity, of these pesticides in agriculture, forestry, and public health work has been proven. What is needed, now that the chemical manufacturers have discovered so many new poisons, is intelligent control of their use to avoid unnecessary loss of life—both wild and human.

We agree that the following steps, which have been suggested by the National Wildlife Federation, should be taken in the public interest:

Congress could place on the manufacturer who releases a poison on the market the responsibility for doing the necessary research to prove the safety of the product before it can be registered and used by the public, including research to determine the probable effects of the new poison on a limited number of wildlife species under certain specified conditions.

Existing laws could be strengthened to require that labels, on bulk containers as well as small packages, including the universally-understood skull and crossbones symbol and clearly indicate precautions to prevent injury to fish and wildlife as well as domestic animals and man.

Highly-toxic materials could be sold only on a "prescription" basis to qualified individuals who know how to handle them.

Long-life, broad spectrum materials could be outlawed as short-life, specific alternatives are developed.

The USDA has asked Congress to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to do away with the provision that now permits a company to register a pesticide "under protest" after the Department has denied registration on any question of health or safety, and this Act could be further strengthened to include protection for fish and wildlife as well as man and domestic animals.

Appropriate Federal agencies could be provided with funds to construct new research facilities, staff them and conduct the volume of research so obviously needed. The Department of Agriculture is making headway in this area, but there is a need for further biological and

← *The value of pesticides has been proven. Now intelligent controls are needed to avoid unnecessary loss of life—both wild and human*

. . . Chemical Poisons

ecological studies on many harmful insects to determine which biological-control agents show the most promise.

Neither the Public Health Service of HEW nor the Fish and Wildlife Service of Interior presently are able to cope with research needs in their areas of responsibility. The former agency must learn the long-term "side effects" of chemicals in the environment on man; the latter Service must both find out the effects of the new agricultural chemicals on fish and wildlife in the field and screen these materials for chemicals which, in a positive sense, can be used to solve fish and game management problems. As a starter, the Fish and Wildlife Service could be granted the full amount of its \$2.5 million-per-year authorization for pesticide research instead of one-third of this amount, which is currently being provided.

The need for an electronic data processing service to digest the mountain of pesticide research reports currently being turned out by workers in both the public agencies and the private institutions has become apparent. Such strengthening of the information retrieval system in this field has been recommended to the Federal Council for Science and Technology by its pesticides and life sciences panels.

State legislatures could inaugurate statistical systems to show clearly the extent to which important insecticides are being used within their borders, create interdepartmental boards of review to coordinate control programs on the state level, and provide adequate laws governing registration and use of pesticides and vigorous enforcement of these laws.

Community action should be taken for the control of pests, such as through mosquito-abatement districts with full-time, trained officials. This results in a more effective program and the use of less materials than if individuals attempt to do the same job.

Individuals and groups can show their interest in wildlife by discussing plans and programs with personnel in charge of control operations and by arranging to have careful, objective observations made of the effects on wildlife. Documented, factual reports of damage to fish and wildlife should be brought to authorities in charge.

More effort should be expended to determine the cost-benefit ratio of pest control programs before their initiation and toward making pest control program decisions truly public decisions based on the pros and cons in each case.

Care should be taken to provide adequate supervision of control programs by trained operators.

Above all, education of the general public to the dangers involved in the use of pesticides is needed. Both agricultural extension specialists

and representatives of the chemical manufacturers should assume greater responsibility in explaining control programs to the public and urging the exercise of care in the use of pesticides.

The dangers of chemical poisons to wildlife and man will be the theme of the next National Wildlife Week, scheduled for March 17 through 23, 1963. Local organizations could begin planning programs to be held in connection with this observance. For inspiration, we suggest that all Wildlife Week team members spend an evening with Rachel Carson's book, "Silent Spring." Then they could confer with state and local agriculture, health, and fish and game department officials to pinpoint specific pesticide problems which organized citizens and government personnel, working together, can solve. #

Precautions To Take With Pesticides

Here are ways to minimize damage to fish, wildlife, and man in insect control and other pesticide application programs, as provided by the National Wildlife Federation:

(1) Don't use a chemical poison for control of insect, rodent, or other pests unless it is definitely established to be needed and the method of choice. (Alternatives include pest-resistant strains of crops, various biological and environmental controls, sanitary procedures, etc.)

(2) Don't use the pesticide unless it is registered for the purpose intended and directions for its safe use are clearly understood. (When in doubt, ask local county extension agent, health officer, or State Department of Agriculture official about it.)

(3) Don't use the pesticide unless the selected chemical—its dosage, formulation and manner of application—is known to be effective against the pest, least harmful to wildlife, and of shortest life. Avoid chemicals which tend to accumulate in the soil.

(4) Don't use the pesticide in a large-scale program until both the chemical and the method of application are thoroughly field-tested.

(5) Don't use the pesticide on more than the minimum area required for control.

(6) Don't use more of the pesticide than is absolutely necessary to meet the control objective. Be sure no areas receive a double dose.

(7) Don't use a carrier, in which the pesticide is mixed, which is toxic to wildlife.

(8) Don't use the pesticide during the main spring migration and nesting periods of birds. Apply at seasons of the year when wildlife damage will be least, such as during the winter, and at the beginning of a dry period rather than before a rain.

(9) Don't use the pesticide without adequate supervision to insure

. . . Pesticides

that all precautionary measures are taken, including: no smoking when spraying or dusting, when this is directed; no inhaling of sprays or dusts, and the wearing of protective clothing and masks, when this is directed; taking care not to spill materials on the skin, and immediate washing



When applying any poison, all precautions should be taken

when such spills do occur; washing the hands thoroughly after spraying or dusting and before eating or smoking; covering food and water containers when treating around livestock or pet areas.

(10) Keep sprayed livestock out of pond areas.

(11) Store pesticidal materials in original labeled containers placed out of reach of children, pets, and irresponsible people.

(12) Dispose of empty containers by burying or other method so they pose no hazard to humans, animals, or valuable plants.

In case of an accident with pesticides, call a physician or get the person involved to a hospital immediately. Hospitals, doctors, and Poison Control Centers have available information to treat patients effectively if they are called immediately. Locate your nearest Poison Control Center now.

#

Yellow Perch

in New Jersey

By JOHN A. MUSICK

DR. CHARLES CONRAD ABBOTT was one of the most ardent naturalists New Jersey has ever seen. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, he lived on a plantation-like farm in Hamilton Township (between Trenton and Bordentown) and roamed the entire state to record specimens or to observe phenomena concerned with almost all fields of natural history. In many instances his early observations are the only records available prior to the current century. Dr. Abbott also distinguished himself as an author of high merit writing in the field of natural history, and in particular, ornithology.

But wait! Why this rambling on in an article supposedly devoted to fish? The answer is a simple though, not obvious one. Dr. Abbott, in addition to being a naturalist, was also a fisherman, and probably is better known to sportsmen as the man who caught the world's record yellow perch. This was way back in May of 1865. The fish was taken from Crosswicks Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River that runs a few miles in back of Dr. Abbott's farm. It weighed in at a whopping four

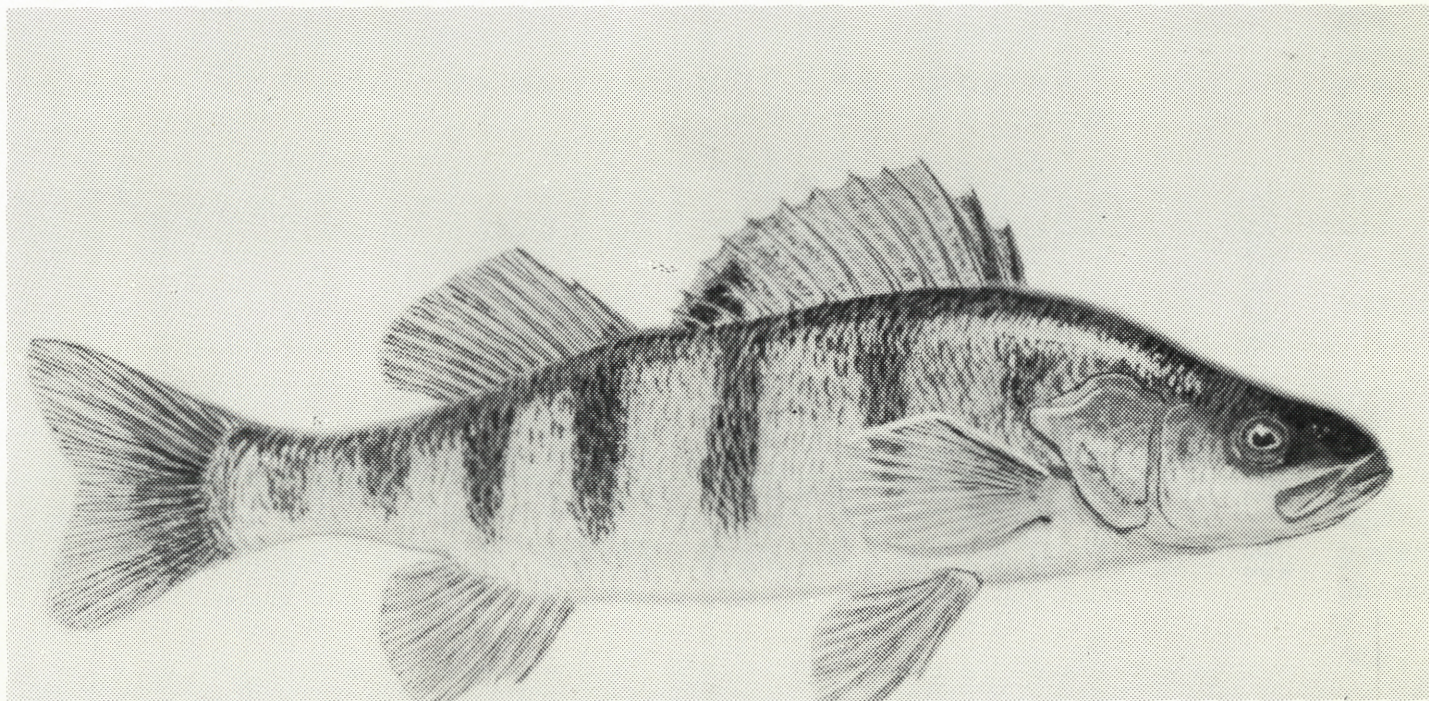
pounds three and one-half ounces. Since a mere two and one-half pound yellow perch is considered to be enormous, few yellow perch anywhere in the country have even come close to challenging this record.

Description

The yellow perch averages between six and fourteen inches in length depending on various factors (these will be discussed later). This fish has two separate, well-defined dorsal fins, and has often been compared to a pin cushion because the spines on the dorsal, pectoral, and anal fins, and also the horny opercle bones, can inflict nasty wounds on the fisherman who handles the perch carelessly. The coloration of the perch is striking, and in fact, the fish is quite handsome. An overall yellowish ground color is crossed by six to eight dark vertical bars which blend in together to form a solid olivaceous color along the entire dorsal surface. In addition, the anal and pelvic fins are often a vivid orange.

Classification

The yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*) belongs to the family Percidae, which also includes the



The Yellow Perch

Easily identified by the definite crossbands on its sides

. . . Yellow Perch

larger walleyes and miniature darters. It is not related, however, to the common white perch which is a member of the same family that striped bass occupy (family *Serranidae*). The white perch is, in fact, a true bass and not a perch at all.

Distribution

Having a wide distribution, the yellow perch occurs from Lesser Slave Lake in Canada, east to New Brunswick, south to South Carolina, and west to Kansas. It is also found in the lower salinity waters of Chesapeake Bay, and has been successfully introduced into California. Being a fish of northern climes, it usually fails to acclimate itself in areas of the deep south, where repeated introductions have failed.

Habits and Habitat

In New Jersey, the yellow perch is likely to be found in almost any body of water excepting the most acid of our southern cedar waters. The majority of our streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds are capable of supporting perch populations. Moderate water temperatures are favored, though the perch's limits of tolerance are relatively extreme. The perch is also quite tolerant of low oxygen and has been known to survive when game fish and other panfish have perished.

Reproduction

Reproduction occurs in the early spring when the water temperatures reach around 45° F. The male fish school together and

cruise the shallow areas (bars or close to shore in lakes, and backwaters in streams and rivers). The females come in and spawn, then return to deeper water, the males remaining in the shallows a while longer. Because the long gelatinous strings of eggs (2-7 feet in length) are laid directly on the bottom, the substrate must be sand, gravel, rubble, or vegetation. Mud or muck would tend to cover the eggs and prevent water circulation. A single female deposits an average of 23,000 eggs during one spawning but as many as 48,000 eggs have been recorded. The eggs hatch after 8 to 10 days, depending on the temperature of the water. After absorbing their yolk sac, the fry turn to microorganisms for food. Perch are one of the earliest of the spring spawners and so the fry and fingerlings often constitute an important item in the diet of many predatory fish at a time when other food is unavailable.

Ecology and Management

Adult perch are entirely carnivorous, feeding on all sorts of animal life. They will eat crustaceans, mollusks, insects, worms, or minnows, depending on which food is most available at a given time and location. Young perch themselves are often an important food item for pickerel where the two are found together. But perch also will eat young pickerel, and adult perch may compete with the pickerel population for food and space (many times feeding on the same prey animal). Predators like

. . . Yellow Perch

the pickerel seem to be necessary to control perch populations in smaller lakes and ponds. (This does not seem to be the case in larger lakes.) If the perch population is not controlled, an "explosion" can occur. The pond or lake becomes overcrowded, and the fish become stunted because of a lack of food and space. Stunting may be defined as a marked de-

fishery for this species in New Jersey, but to the sport fisherman it is one of the most popular and readily available fishes found in our state. It can be caught with little skill, in a variety of habitats and at all seasons.

Summer Fishing

In the summer the yellow perch is the favorite of the cane-pole fisherman. Using an old willow or cane pole, a length of string, a



Yellow perch grow to good size under ideal conditions

crease in the growth rate of a given population. Where predation is not great enough, artificial control of perch populations is often necessary and usually is quite successful.

Although the yellow perch will tolerate water with a pH as low as 4.5, in most New Jersey lakes it seems to have a better growth rate where the pH is higher or slightly on the alkaline side.

Economic Value

The yellow perch is an important commercial species in the Great Lakes States and annual catches range into the millions of pounds. There is no commercial

bobber and hook, he can catch perch with worms, minnows, crayfish, or even grasshoppers. The yellow perch is also a favorite of the ultra-light spinning aficionado, because it will hit a variety of lures, from spinners to weighted flies. Although the yellow perch is not a spectacular fighter and does not leap and tail like some of our panfish, it is a dogged battler that runs deep. With light tackle it can provide plenty of excitement.

Ice Fishing

In the winter months this species is the bread and butter fish of the ice fisherman. Many a frost-bite fan has left the ice (as luck would have it) with nary a pickerel but

instead, a sack brimming with yellow perch. Perch are school fish and the ice fisherman who is lucky enough to have a school of yellow perch run through his tip-ups has some real work ahead of him. Perhaps the most efficient way to catch yellow perch through the ice is by jigging. The fisherman uses a short rod, with a length of line and a bright shiny lure. He simply lowers this through the ice and "jigs" the lure up and down at

stays in his vicinity). Catches of over 120 fish per man per day by this method are not at all unusual.

The classic technique of an ole-time perch jigger was graphically described in an NJO article several years ago:

Census personnel checking ice fishermen at Lake Hopatcong last year chanced to come upon one of the ole-time perch fishermen and his technique was classic for this type of fishing. When approached



In over-populated waters perch tend to become stunted

various depths till he locates the depth at which the fish are feeding. If he catches one perch and continues fishing at the proper depth, the chances are that he will catch many more (providing the school

the old man was just emerging onto the ice from the point off Bertrand's Island. He confessed that he hadn't been ice fishing in twenty years but the fact that the main lake was frozen for the first

. . . Yellow Perch

time in many winters had given him the urge to try it "one more time before I die."

Walking out, the old-timer kept looking around for landmarks. "Used to be able to line up the ridge with an ice house, old Tom Murdock's boathouse and that ridge yonder," he complained mildly. He stopped, pondered a bit, looked around some more and finally started chopping. Within a matter of seconds his razor-sharp ice spud had penetrated twelve inches of ice. Black water was quickly exposed with a swipe of his strainer. The old-timer, slipped a sinker on his hook and sounded the bottom. As it hit his face immediately registered dissatisfaction and without a word he pulled up his line and gathered his equipment together. Some fifteen feet farther he again dropped his gear, another hole was quickly made and this time the weight told him that he was on the ridge he had been seeking. He quickly baited the hook and started to jerk his arm methodically up and down. Uneasily, his gaze took in the horizon, vainly looking for some recognizable landmark. "Think I'm on the far side of the ridge," his tone of voice indicating that this was still not the exact spot he was seeking, and finally convinced, he again gathered up his gear. About twenty-five feet to the right he stopped and the ritual was repeated. The old man seemed convinced that this time he was on the spot, but

nothing happened. A few minutes elapsed and without any word he gathered his gear and, mumbling an apology about being a little rusty at the game, proceeded to a fourth location, not too far from where he had dug the first one. Apparently he had missed the spot the first time by only a matter of a few feet. This, after being away from the lake for twenty years and with most of the old landmarks gone. The old-timer quickly replaced the sinker with a three-inch golden shiner . . . "bait too danged big," he complained, obviously becoming a little irritated at his lack of success, but this time he barely got it down only to raise his arm with a violent jerk. With a few smoothly executed hand-over-hand pulls, a fifteen-inch yellow perch was flapping on the ice. Working without any mittens now the old-timer quickly baited up, and almost as quickly was pulling in another fish, an exact carbon copy of the first. As fast as he could get a baited line to the bottom he would have a strike and up would come another yellow perch. On the sixth strike the old-timer, now thoroughly exhilarated, yelled excitedly, "They're moving west; did you see the way that fish was headed when he struck? Now, when we used to fish in the old days we'd go chop holes ahead of the school. Three or four of us could follow a school like that as long as they kept feeding and come back with a wash tub full."

Then nostalgically looking down at his six fat fish he said, "Well,

guess I've got all I need, I'll be getting on back." Exactly twenty minutes had elapsed from the time the old man had chopped the first hole in the ice until he stopped fishing. Results: seven strikes and six yellow perch, 12 to 15 inches! That's ice fishing!

Good To Eat

One may ask, "Besides availability, why are yellow perch so desirable?" The question is an easy

appetite when prepared properly. This fish also keeps for long periods of time when frozen, in fact, up to three months.

In order that the delicious flavor and the firm texture of the yellow perch's flesh be brought out to its fullest extent, the fish should first be skinned. This can be accomplished by a variety of methods, the most simple of which is described in New Jersey Fisheries Survey Report Number Two, 1951,

*Ice fishing
for yellow perch
is becoming
increasingly
popular
in New Jersey*



one to answer because the yellow perch is one of the most delicious of fresh water fishes, considered by many people to be second in flavor only to its larger cousin, the walleye. The flesh is white and flaky and has a very mild flavor that is enough to tease anyone's

by Dr. James R. Westman. The fish can best be cooked by first rolling in flour and then frying in butter with chopped onions, a perfect ending and just reward for the fisherman who seeks (and invariably catches) New Jersey's striped wonder—the yellow perch. #



Senator
GEORGE HARPER
Welcomed the
Sportsmen to
Sussex County

JOSEPH ALAMPI,
Convention Chairman,
Presented the
Opening Address



Federation Convention

Highlights of the Fifth Annual Conservation Convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs

By WILLIAM MEYER, *Secretary*

New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs

Photographs by RAYMOND G. WILSON

THE FIFTH Annual Conservation Convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs was held at the 4-H Camp, Stokes State Forest, Sussex County, on May 26 and 27. A large number of Federated sportsmen, representing 18 counties of the state, enjoyed the program. Convention Committee Chairman Joseph Alampi made the opening address, followed by Senator George Harper (Sussex County) who welcomed the sportsmen to Sussex County.

The President

Edwin R. Conklin, President of the New Jersey State Federation, stated that our natural resources belong to all the people and everyone should take an interest in their protection. However, to lock up our resources in their present state is not enough. We must develop new resources and new recreational areas. We have been playing in the dark too long in conservation; but, now we are beginning to see the light. Green Acres was a step

in the right direction. Conservation activities are stressed more in school today, but Mr. Conklin regretted that the Jr. Sportsmen's



EDWIN R. CONKLIN
Federation President

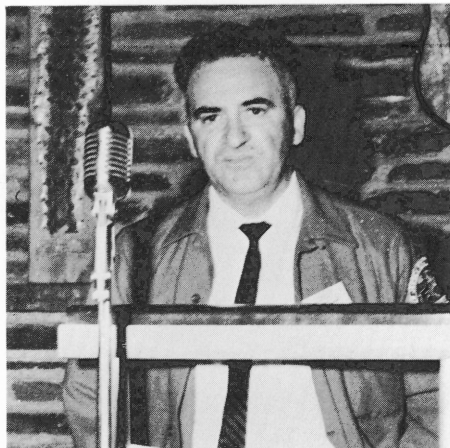
Clubs movement has suffered from lack of adult leadership. He also suggested that each county federation, if financially able, follow the lead of the Morris County Farmer-

. . . Federation Convention

Sportsmen Federation and send one or more conservation-minded boys to the School of the Outdoors, Branchville, for training in sound conservation practices.

Council Chairman

Hunting, fishing, and outdoor sports are big business today reported Earl McCormick, Chairman of the New Jersey Fish and Game Council. A national survey, conducted in 1955 by a well-known national organization at a cost of \$250,000, indicated that three billion dollars was spent annually on hunting and fishing as compared to the following annual nation-wide expenditures: electric-



EARL L. McCORMICK
Council Chairman

ity \$3.2 billion, doctor's fee \$3.1 billion, all spectator sports admissions including motion pictures \$1.7 billion. Mr. McCormick also stated that the decrease in hours in the work-week allows more time

for recreation, thus increasing the need for recreational land.

Zoning

Phillip Alampi, Secretary, New Jersey Board of Agriculture, reported that the large population growth in New Jersey necessitated the organization of zoning and planning boards. Local zoning requires careful study. A survey of zoning in three townships, con-



PHILLIP ALAMPI
"Zoning"

ducted by Rutgers University, showed the best land for farming had been zoned industrial or commercial.

Cooperation

Farmer-sportsmen cooperation has advanced in the past year according to Herman Kleindienst, Member of the Executive Committee, New Jersey Farm Bureau. He cited as examples of farmer-sportsmen mutual support, legislation which has been passed into law. Among this legislation were Bill A-561, initiated by the State Feder-

ation, which relieves the farmer of liability for injuries sustained by

public-spirited citizens to prevent littering which is desecrating our beaches and recreational areas.



HERMAN KLEINDIENST
"Cooperation"

sportsmen while hunting or fishing on the farmer's property, and Bills A-668, 669 which safeguard the



ELLSWORTH HIGGINS
"The Grange"

public through controls on the production of nutria. Mr. Kleindienst also made a plea to all

The Grange

Ellsworth Higgins, Chairman, New Jersey State Grange Legislative Committee, stated that conservation has been an important consideration of the State Grange ever since its organization 90 years ago. Crop damage by an overabundance of deer is still the farmers' problem in certain areas. Mr. Higgins also extended an invitation to the sportsmen to attend the Grange meetings.

Planning

Everett Henderson, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, stated that the



EVERETT HENDERSON
"Planning"

loss of 15 million fish killed in the United States last year points out the urgent need for planned industrialization and housing expansion. He said that land shortage is not a problem, but that concentrated action must prevent land wastage

. . . Federation Convention

caused by scattered development which leaves no large areas for recreational use.

Pollution Control

Outstanding progress in the clean-up and control of water pollution in Raritan Bay was reported by Dr. Roscoe P. Kandle, Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Health. He stated that Bill A-205, which requires any industrial plant locating on a watershed to get a permit from the Board of Health before beginning any construction, was a step toward more effective prevention of water pollution, a serious problem in the state and the nation. Dr. Kandle also reported that air pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels (coal, kerosene, diesel oil, gasoline) has been responsible for crop damage in Bergen, Salem, and Cumberland counties. He regretted that Bill A-509 on air pollution control did not pass the State Senate.

Conservation Practices

Ross L. Leffler, Director of Region 2, National Wildlife Federation, stated that since 75 percent of the land in the nation is privately owned and 80 percent of our game is killed on this land, we must not be vandals who have no regard for property rights or the game laws. Either we have good sound conservation practice in the U. S., or we shall have no U. S. in a few centuries, because if we destroy all our natural resources and

our outdoor opportunities we have nothing left. Look at China today



ROSS L. LEFFLER
"Conservation"

with its millions of acres of unproductive soil because the inhabitants did not practice sound conservation activities.

Sport Expenditures

A slide series entitled "Conservation is Big Business" was presented by Dr. John Bulger, North-



JOHN BULGER
"Expenditures"

eastern Field Representative, National Wildlife Federation. This series depicted the annual expenditure for hunting and fishing equipment as contrasted with other expenditures for the necessities of life. In one example, a fisherman's catch of four trout actually cost him \$26.00 per pound of fish in terms of the fishing equipment he had purchased.

Essay Winners

The second and third prize-winning essays on "My Responsibility toward Conservation" were read by Mary Ann Lane of Ventnor and Dianne Roedel of Succasunna, the second and third prize winners, respectively.

For Progress

John Shearn, Association Director, Southern New Jersey De-



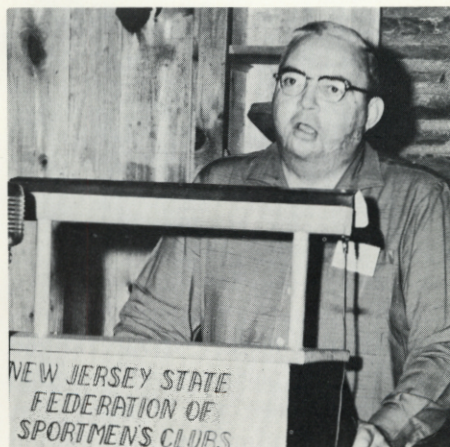
JOHN SHEARN
"Progress"

velopment Council, reported on the activities of the Council in planning the expansion of agriculture, resorts, and industry to achieve and

maintain them in proper balance in the Atlantic City area. Here again conservation is of prime importance.

Delaware Basin

James Wright, Executive Director, Delaware River Basin Compact, stated there are four objectives in developing the basin: flood control, water conservation, water quality (prevent pollution), and recreational use. His address dealt mainly with the recreational opportunities to be created by the Delaware River Basin develop-



JAMES WRIGHT
"Delaware Basin"

ment. Tocks Island reservoir is the largest in the present comprehensive plan. This will be located north of the Delaware River Water Gap. One-third of the population of the United States and Canada live within one day's drive of the Tocks Island Dam. This new recreational area will be a magnet to outdoor recreationists throughout this area. The reservoir itself will be 37 miles long and 160 feet deep at the

. . . Federation Convention

dam. About 38,000 acres of adjacent land must be acquired for recreational use.

Demand for facilities to handle one-day outings is the most critical of all recreational uses. In 1955



ERNEST E. ROBINSON
"Unite"

attendance in the state parks areas along the Delaware River ranged from 8 to 100 percent over designed capacity. There was a need that year to accommodate 15 million people over existing capacities. We estimate that by the year 2000, this required capacity will increase seven times over. The park at Tocks Island will provide a facility to accommodate 6,750,000 visitors annually. In addition, the basin system will provide flood control measures, supply electrical power, conserve water, and aid in maintaining water quality.

Ernest E. Robinson, Director of Field Activities, New Jersey Manufacturers Association, stressed the

importance of heeding industrial and economic progress while advancing sound, constructive conservation policies. The objective must be to unite the two for the good of all.

The Principal Planner of the State Division of Planning, Al Stierr, explained the role of the State Planning Division in allocating recreational and multiple-use land, especially as it affects the Green Acres program.

At the Banquet

At the banquet on Saturday evening the first prize-winning essay was presented by its author, Gerald L. Crowley of Perth Am-



PETER De GELLEKE
"Principles"

boy. The essay contest prizes were awarded and an award was presented to Jules W. Marron, Sr., Supervisor of Public Relations, Division of Fish and Game, for almost 20 years of distinguished service to New Jersey sportsmen.

The principal speaker at the banquet was Peter De Gelleke, Chief

of State Cooperation for Region 5, National Park Service. He stated that we in the United States and the world are now facing the end of our natural resources in the not-too-distant future. This imposes greater importance on conservation. Without healthy human beings, conservation of natural resources would be without meaning.

officers are Anthony Ordille, President; Earl Chambers, Vice President, Northern Region; Lester Godown, Vice President, Central Region; Jack Burns, Vice President, Southern Region; William Meyer, Secretary; James Charlesworth, Jr., Treasurer; and Roy Williams, Fred Zepfe, and John Cavagnaro, Board of Directors.

GIL ERNST,
Federation
Sound Engineer



The application of conservation principles to our human resources is of the utmost importance to our survival. Our population explosion imposes increasing demands on our natural resources. Man is the only animal with the intellect to alter materially the balance of nature. Man's use of science, energy, mechanics, and human law to force nature to yield to his demands is evident in countless ways. The intelligent use of these same principles is our hope for the future in conserving our natural resources.

Closing Sessions

After church services on Sunday, May 27, a business meeting of the New Jersey State Federation was conducted and the new officers for 1962-63 were installed. The new

At the conclusion of the meeting, competitions were held in trap shooting, archery, and fresh-water fishing. Trophies were awarded to the winning contestants.

Guests Present

Guests present, in addition to the speakers aforementioned, were A. Heaton Underhill, former Director of the Division of Fish and Game; Lester G. MacNamara, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management; Robert A. Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management; William P. Coffin, Chief Conservation Officer; seven other conservation officers; Ralph McNeel, George McCloskey, and James Charlesworth, Jr., Fish and Game Councilmen; and the essay contest winners and their parents. #

. . . Youth Education

(Continued from inside front cover)

in a continuing effort. Although Olson must use crutches because of polio, this does not deter his enthusiasm to teach actual field conservation to the youngsters.

This is what he tells me: "We take from 30 to 60 youngsters for one month during the summer to work on conservation programs under the joint direction of the school and the Conservation Department.

"Usually the program involves two weeks of forestry, one week of game management, and one week of stream improvement. We strive for an actual work program—felling, bucking, sawmilling, etc., fence building, stream bank repair, a controlled burn, and that sort of thing.

"Youngsters receive no pay but get one semester credit in science. We employ teachers as supervisors (about one to eight kids) and borrow a forester, game manager, or watershed manager during the different phases of the program. I have a good naturalist and by rotating crews each group gets a day or so of ecology as well as the blister-raising work.

"In our School Forest we have made an effort to identify the some 138 plant species found. We have a high degree of adult 'wandering around' on Saturdays and Sundays. Folks like it and may even learn something from their visits.

"I look on the values of the program this way. We get actual work done at nearly no cost—for example I

have built over ten miles of fence along trout streams. Youngsters do the work—ACP pays for the materials. Similar but less easily demonstrated values show up in forestry.

"Most important are the human values. In our time, too few people have an opportunity to do little else than pay lip service or fees to an ideal. Here we put in a month of our own muscles. This is devotion which you 'feel in your guts' and this to me is important. I know of nothing in America cheaper than money unless it is talk and I want to provide the opportunity to work with the hands and to feel a sense of physical accomplishment—sticking to a miserable job until it is finished—and a job for the common benefit.

"We have mostly youngsters in the 15-16 year age bracket—too old to play, too young to work, and as yet only slightly prejudiced toward man's complete utilization of earth for more material comfort."

Not long ago I heard a discussion on youth education in relation to conservation and the best means of reaching that objective. It started with Olson describing his program. A fellow teacher questioned the validity of field work as something of a waste of time, stating that the academic approach was more important.

To this the principal replied: "I can teach a boy how to plant pine seedlings with a spud in 20 minutes, but if he has to use that spud for a week, he will have a greater appreciation for the trees he has planted;

and furthermore, if he has to help protect them from fire and pull out the quack grass, he begins to have a feeling of proprietorship and responsibility for the trees he would not otherwise have. If the boys help build fence along a trout stream to keep cattle out and have to use a post hole digger, stretch wire and get blisters in so doing. I am sure they will appreciate their trout fishing far more than if hired help put up the fence."

This school principal is responsible for several brochures on school forests. The subject matter ranges from early glaciation, early forests, soils, wildlife, insects, plant identification and includes a chapter on the "Managed Area." This chapter intrigues me because so few teachers touch on the subject as thoroughly as he does. It should warm the cockles of the hearts of commercial foresters.

Although esthetics are ever kept in mind, he teaches timber management as a part of the land's economy. The Chapter begins: "In the portion of our forest set aside for woodlot management we shall attempt sustained-yield forestry. Here we will look on lumber as a crop and attempt to get the most, and the best, for the longest period of time."

His classes, under the supervision of a forester, do the actual work of cutting and scaling on managed woodlots, as well as help with the milling. He believes that these experiences produce responsibility and understanding in the next crop of citizens.

These are the down-to-earth, practical lessons in conservation of which some educators doubt the value. On the other side of the coin is the campaign he has waged to save the prairie chicken. He has raised thousands of dollars for the purchase and lease of habitat, and it has become a monument to his efforts. For this the man is often called a dreamer and somewhat impractical. But he has helped save the pinnated grouse; and now a member of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, his sphere of influence has broadened.

It is this type of unsung devotion to the ideals of good citizenship and conservation working in many communities throughout the nation that will save the human and natural resources. It is in contrast to the many others who attempt to attract attention to themselves by giving windy speeches. #

YOU USED TO OWN A "FOOTBALL FIELD" . . . It won't happen again, but for 11 seconds on May 16 every living person in the United States was the proud owner of one full acre of land. (An acre is 43,560 square feet, slightly smaller than a football field.) The National Forest Service says there are 186,160,311 acres in the forest system. On the above date, the "population clock in the Department of Commerce ticked off the 186,160,311th person," thereby assuring each of us an acre-share in America. But people being what they are and land being what it is, this "boon" was shortlived. It lasted just 11 seconds—the space of four short breaths. If there is a moral to be found, perhaps it lies in the remarks made by the Forest Service that as population increases, forest management becomes even more important if each citizen is to receive maximum benefit from our dwindling acreage.

Habitat

The Key to Duck Production

By "BUD" MORGAN

DUCKS, like people, must have food, water and protection in proper quantity and quality. Their survival depends upon it. Their reproductive success is in direct ratio to these basic essentials. The following is a comparison of habitat conditions in recent years to those of the present.

The permanently wet areas to be found north of the fringe of agriculture often provide a summer residence for a large population of ducks. This situation is more pronounced during years when proper habitat is hard to find on the prairies. Northern waters will perpetuate most species, but the duck hunter must look to the shallow prairie marsh for the "bonus" of hunting birds.

In over 20 years of surveys, the Fish and Wildlife Service has concluded that boom production occurs on private potholes. What remains of a once vast production area has shrunk until today the only existing significant production region is found in western Minnesota, the Dakotas and the southern portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Canada.

The late Ding Darling once said, "Ducks don't nest on a picket

fence." For a number of years the prairies have been visited by drought. Water areas have been few and widely separated. Shore-line and emergent vegetation, needed by the ducklings as escape cover, has been non-existent or separated from water by wide mudflats. Even where this low quality habitat continued to exist, it offered little inducement to the hen in search of a summer home in which to raise a family. Only the very desperate or very foolish tarried on the prairies to produce a brood. All too often these birds found themselves isolated from water long before they had completed incubating their clutch of eggs.

This was the situation which existed on most of the prairies in 1959, 1961 and until late May in 1962. The outlook was so poor that many game authorities were seriously considering a closed hunting season for the fall and winter of 1962-1963.

In this vast production area, South Dakota was an exception. Run-off from heavy snowfalls refilled the natural reservoirs in time to attract north-bound breeders. North of this area, ground water had fallen far below the bottom of

most natural catch basins and even many man-made dugouts. Weather in the spring of 1962 discouraged an early migration into Canada. A frost line existed along the southern border of Manitoba and Saskatchewan until late April. This retarded the movement northward and, despite lower breeding populations, found proportionately more ducks remaining on Canadian prairies in May than would have been the case had there been an earlier spring. Then, in late May, the rains came.

It is true that the peak of the breeding migration had passed over the prairies in search of suitable nesting locations. Continental duck numbers were reduced from former years, yet populations remained on the prairies in numbers only slightly lower than 1961. Literally overnight, conditions changed. Dry potholes were converted to shallow ponds. More water existed than could be utilized by ducks which had not yet continued on to the "big water" in the north.

As the potholes filled, ducks dispersed from the concentrations which had gathered upon the larger, more permanent water areas. By June 1, they had spread across the prairies. This was encouraging, but of still greater encouragement was the fact that these birds indicated their intention of producing a brood. Unlike 1959 and 1961, when many ducks were observed to be in flocks with no indication of an attempt to nest, these birds were observed in pairs,

or single drakes were seen—indicating that a hen was on a nest in the vicinity.

Unlike the habitat conditions of 1959 and 1961, which were characterized by lack of escape vegetation and wide mudflats, these newly filled potholes covered the mud to the shoreline and immediately began producing emergent vegetation which completely covered the water surface on shallow areas.

Unlike the conditions of 1959 and 1961 when intense heat and dry winds blew across the prairies for week after dismal week, May and June of 1962 were cool, and frequent rains held evaporation to a minimum. These conditions, although they developed late in the season, provided ducks with essentials needed for successful reproduction.

Conservationists and duck hunters are not primarily concerned with the number of ducks which fly north. We are concerned with production success. If proper and sufficient habitat is lacking in boom production areas, ducks will be forced north into areas of less favorable habitat. Production per hen will be significantly lower. But when ducks find water, cover and abundant food on the prairies, large broods are hatched and survival of ducklings is enhanced.

Conditions on the prairies are not yet ideal for duck production. One year of abnormal, heavy rainfall is not sufficient to compensate for the ravages of several years of drought. Breeding populations are not as great as they have been in

. . . Habitat

recent years, but the slight decrease in duck numbers on the prairies can—and, in this writer's judgment, will—be compensated for by immensely improved habitat.

Ducks don't nest on a picket fence. Neither do they produce on a pothole which is devoid of escape cover, incapable of producing sufficient food, or one which becomes dry during, or shortly after, incubation is completed. Boom production from the prairies is the answer to the hunter's dream. Only "birds of the year" provide harvestable surpluses. The retarded movement north found breeding ducks on the southern plains later than normally would have been the case. They are taking advantage of habitat produced by May rains, and reproduction will be normal.

Production in 1962 will not com-

pensate for the poor reproduction of several recent years nor will it make up for over harvesting of breeders during past seasons, but the greatly increased number of water areas, their improved quality, continuing rains and a cool summer combine to brighten production prospects on the prairies over that of 1961. Many believe that we may be on the way back. Certainly if present conditions continue and remaining breeders are given proper protection during the fall and winter, we can soon be back in business.

Although optimistic, the writer does not believe these improved conditions warrant predicting what the future may be. Conditions may still change for better or worse. He merely wishes to impress readers with the importance of habitat and to inform them of present conditions as compared to those of 1961. #

Mourning Dove Controversy

Considerable controversy has arisen over a proposed Congressional Bill to prohibit hunting of mourning doves throughout the country.

Eighteen states, including New Jersey, now ban dove hunting. All are in the northeast and north-central parts of the country where the dove population is not large.

The Department of the Interior and the National Audubon Society both oppose the legislation. They feel that present controls backed up by continuing research programs will sufficiently safeguard the resource.

It is pointed out that despite a large annual harvest the dove population is growing steadily. Dove hunting is a very popular form of recreation in the states where it is permitted.

Both Canada and Mexico consider the mourning dove a game bird. This bill would necessitate changes in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Moreover it would ban taking doves for research or for display in zoos.

Fur, Fin *and* Campfire

By JACK SORDS

GROUND HOG DAY,

ALSO KNOWN AS CANDLEMAS DAY, IS FEBRUARY 2 AND IS SO-CALLED BECAUSE OF THE STORIED EMERGENCE OF THE GROUND HOG OR WOODCHUCK FROM HIS WINTER SLEEP TO VIEW THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

IF HE SEES HIS SHADOW, HE GOES BACK FOR SIX MORE WEEKS OF WINTER.

THE GROUND HOG IS A NORTH AMERICAN RODENT, ABOUT 20 INCHES LONG, BROWNISH OR REDDISH, SHORT TAIL AND SHARP CLAWS FOR DIGGING, FEEDS ON GRASS AND VEGETATION, LIVES IN BURROWS.



ADJOURN
TILL THE
SECOND OF
FEBRUARY



LIKE BATS, HEDGEHOGS AND BEARS, THE WOODCHUCK HIBERNATES TO ESCAPE THE WINTER FOOD SHORTAGE,



HE'S LOADED WITH FAT TO NOURISH HIM DURING HIS LONG SLEEP.

Hunting Ethics . . .

Companions

By JOHN MADSON and ED KOZICKY

Your hunting partner is the most important single element of a successful hunt. Hunting is for fun, and fun is impossible with a selfish, boorish or dangerous companion.

Choose your hunting partner with great care, and rate yourself by the same measures.

If he is a casual friend who sometimes irks you in the gentle climate of suburbia, you can bet that his "Mr. Hyde" aspects will blossom in the boondocks when the going is rough. A hunting companion should be a close friend whose natural virtues are known to you, and whom you know to be durable under stress.

Choose a hunting partner according to the intensity of his interest. Some men do most of their hunting over a cup of coffee. Others are intense, go-for-broke types who'll hang tough until dark. Determine the degree of your own interest, and match it with your companion's.

Gun sense is vital in a hunting partner. You can hand a gun to a man and evaluate his total experience in a few minutes. The real hunter handles a gun with assurance, ease and respect. He knows the gun. You owe it to

yourself and your family to side with such a man, and you owe it to him to return in kind.

A shoot may be a grim trial to be endured together, or a dream hunt to remember. In either case, it is a mutual enterprise to be shared without selfishness—sharing shooting opportunities, hunting techniques, food, equipment, water, and something of each other. It must never be seriously competitive, and no good thing should be hogged by one man. The only place for selfishness on a hunt is in hogging more than your share of work, discomfort or disappointment.

There'll be times when Mother Nature and Lady Luck—a pair of fickle old jades, at best—team up against you. A predicted sprinkle becomes an all-day rain, you hunt every covert but the right one, or your dog acts up badly. A good partner expects such things and accepts the unchangeable with grace. He can endure adversity and grin off a case of creeping irritation.

And in his eyes, how do you stack up?

Maybe you're cold, hungry or tired. You needn't dwell on it; your partner probably feels the

same way. If you honestly feel you shouldn't or can't go on, face it frankly and cheerfully. But don't whine. Whining will ruin everyone's day, and stamp you as a gutless wonder who has no business afield.

One of the gravest offenses a companion is to betray his confidence and spread the word about his personal game coverts. If a man thinks enough of you to share his prized hunting secrets, respect that confidence. Such places are meant to be shared between you and him, and not be usurped by others.

Nearly as bad is the "claimer"

who shoots and grabs, and hotly denies ever missing a shot. There are times when the issue of who killed the game may honestly be in doubt. If so, waive your claim—no game, not even a trophy, is worth risking a friendship.

A real hunting partner is one who shares without asking a share in return, who gives without thinking, who places your well-being and pleasure above his own.

Such a man may be rich and well-born, or a smelly old gaffer in bib overalls. But mark him well, wherever you find him. He is a gentleman, and a proper man to share your fire with. #

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If You're Going to Hit a Deer, Use a Small Car!

A district game warden in another state reported the following incident took place in his district recently.

He received a call that a motorist had just hit a deer along a U. S. Highway. He arrived on the scene promptly and was greeted by the driver of the car involved. The driver was considerably shaken up.

The motorist said he was cruising along the highway in his Austin-Healy sports car convertible, with the top down. The big whitetail buck appeared in front of him before he had time to avoid hitting it. The sports car was so low that the impact rolled the deer over the hood and on top of the driver. Apparently the folded fabric car top broke the deer's fall and the buck slid off the back of the car and kept going.

Upon examining the car for damage, the warden found only one small dent, where the buck's hoof had ticked the hood before he landed on the driver. Result—little damage to the deer or car, but the driver was badly shaken.

Contrast this with the damage to both deer and car when a "full-sized" auto hits a deer along the highways! #



—Ed Schuetz

The above photograph of a tragic accident involving a deer and a small car in New Jersey was brought to our attention after we had set up the above short article about deer and small cars. (The remains of the deer are between the bicycle and the wrecked small car.)

VIOLATORS ROUNDUP

OCTOBER 1962

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
William Simcox, Curry Road, Johnson Place	Loaded firearm in auto	20 prob.
Leon Mazur, Jr., 56 Potter Avenue, Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Peter Sostak, Jr., 814 Genesee Street, Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Kenneth Tonnessen, 240 Jackson Street, Matawan	Possession protected bird	20
George Goss, 127 S. Stockton Street, Trenton	Fish no license	20
Wister H. Long, 192 Lambertson Street, Trenton	Fish no license	20
Thomas Cavanaugh, R.D. No. 1, Skillman	Possession protected bird	20
Thomas F. Powers, Shalks Road, R.D. No. 1, Monmouth County	Possession protected bird	20
John Victor Larson, Herrontown Rd., Princeton	Possession protected bird	20
Robert M. Cortelyou, 77 Model Avenue, Hopewell	Possession protected bird	20
William D. Cavanaugh, 71 Pine Street, Princeton	Possession protected bird	20
Danny G. Fernandez, R.D. No. 1, Princeton	Possession protected bird	20
Dan Fernandez, Copper Mine Rd., Princeton	Possession protected bird	20
Ronald Yarnell, 2303 Dixon Avenue, Croyden, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Louis DeLuca, 59 Evelyn Avenue, Franklin Pl.	Fish no license	20
Warren Gross, 125 Oldfield Ave., Hasbrouck Hghts.	Hunt closed season	20
Donald Glick, 468 Crows Mill Road, Fords	Possession protected bird	20
William Heaton, 309 Burlington Avenue, Delanco	Possession two protected birds	40
John Kovaly, Jr., 90 Gaywood Avenue, Colonia	Possession protected bird	20
W. O. Shalick, 411 Estaug Avenue, Haddonfield	Possession protected bird	20
Walter Mullen, 151 S. Day St., Orange	Fish no license	20
William Drumgould, 44 Columbia Avenue, Newark	Angle no license	20
Sgnacio Garcia, 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken	Angle no license	20
Robert Gorman, 20 Howard Dr., Bergenfield	Fish no license	20
John Kuehta, 14 Kinney Drive, Trenton	Angle no license	20
Tiber Kemeny, 783 Springfield Avenue, Summit	Fish no license	20
Herman Kenegen, 1016 Orange Avenue, Cranford	Angle no license	20
Henry Gefers, 17 Colonial Terr., Pompton Plains	Angle no license	20
Robert Novak, 201 E. 4th Street, New York, N.Y.	Angle no license	20
Gloria Haines, 801 Arlington Avenue, Lindenwald	Fish no license	20
John Haines, 801 Arlington Avenue, Lindenwald	Fish no license	20
Robert L. Brooks, 56 W. Runyon Street, Newark	Fish no license	20
Harvey Saltzman, Feather Bed La., Hopewell	Trout over limit	20
Tom McQueen, 24 Lincoln Street, Newark	Fish no license	20
Alex E. Zenobi, 35 W. 1st Avenue Mantua Terr.	Tag not displayed	5
Alex E. Zenobi, 35 W. 1st Avenue, Mantua Terr.	Hunt from power boat	20
W. James Groome, Bella Vista Avenue Buena	Illegal possession fox	100 prob.
Roscoe Meadows, 630 St. Louis Ave., Egg Harbor City	Fish no license	20
Waldemar Tuma, Tuckahoe Road, Dorothy	Fish no license	20
Arvids Anuzis, 226 Ellis Road, Willow Grove, Pa.	Fish no license	20
William Fixley, 310 Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	Poss. five snipe closed season	100
Joseph Horton, 2 Early Road, New Egypt	Fish no license	20
Penn Fruit Company, 1402 Route 130, Cinnaminson	Offer for sale illegal striped bass	20
Penn Fruit Company, 1402 Route 130, Cinnaminson	Offer for sale illegal striped bass	20
Janis Jermancans, 12 Hall Street, Phoenixville, Pa.	Illegal possession striped bass	10
Thomas Vrabel, 156-07 71 Avenue, Flushing, N.Y.	Fish no license	20
Rick Matlack, W. Larchmont Avenue, Colts Neck	Fish no license	20
Robert Hendershott, Main Street, Branchville	Fish no license	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Beulah Dennis, 233 Circle Drive, Brick Twp.	Illegal possession crab	20
Marks L. Steelman, Station Road, Dennisville	Illegal possession deer	100
Marks L. Steelman, Station Road, Dennisville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Marks L. Steelman, Station Road, Dennisville	Hunt no license	20
Marks L. Steelman, Station Road, Dennisville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Marks L. Steelman, Station Road, Dennisville	Hunt deer at night	100
Leonard B. Whilden, Belleplane Road, Delmont	Illegal possession deer	100
Leonard B. Whilden, Belleplane Road, Delmont	Loaded gun in auto	20
Leonard B. Whilden, Belleplane Road, Delmont	Hunt no license	20
Leonard B. Whilden, Belleplane Road, Delmont	Hunt aid of lights	20
Leonard B. Whilden, Belleplane Road, Delmont	Hunt deer at night	100
Asa Wm. Whilden, Bellamy Hotel, Rm. 44, Millville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Asa Wm. Whilden, Bellamy Hotel, Rm. 44, Millville	Hunt no license	20
Asa Wm. Whilden, Bellamy Hotel, Rm. 44, Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Asa Wm. Whilden, Bellamy Hotel, Rm. 44, Millville	Illegal possession deer	100
Asa Wm. Whilden, Bellamy Hotel, Rm. 44, Millville	Hunt deer at night	100
Clyde Ogburn, P.O. Box 283, Hartford Rd., Medford	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Clyde Ogburn, P.O. Box 283, Hartford Rd., Medford	Loaded gun in auto	20
William G. Register, Braddocks Mills Road, Marlton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Willie Lee Gorden, 3700 Park Blvd., Wildwood	Fish no license	Jail
Gerald Borsody, Route 517, Tranquility	Gun on Sunday	20
James Bounds, 121 Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City	Hunt on Sunday	20
Richard Elliot, 211-3 20th Avenue, Paterson	Fail to exhibit license	5
Aubrey Robinson, 79 Crescent Avenue, Jersey City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Charles Haines, 79 Crescent Avenue, Jersey City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Kenneth Wehnke, 3414 Hudson Avenue, Union City	Firearm on Sunday	20
John Williams, Jr., 127 Dwight Street, Jersey City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Richard M. Graves, 7814 Conwell Road, Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Charles Conklin, IV, 411 Shallcross Avenue, Southampton, Pa.	Fish no license	20
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Hunt no license	20
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Illegal firearm	20
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Loaded gun in auto	20
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Hunt aid of lights	20
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Hunt deer closed season	100
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Uncased firearm	100
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Influence of intoxicating liquor	50
James Zulker, 1179 Landis Avenue, Vineland	Illegal missile	100
Mauro Alfieri, Jr., 521 Hanover Road, Wilmington, Del.	Hunt no license	20
Robert Alfieri, 521 Hanover Road, Wilmington, Del.	Hunt no license	20
Mauro Alfieri, Sr., 521 Hanover Road, Wilmington Del.	Hunt no license	20
Colonel Craner, Cedarville Road, Millville	Remove vegetation without permission	10
James L. Stanley, New Port Road, Millville	Remove vegetation without permission	10
Gene Craner, Cedarville Road, Millville	Remove vegetation without permission	10
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Uncased firearm	100 prob.
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Hunt deer closed season	100 prob.
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Illegal missile	100 prob.
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Hunt no license	20 prob.
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Illegal firearm	20 prob.
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Loaded gun in auto	20 prob.
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Hunt aid of lights	20 prob.
Alfred Smith, 132 S. Main Street, Elmer	Influence of intoxicating liquor	50 prob.



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