

New Jersey

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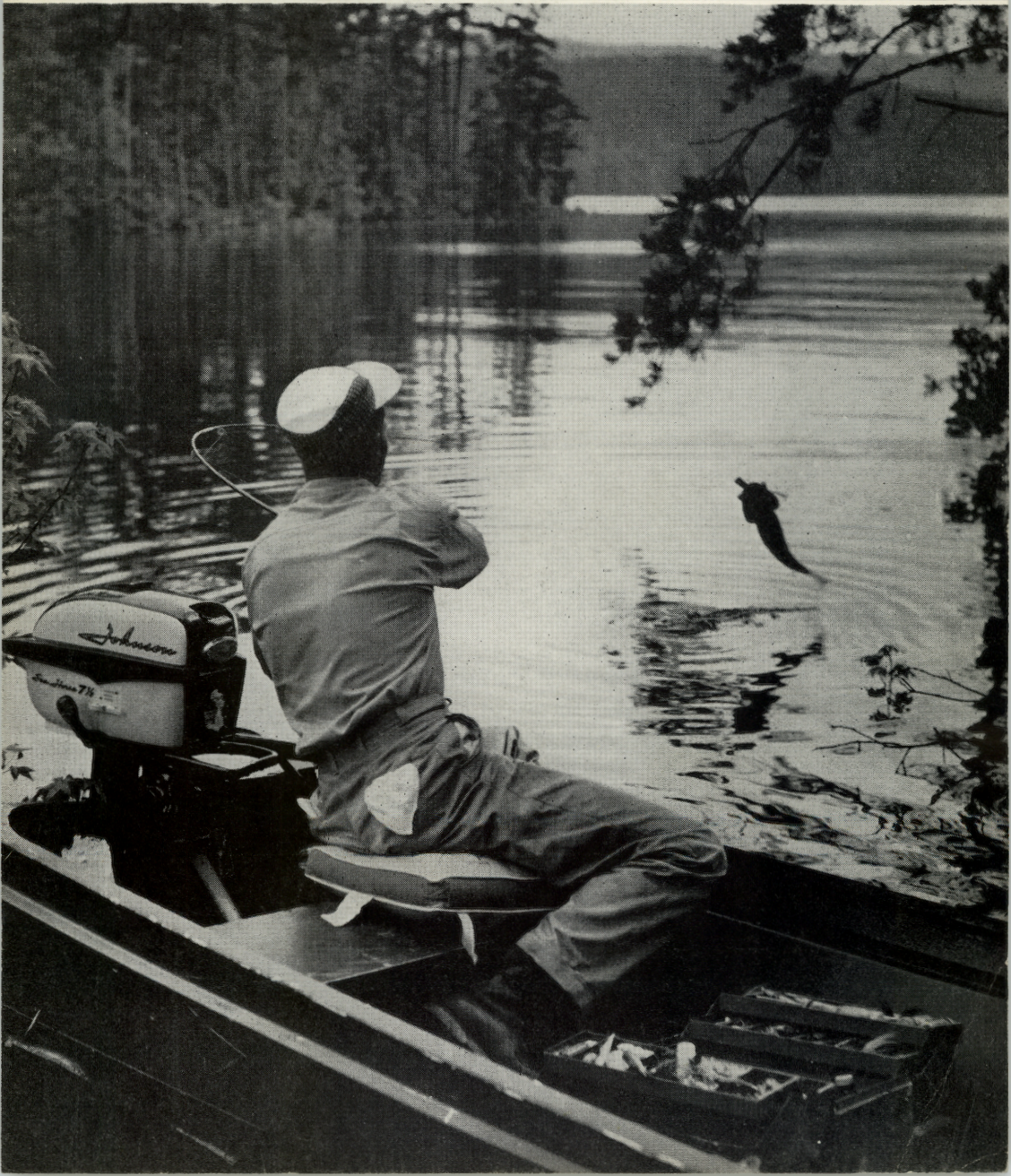


Outdoors

Vol. 15, No. 11

Division of Fish and Game

May, 1965



Gun Laws and Citizens

The concluding paragraphs of a joint resolution

by the

National Police Officers Association of America

and the

National Shooting Sports Foundation

"That we, the undersigned, do urgently recommend . . . , that all gun laws now existing within the Federal Government, and the several States be codified within the clear intent of the United States Constitution and that all enactments in consonance with this subject be carefully forged so as to protect the rightful heritage of the law abiding American citizen to have and to hold firearms in lawful pursuit of gun sports, for his self protection, and in the light of the armed citizen's importance in our national defense.

"That we now commend the prosecutors of the Federal Government and the various States for the vigorous action taken on their part in the prosecution of criminals committing felonies while armed with a firearm. And, further, strongly recommend to the courts a continuance of the policy of strict enforcement of the penalties prescribed wherein a crime is aggravated by the use of a firearm.

"That we believe that an American citizen of voting age or a member of the United States Armed Forces, of whatever age, should have the right to legally purchase, without restriction, a handgun, rifle, air rifle, shotgun, or a like item, excepting fully automatic firearms." #

" . . . we believe that an American citizen of voting age . . . , should have the right to legally purchase, without restriction, a handgun, rifle, . . . shotgun . . . "

State of New Jersey

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Governor

Department of Conservation and Economic Development

Robert A. Roe
Commissioner

Division of Fish and Game

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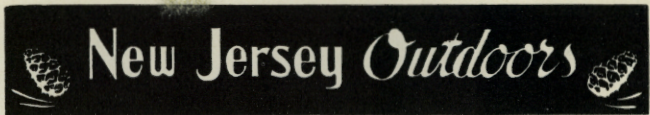
Wildlife Management

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Published monthly by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish and Game
in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

In This Issue

Gun Laws and Citizens	C-2
Attack on Waterweeds	3
Weed Control Method Pays Off	10
Fly Rod for Carp	11
Scouts Take Over Colliers Mills	16
Trout Stamps Available to Collectors	20
The 1964 Deer Harvest	21
Fur, Fin and Campfire	22
Council Highlights	23
The Canada Goose	28
Violators Roundup	30

Cover—"This Is It"—Johnson

A well stocked tackle box and a well stocked
lake can give a fisherman about all he
could ask for at this time of the year.

Vol. 15, No. 11

May, 1965

Publication Office: The Division of Fish and Game
P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Editor: R. Adams

Second class postage paid at Trenton, N. J., and additional mailing office.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year, by check or money order, payable to Division
of Fish and Game. Cash is forwarded at sender's risk. No stamps please.

Change of address: Should be reported directly to the Editor. Send both
old and new address. The Post Office will not forward copies unless
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Spatterdock, or yellow water lily, showing typical curling effect resulting from abnormal growth caused by 2,4-D treatment

Attack on Waterweeds

Aquatic Weed Control In New Jersey Lakes

Alban R. Essbach

NEW JERSEY undertook its first comprehensive attack on waterweeds in 1960 when 800 acres of watermilfoil in Lake Hopatcong were treated with 2,4-D granules and successfully controlled. At that time, a Bureau of Navigation barge equipped with two agricultural seeding devices was employed to distribute 80,000 pounds of the herbicide (20% active ingredient) at a rate of 100 pounds per acre. Within two weeks time, 800 acres of the lake that had been weed choked and incapable of supporting any recreational use whatsoever, were dramatically cleared of the watermilfoil.

No significant amount of re-treatment was necessary until June of 1963 when approximately 165 acres of milfoil regrowth were again treated and effectively controlled with the same herbicide, this time applied by helicopter. Thus, the initial herbicide application resulted in three full seasons of aquatic vegetation control and substantially increased the area of the lake suitable for recreational and utilitarian purposes.

The author, formerly Assistant Fisheries Biologist with the Division, is now with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix.

Unfortunately, all aquatic weed problems in New Jersey lakes cannot be resolved as easily and completely as in this example. Watermilfoil, although abundant, is by no means our only problem plant. There are at least a dozen other species of aquatic plants which are capable of reaching troublesome proportions. The distribution of these plants is determined by water conditions involving temperature, water chemistry, and clarity, the type of lake bottom and other factors.

Waterweed

Frequently, when one aquatic plant species is eliminated or drastically reduced by chemical or other means, the void created is rapidly filled by another species. Sometimes, the succeeding plant is less desirable and more difficult to eliminate than the original. An example of this is the common succession of watermilfoil to waterweed, also known as *Elodea* or *Anacharis*. Waterweed cannot be effectively controlled with 2,4-D at the same rate required for watermilfoil. In fact, considerably higher rates are necessary, which in most cases are financially prohibitive. In some situations, the

. . . Waterweeds

succeeding weedgrowth cannot be controlled with 2,4-D and a herbicide capable of producing the desired results must be used.

To control waterweed, it is advisable to use herbicides such as Diquat, Silvex, Endothal, or com-

quirements for growth and susceptibility to herbicides. Because of this, a variety of herbicides have been developed to handle the many problems.

Types of Herbicides

Basically, aquatic herbicides can be grouped as either contact or



Applying liquid herbicide with gasoline powered equipment in boat

binations thereof. There have been instances in New Jersey lakes where three completely different species of plants have become problems during a period of three successive years. These points illustrate that the herbicidal control of aquatic vegetation is not a cure-all that ends the problem with one treatment as plant species vary greatly in their distribution, re-

systemic in regard to their mode of action in killing vegetation.

Contact types:

The contact types, to be effective, must be in direct contact with the vegetation for various periods of time, dependent on the plant and particular herbicide. Such materials are often applied as liquids and function by causing cellular breakdown and eventual

collapse and disintegration of the plant.

The most frequently used herbicides of the contact type are Endothal, Silvex, Diquat and Sodium Arsenite. The rates of application with these chemicals vary from less than 1 to over 10 parts per million, depending upon the plant species. The effect of most contact type herbicides usually is apparent within several days after application.

Systemic type:

The systemic or "hormonal" type herbicide is actually taken into the nutritive system of the plant, either through roots, stems or leaves. It slowly distributes through the entire plant and upsets its hormonal or enzyme balance. This causes unusual physiological reactions that stimulate abnormal growth patterns, stored nutrients are rapidly used up, and the plant soon dies.

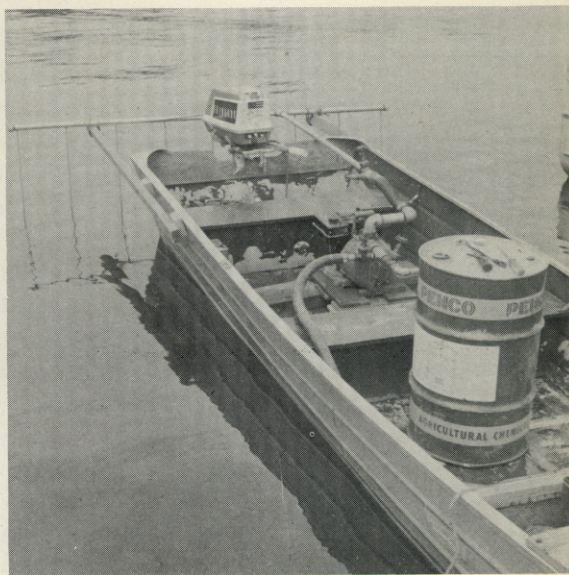
Herbicides of the 2,4-D and 2,4-5-T group and related compounds constitute these systemic types. They are normally somewhat slower acting than contact herbicides and require up to about 14 days for complete defoliation and the onset of decay to occur.

Treatment

The species of plant, water chemistry, and water use, as well as the physiography and use of the surrounding land, must be considered in determining the herbicide to be used. Persons attempting their own aquatic weed control

should first identify the problem weed(s) and select a herbicide that will do the job. The material selected should be compatible with other interests using the water downstream as well as at the site of the application. In New Jersey, if it is necessary to lower the level of the waters to be treated, permission must be obtained from the Division of Fish and Game through the local Conservation Officer.

A frequent point of confusion stems from the fact that the amount of liquid herbicide to use is calculated on a water volume basis while granular herbicide ap-



Spray gear for liquid treatments

plications are based upon surface area. If in doubt, competent consultation and recommendations are available from state fishery

. . . Waterweeds

biologists, technical representatives of the various chemical companies and most commercial applicators.

In State-owned Lakes

The initial venture into large-scale aquatic weed control employing boats to apply the herbicide was costly because of the large amount of time required and subject to variable results since the weeds could not be treated when they were most susceptible to the control measures. As a result attempts to improve upon the method of application through the use of helicopters were made.

Helicopters

The first large area application using a helicopter was successfully attempted in 1961 on Big Swartswood Lake when 300 acres of watermilfoil were controlled. The use of helicopters for this purpose was thought of by Conservation Officer Al Wilbert and developed technically by Amchem Products Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, and the Aeroflex Corp. of Andover, New Jersey. Helicopters have since been utilized by many state and private agencies. Their versatility and expediency succeed in getting the job done properly and in as short a period of time as possible.

A particular advantage of the helicopter is that it provides an excellent means of viewing aquatic weed beds since they appear as

"ink-blot" from altitudes of 1000 feet or so. This allows for more accurate interpretation of areas to be treated since weeds even in the deepest water are usually visible from the air.

Advantages

Each of two "hoppers" attached to the helicopter are capable of carrying up to 300 pounds of granular herbicide. An electrically powered, belt driven, centrifugally operated spreader on each hopper disperses the granules in even swaths of up to about 100 feet, depending upon the speed and altitude of the aircraft. The efficiency of helicopter applications is exemplified by the fact that it required 34 days to treat 800 acres of Lake Hopatcong by boat, whereas it would take less than four days with a helicopter and among other advantages, result in a saving of several thousand dollars.

Lake Musconetcong

The largest application made thus far by helicopter was carried out on Lake Musconetcong in May and June, 1963 when this entire 329-acre lake was treated with 2,4-D granules for watermilfoil control. The treatment involved a total of 32,000 pounds of herbicide and was very successful. The lake was treated one-half at a time with a week and a half separating applications. This was done so that all the vegetation would not decay at once and possibly reduce the oxygen in the water to a level dangerous to fish life. Fishing and

other forms of water recreation which had been severely restricted on this lake for several prior years benefited greatly.

Big Swartswood Lake

Big Swartswood Lake in Sussex County was again treated in 1963 using both helicopter and boat to

control a total of about 20 acres of bladderwort and fanwort.

Lake Absegemi in Bass River State Forest was treated in 1963 by helicopter for control of 20 acres of watermilfoil.

Imlaystown Lake in Monmouth County was treated in 1962 and



Applying 2,4-D granules with battery powered spreader equipment

control about 60 acres of several species of vegetation. Both liquid and granular herbicides were used.

Other Lakes

Collier's Mill Pond and Turnmill Pond located on the Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds in Ocean County were treated in 1963 for the second consecutive year with liquid applications by boat to con-

1963 for control of spatterdock or yellow water lily.

Applications completed or scheduled for 1964 included work at Ocquittunk Lake in Stokes State Forest and Hook's Lake at Cheesequake State Park in addition to most of the lakes previously treated.

The recreational and esthetic

. . . Waterweeds

values of many acres of water is reduced by the dense growths of aquatic vegetation that prevail in many of our lakes, rivers and ponds. Swimmers, water skiers, real estate investors, lake front residents, and boaters of various

weed choked. However, caution should be exercised before deciding upon complete treatment of a water body.

Biological Factors

Recently, fisheries biologists have found indications that young pickerel are lacking in lakes where



The helicopter is an effective means of applying herbicides

types are probably in agreement insofar as aquatic vegetation eradication being desirable. Most anglers also welcome this where entire coves, shoreline areas, and, in some instances, the whole lake is

large areas of watermilfoil have been controlled with 2,4-D. Sampling for young pickerel in these lakes has not been as productive as in lakes where no milfoil control has been exercised. Since the

application rate of this chemical results in concentrations considered by the manufacturers to be nontoxic to fish it is assumed that the elimination of vegetation represents the removal of habitat necessary in the life cycle of the species. Weed beds are used by pickerel for spawning and nursery areas and older fish are seldom far from them.

It is also possible that waters

imbalances in the fish population. This usually results in overabundance, stunting, and other undesirable aspects of the lake's fish population. The protection afforded by the vegetation is also utilized by the young of game species.

Value of Plants

There are instances where good populations of chain pickerel have apparently been reduced drastically through the elimination of



Loading granular herbicide into hopper mounted on helicopter

severely weed choked protect numerous pan fish and forage minnows from predation and thereby contribute to conditions causing

habitat by total annual aquatic weed control over a period of several years. The importance of aquatic vegetation as environment

. . . Waterweeds

for the production of fish and numerous forms of aquatic macroinvertebrates must be realized. In a study conducted in New York State, biologists found that the weedy areas of certain lakes contained 5.2 times the amount of available invertebrate organisms utilized by fish as food than did adjacent non-weedy areas.

The amount of aquatic vegetation which could be removed without harming fish production would undoubtedly vary with the species of fish concerned, the type of vegetation present, and the chemical-physical characteristics of the lake. No known evaluations of these requirements have ever been made or attempted. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the complete

control of aquatic vegetation is not to be advocated where fishery resources are considered important.

The Program

New Jersey's aquatic weed control program advocates that when aquatic weeds become so thick that they impair rowing, swimming, sailing, outboard motors, and angling, they require control measures. However, we also recognize the value of the vegetation as fish habitat and act accordingly to preserve this valuable natural resource and the benefits derived from it.

With the knowledge we now have and the safe, efficient herbicides that are available, it is our belief that proper aquatic vegetation control can be maintained at a level desirable for all aquatic interests. #

Weed Control Method Pays Off



Conservation Officer Albert L. Wilbert, left, is shown receiving a \$500.00 check from Conservation Commissioner Robert A. Roe, right.

Wilbert suggested a technique by which aquatic weed control could be accomplished by helicopter. Investigation by the State Employees Suggestion Awards program established that the more efficient technique saved the State \$5,000.00 in the first year of operation. The award was based on ten per cent of that saving.

Fly Rod For Carp

by George F. Ruppert

Member — National Wildlife Federation

Dedicated fishermen are constantly on the alert to discover new and exciting ways to catch fish. We see occasionally in the papers, magazines, and on television some of our experts fishing the ocean off the coast of Florida and other tropical places with fly rods for tarpon, bonefish, and other large fish so fishing the fly rod for carp should not be surprising to us.

The Carp

The Fishermen's Manual classifies the carp as an Asiatic minnow of the Ciprinoid family. In addition to the ordinary scaled carp there are two other varieties, the mirror carp with only a few patches of scales and the leather carp which has no scales at all. The carp was introduced into this country as a food fish. (And, many people here say they are good eating.) In many other countries the prolific and fast growing carp is one of the most important food fish. Not mentioned in the manual is the fact that some carp are a brilliant gold all over. I know be-

cause I caught one of 12 inches, fat and sassy and it was a beautiful fish.

The Fly Rod

An article in one of the popular sports magazines recently shows saltwater anglers fishing the surf for striped bass with the fly rod. The experts say that the fly rod can be used for most kinds of fishing. But let us be reasonable about this for to succeed in fishing the fly rod for any kind of fish the first requisite is a complete knowledge of the fly rod and its use.

For years we have associated the fly rod with the capture of trout, bass, and pan fish. Anglers have a knowledge of fishing for these fish and know how to handle them and with the fly rod they derive the most out of their sport. When we tackle the carp on the fly rod we have a fish that we know very little about.

Carp Fishing

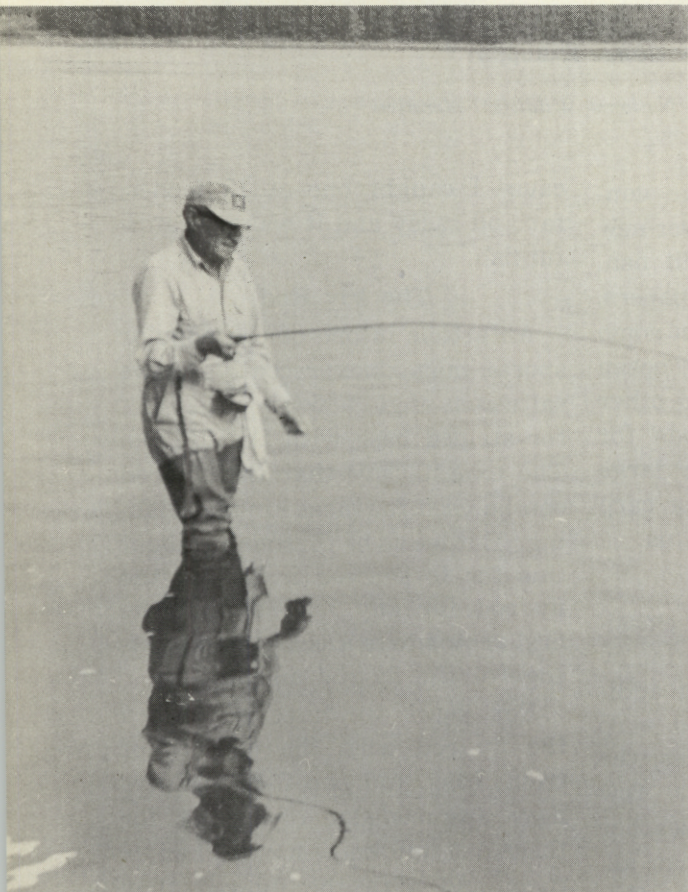
We would like to take the reader back to the article we wrote on catching carp on light spinning

. . . Fly Rod for Carp

tackle. This article appeared in the August 1959 issue of *New Jersey Outdoors*. In 1957 with the aid of a few anglers we concen-

were 3 to 35 pounds. With the carp population reduced (or so we thought) the novelty wore off.

A few years ago we noticed that large numbers of small carp showed up (1 to 3 pounds.) Action



The author, who helped take over three thousand carp on spinning tackle from this lake, now fishes for them with the fly rod

trated on trying to rid the Oradell Reservoir in Bergen County of its large concentration of carp. We banded under the name of the Carp Anglers of Bergen County. By the end of 1963 we had caught over three thousand carp on light fresh water spinning tackle. These carp

started up again but the 1964 season produced very few large fish. Most fish caught were what we classified as small.

During the 1964 season in the Oradell Reservoir I caught 105 carp on the fly rod. The fish averaged from one to three pounds.

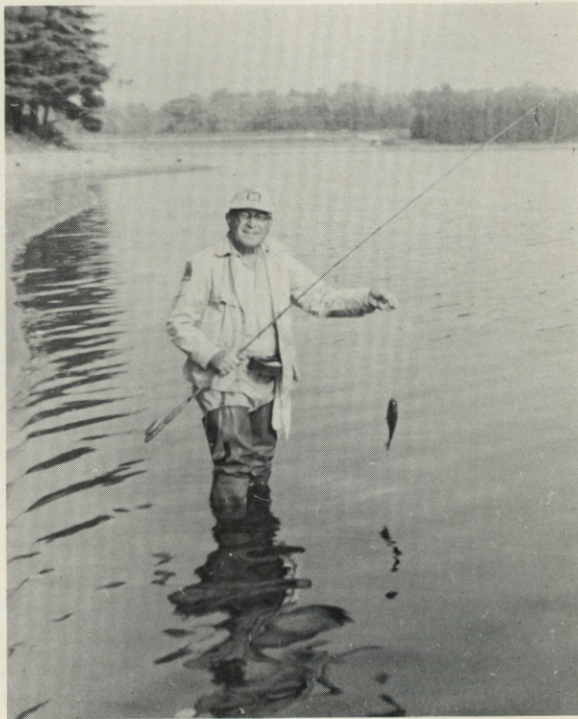
Before we get too involved in this fishing for carp I want to state that catching carp on the fly rod was not my own idea. A few years ago one of our men, Don, asked me to instruct him on the use of the fly rod for bass and trout. This I gladly did and although we met in the reservoir many times later we rarely spoke of the fly rod until one day in the late spring. That morning I arrived at the reservoir with my spinning rod to fish for carp. There I met again my friend who wanted

my surprise he was wading the lake fishing for carp and catching them too.

Success

When I saw him and the success he was having I tried to figure that before. As a dedicated fly rod angler I decided that on the very next trip to the reservoir I would have my fly rod with me. As stated earlier in this article, at the season's end I had caught 105 carp on the fly rod. Strange to say I never again met Don fishing for carp with his fly rod. So far

*During the past season
he caught over one
hundred carp on the
fly rod from the same
impoundment.
The fish averaged from
one to three pounds*



to learn the use of the fly rod. In the meantime he had purchased for himself a complete fly rod outfit, a good one, rod, reel, and line. To

as I am able to determine my grandson and I were the only fishermen on the lake last season fishing the fly rod for carp. More

. . . Fly Rod for Carp

anglers should take up this type of fishing because it affords lots of fun and excitement.

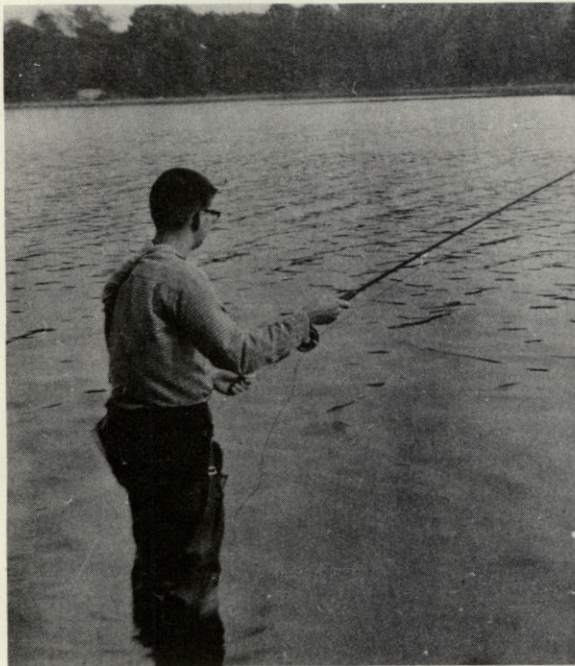
Tackle

Here is what you will have to do if you want to take up this type of fishing. Tackle required—fly rod, fly line, leader material at

hook to the end of the leader and put your dough ball on the hook. The bait should be small because these carp have small mouths.

Fishing

Do not attempt to try to cast the dough ball as you would a fly because if you do the bait will fly off. Step into the water as far as the depth will allow. Strip off



The author's grandson taking up the slack line after strip casting with the fly rod while fishing for carp

least six pound test monofilament, dipsey sinkers, bb split shot, size 10 or 12 treble hook and dough bait. Set up your fly rod as usual and run your fly line through the guides. Next attach your leader of about five feet. Run the leader through the ring of the dipsey and attach a bb in front of the dipsey so that the line runs free. Your next step is to attach the treble

about 15 feet of line and hold it in your left hand. Draw the line up until the leader and line are about five inches from the rod tip, bring the rod back over your shoulder and use the strip cast while releasing the line from your left hand. Let the bait settle on the bottom and take out all slack.

Some carp pick up the bait lightly, others pick it up and run

straight out with it. In any event, when the lightest strike is felt, tighten up immediately. Be content to hook about one out of five carp strikes because the roach or shiner feed on the same bait.

Good Fighters

When a carp is solidly hooked take it easy as these fish are very strong, they are rugged fighters and any attempt to horse the fish will result in a lost fish or broken rod. It may just be possible that you cast out too far once in a while and hook a big one. If that happens you are in for an exciting time. I know because twice in the same day I tied into fish that I did not even see. Needless to state that they broke off everything.

During the early part of the season carp are well out in the lake and then spinning tackle is the order of the day. In this lake, boats are not allowed and all fishing is done from the shore so it is necessary to wade out as far as possible to reach them.

Jump Clear

Do not think the carp is a push over. On light tackle and played right he will put on a dogged underwater performance that might surprise you. In shore they may run only between one and three pounds but that poundage can really give you a time of it

if you are not careful. I have had carp jump clear of the water.

Some Hints

Fishing with spinning rod and reel you cast out about 75 or 100 feet of line and in the event of a hooked fish you have lots of line to play him with. Fishing with the fly rod it must be remembered that you have only at best 90 feet of fly line so the two types of fishing are entirely different. Hooks must be kept needle sharp. Carp have no teeth but they possess a thick rubbery mouth and that is why we recommend a treble hook as the three barbs will make contact better than a single hook.

Under no circumstances should you leave your rod resting on a forked stick unattended. When you return to pick up your rod it may just not be there having been pulled out into the lake by a carp. It has happened a number of times. One last bit of advice we believe is in order. Treat this fish as you would any fighting fish. The carp is capable of breaking everything and he can do it if you are not careful.

If you do not take carp home for food release them if necessary but do not let them lie on the beach to die and rot.

Fishing for carp with the fly rod is just another new and exciting way to catch fish. #

An old, old recipe for cooking carp is herewith offered for the edification of those interested: Clean and skin carp. Soak in vinegar and sugar over night. Salt and pepper. Place carp on oak plank in 350-degree oven for two hours. Give carp to cat and eat plank.

OUR DIVISION's public shooting and fishing grounds throughout the state are being used to a greater extent each year by those persons seeking hunting and fishing opportunity and also by other citizens who enjoy the out of doors. Under the Division of Fish and Game's multiple use practices, lands which have been purchased from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses are being heavily utilized by nature students, campers, swimmers, horseback riders, sight-seers, picknickers, and other persons who enjoy getting out in the woods on the weekend.

As an example, on the weekend of May 15, 1964, about 400 Boy Scouts from the North Star District of the Ocean County Boy Scout Council camped at Success Lake on the vast Colliers Mills Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds in Ocean County. On Friday afternoon pup and scout tents were erected in the four-acre campsite and a large mess tent and canopy were used for cooking and meetings.

The boys studied first aid, nature lore, wildlife conservation, forest fire fighting, and the elements of camping and woodlore. During the evening they sang songs and presented skits around the campfire before taps at 10:00 P.M.

On Sunday the scouts attended religious services, studied woodlore, played some games, and then broke camp and cleaned up the area before leaving around 2:00 in the afternoon. #



Setting up camp on Friday afternoon at Colliers Mills Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. Here Frank Pascha, and Jack DelMel of New Egypt Troop work on their tent



Scouts Take Over Colliers Mills Shooting and Fishing Grounds

By Pete McLain



. . . Scouts Take Over Colliers Mills

Some 180 tents were erected in the camping area at Success Lake over the weekend of May 15 to 17. Portable water wagons, small house trailers and a large mess tent were also used



All hands worked on preparing the lunch of soup and hamburgers. Here Charles Dolton, Mantaloking, William Smith of Jackson, and Kevin Hawkins of Point Pleasant work over a charcoal grill to prepare soup

Leaders gave the 300 boys instruction in everything from woodlore to first aid and the elements of camping and woodcraft





Games such as the first aid race, flap jack races, knot relays, tent pitching, and foot races took place during Saturday afternoon.

Nature study and conservation. Scout Master Stanley Wasielewski shows his son Gary and Donald Eckstadt how to identify the various turtles found in the area



Peeling potatoes and carrots for the evening meal on Saturday was part of the K.P. duty of Bill Rogers, Greg Spurgat, and Harold Applegate, all of Bay Head



Trout Stamps Available to Collectors

Stamp collectors now have an opportunity to add the seventh issue (1959) of the New Jersey Trout Fishing Stamp to their collection. There are two denominations: a \$1.00 black on yellow stamp for resident fishermen, and a \$5.00 brown on white 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 (\$1.00 and \$5.00 denominations) is offered at 50¢, blocks-of-four at \$2.00, and in full sheets 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.

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

The opportunity to secure this seventh issue of Trout Stamps in mint condition is limited to requests received before June 1, 1965. Present plans are to destroy any remainders of this limited issue after that date, as was done with the previous issues. #

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The 1964 Deer Harvest

New Jersey hunters bagged 1,777 deer during the special permit deer season held Saturday, December 19.

The special one day season was restricted to some 13,000 holders of special permits, selected by data-processing equipment. Each hunter was permitted to shoot one deer of either sex and was required to bring it to a checking station operated by the Bureau of Wildlife Management.

A total of 5,131 deer was reported as of Monday morning, December 21, for the regular six day buck season and the concurrent hunter's choice season in the northeastern corner of the State. This figure is expected to rise, with some report cards delayed.

The total deer harvest, including the buck and hunter's choice seasons, the permit season and the the bow and arrow season is 8,023 deer. This is a drop of 797 deer from the total 1963 harvest.

The largest drop, 930 deer, was seen during the six-day firearm season. Wildlife Management Chief George N. Alpaugh believes this is largely attributable to low hunting pressure, particularly on the last day of the season when rain and fog kept many hunters home on a day when the turnout is usually heavy.

The harvest by special permit holders was 30 deer less than the total bagged under the party permit season in 1963. Under that system, some 3,500 parties of four

were allowed to take one extra deer during the six day firearm season. The bow and arrow harvest was 163 deer above that of 1963.

The breakdown of special permit deer by checking station is as follows: Atlantic County, Hammon-ton, 81, Mays Landing, 134; Burlington County, Atison, 72, New Gretna, 34, Red Lion, 107; Cape May County, Tuckahoe, 67; Cumberland County, Millville, 94; Hunterdon County, Clinton, 62, Flemington, 135; Mercer County, Pennington, 92; Middlesex County, Old Bridge, 14; Monmouth County, Collingwood, 16; Morris County, Boonton, 85, Long Valley, 95; Ocean County, Clayton, 44, Colliers Mills, 82; Passaic County, Newfoundland, 24; Salem County, Elmer, 12; Somerset County, Bedminster, 67, Somerville, 79; Sussex County, Augusta, 58, Flatbrook, 42; Warren County, Blairstown, 145, Washington, 136.

A complete report on all deer bagged, including sex and the county in which they were bagged, will be available in the future. Chief Alpaugh concluded, "The Bureau of Wildlife Management regards this as an excellent harvest, especially in view of the state's increasing human population and the resulting drop in food and cover. We are hopeful that, despite the rapid disappearance of suitable habitat, the deer harvest can be maintained at this level for a number of years." #

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By JACK SHERIDAN



EVERY BOY LIKES TO GO FISHING AND POP IS THE GUY WHO GENERALLY TAKES HIM -- OR SHOULD, IF HE DOESN'T.

TAKE HIM TO THAT LITTLE STREAM, OR POND, OR EVEN TO THE LAKE AND TEACH HIM HOW, AND ABOUT WATER SAFETY. REMEMBER, LET THE BOY CATCH THE FISH, NO MATTER WHAT KIND. SHOW HIM HOW TO DIG FOR WORMS AND HOW TO BAIT THE HOOK WITH MINNOWS OR FROGS.

YOU CAN FIX JUNIOR UP WITH THAT OLD ROD OF YOURS, OR GET HIM A BAMBOO POLE AND ONE OF THOSE DIME STORE OUTFITS, LINE BOBBER, SINKER AND HOOK.



AND- TAKE ALONG PLENTY OF FOOD FOR JUNIOR WILL OUT-EAT YOU, NATCH.



ANY POP KNOWS JUNIOR WILL GET HIS FEET WET, OR EVEN FALL IN, SO BE PREPARED. TAKE SOME EXTRA DRY SOCKS, SHOES OR PANTS ALONG FOR HIM.

When you take a boy or girl fishing, remember to have a fishing license for yourself even if you plan only to "just hold the rod and show him."

Council Highlights

February Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on February 9. In addition to the members of the Council and the staff, the following persons were present: Mrs. James Charlesworth, William E. Decker, Norman Thomas, Roy Williams, John Russack, and Bill Backus.

Hackettstown Sewage Plant

The Council made note of a copy of a letter from Elson T. Killam Associates. Inc., Millburn, advising the State Department of Health that the Town of Hackettstown was moving the proposed location for its treatment plant to a new site. The location of the plant would now afford service to adjoining municipalities and conforms with the State's objective of developing regional treatment plants wherever practicable. This new location should be beneficial to the Divisions Hackettstown Fish Hatchery. The Council was pleased with the cooperation of the Town of Hackettstown.

Semi-wild Preserve Rule

Letter was read from P. S. Moore who has a semi-wild preserve on his property in Hunterdon County. Mr. Moore questioned the interpretation of "partridge" as stipulated in the semi-wild law with reference to releasing birds for the extended season. He believed that quail should be permitted to be released for this purpose.

Director MacNamara suggested that the matter be referred to the Bureau of Wildlife Management for review and report at the next meeting of the Council. By motion, the Council referred the matter to the Bureau of Wildlife Management for investigation. The Bureau is to submit a report to the Council at a future meeting.

Firearms Legislation

A letter was received from Syd Schwartz, Firearms Committee, South, New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, expressing opposition to legislation requiring the registration of firearms. By motion of Councilman McCloskey, seconded by Councilman Charlesworth, and passed, the Council reaffirmed its position of being opposed to any restricting legislation on sporting arms and directed that Attorney General Sills be so advised.

Coon Dog Trials

William Decker, President of the Garden State Coonhunters Association, Inc., Somerville, spoke to the Council, seeking their support

. . . Council Highlights

in making it permissible for the organized coonhunters to run night hunts or field trials outside the regular raccoon season. He stated that these hunts are run under the rules and regulations of the United Kennel Club which grants permits for such trials. Under the Club's rules and regulations no coon may be killed and no trees may be climbed.

The coonhunters participate in these hunts for the purpose of having their dogs win points and be registered with the United Kennel Club as night champions or grand champions: Through this channel they promote better coon hunting and better coon dogs.

Mr. Decker said these hunts are conducted in other states and at present time it is necessary for the New Jersey coon hunters to go outside the state to compete in such hunts.

Director MacNamara advised that it would be necessary to amend the law to permit such night hunts outside the raccoon season. He also stated that the laws pertaining to other field trials should be amended.

No action was taken by the Council and the Director is to consult with the Bureau of Wildlife Management on the matter and give consideration at the same time to other amendments in the field trial laws.

Transplanting Raccoons

Mr. Decker also asked that the coonhunters be given the opportunity to pick up and liberate raccoons that are being trapped because they are causing damage to crops, poultry, or property. Director MacNamara advised that in many instances such raccoons are picked up by hunters and many of them are also liberated by the Conservation Officers. He said that if Mr. Decker's association has members in various localities who would be interested in picking up these raccoons, he should send their names and addresses to this office. Our only stipulation would be that the raccoons not be liberated near poultry farms.

Councilman Alampi Reports

Councilman Alampi reported that he had recently had the opportunity to visit the laboratory at Nacote Creek and he was highly pleased with it. He commended the Director's forthright action in promoting this cooperative laboratory. Mr. Alampi also stated that he had attended a Green Acres Citizens' Committee meeting in Princeton and the people participating are to be commended for the fine job they are doing and for giving their time for such a useful purpose.

Farmer-Sportsman Show

Councilman Alampi also advised that many fine comments had been received in regard to the recent Farmer-Sportsmen Show held in Trenton. He was of the opinion that interest in this event will increase

in future years. He suggested that including a Saturday in the schedule of the show would permit many more sportsmen to attend. Mr. Alampi was proud of the Fish and Game exhibit and received many fine compliments concerning it.

Councilman Totten expressed his agreement with Mr. Alampi's thoughts on the Farmer-Sportsman Show and said it was very successful and worthwhile.

Waterfowl Seasons

On motion of Councilman Alampi, seconded by Councilman Charlesworth, and passed, the Council agreed to set a pre-season meeting when they will consider the recommendations of duck hunters in regard to the waterfowl seasons. This meeting is to take place prior to the National Waterfowl Council meeting.

Menantico Stream Stocking

Councilman Charlesworth has been contacted by many people in regard to reinstating Menantico Stream on the stocking list, and he recommended that this be done.

Chief Hayford advised that this stream was taken off the list on the recommendation of Conservation Officers Beebe and Arnold who felt the stream received insufficient pressure to warrant stocking. Councilman Alampi said the inaccessibility of the stream also had a bearing on its removal from the stocking list. Prior to its removal from the stocking list, this stream had received a stocking of 1,300 trout.

Councilman McCloskey stated there will now be two additional lakes within ten miles of this stream where the fish will be needed for stocking. Conservation Officer Beebe recommended that not more than 300 fish be stocked in Menantico Stream, to be stocked in two separate stockings of 150 each.

On motion of Councilman Charlesworth, seconded by Councilman Alampi, and passed, the Council approved of stocking a maximum of 300 trout in Menantico Stream, to be stocked in two separate stockings of 150 each. The Conservation Officers are to watch the stream closely to determine whether it deserves future consideration.

Report on Executive Session

For the benefit of the public present, Councilman McCloskey advised that during the morning session the Council had taken the following action:

1. Would request Commissioner Roe to give consideration to opening additional Parks and Forests lands to hunting.
2. Would give consideration to holding a press conference at which members of the press can ask questions of the Council.

Mr. McCloskey also advised that our Coastal Patrol was short of

. . . Council Highlights

manpower as two of the captains were ill. The Marine Police would make two of their boats available to us, if needed. He advised that following a meeting with party boat captains, the Division offered to deputize some of them to aid in marine patrol. However, no one has indicated any interest in being appointed.

Stocking of Cedarville Lake

Councilman Charlesworth proposed a motion that Cedarville Lake be stocked. Councilman Alampi said it should be checked first as he understands certain restrictions are in effect there regarding activities on Sunday. Conservation Officer Arnold is to check with the Township Committee to determine what restrictions are placed on fishing in the lake. Councilman Alampi seconded the motion and it was passed, based on whether or not the Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, after he receives the report of the Conservation Officer, thinks it would be in order to stock Cedarville Lake.

No-hunting Ordinances

Councilman Charlesworth made reference to ordinances prohibiting hunting which are being passed by municipalities. He did not believe it was proper that a private citizen should have to subject himself to arrest in order to test the legality of the ordinances. Director MacNamara advised that we had been informed by the Office of the Attorney General that this procedure was necessary.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, reported that the Hatchery continues to have trouble with pancreatic necrosis in brook trout. This disease has been a problem for many years and is particularly prevalent this year. The Superintendent of the Hatchery has attended courses at the U. S. Fishery Laboratory in West Virginia but there is no known treatment for necrosis.

Brook trout, which are the most susceptible to this disease, are expensive to produce. It may become necessary to raise only a limited number of brook trout for stocking in acid waters and increase production of rainbow trout and brown trout.

Mr. Hayford further reported that Alban Essbach, Assistant Fisheries Biologist at the Fisheries Laboratory in Lebanon, had submitted his resignation to accept a new position in Arizona.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that his bureau had anticipated that our waterfowl would ex-

perience some trouble during the winter because of the prolonged period of freezing weather. However due to the timely change in the weather, the problem had been eliminated.

He explained to the Council the method used to determine whether it is necessary to take action to protect our waterfowl. Trapping is carried on during the winter months and the weight of the birds is recorded. During the critical period black ducks weigh an average of 3 pounds, 1 ounce. Trapping and weighing activities are continually carried on during freeze-ups.

When the weight of the ducks drops to 2 pounds, 8 ounces, it can be predicted that (unless the weather moderates and food becomes available to the waterfowl), there probably will be a die-off in the area. During the winter ducks trapped and weighed had dropped to 2 pounds, 8 ounces. However, the change in weather averted a die-off. In other words, when ducks lose two-fifths of their weight during a freeze-up, it can be expected that they will be in some trouble.

E. O. A. Projects

Mr. Alpaugh further reported that the State of New Jersey plans to participate in the program established under President Johnson's Economic Opportunity Act. Eighteen youths, who are high school drop-outs, will be used in six projects at six locations, cutting hedgerows for rabbit management, working on roads, planting trees, and so on. The youths will be between 16 and 21 years of age and the projects will be of two years' duration. The entire cost of the projects will be borne by the Federal Government. #

National Inventory of Big Game Populations

Big game populations throughout the United States are generally the result of successful game management practices, including manipulation of many biological and sociological factors, which produce annual crops of wildlife for recreational use. Although it is impossible to physically count these wild animals, one good indication of their numbers is the size of the annual harvest by hunters. In theory, the more animals there are, the higher the harvest.

Each year the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service compiles data on big game harvests by contacting state game departments, other Federal agencies, and local sources of information. Results of this annual survey indicate big game populations are generally holding their own, and in some instances increasing. Using the harvest figures, here are the results for each species compared to the preceding tally:

Black Bear—21,817 (down 17%); Grizzly Bear—560 (up 10%); Polar Bear—167 (down 15%); Peccary—7,268 (up 22%); Elk—74,752 (up 14%); Black-tailed Deer—152,927 (down 1%); Mule Deer—620,515 (down 17%); White-tailed Deer—1,129,716 (up 15%); Moose—8,933 (down 15%); Barren-ground Caribou—21,000 (up 5%); Pronghorn Antelope—77,847 (down 1%); Mountain Goat—1,568 (up 4%); Bighorn Sheep 348 (down 5%); Dall's Sheep—905 (up 27%).

The Canada Goose

Species:

The Canada Goose.

Branta canadensis canadensis.

General Characteristics:

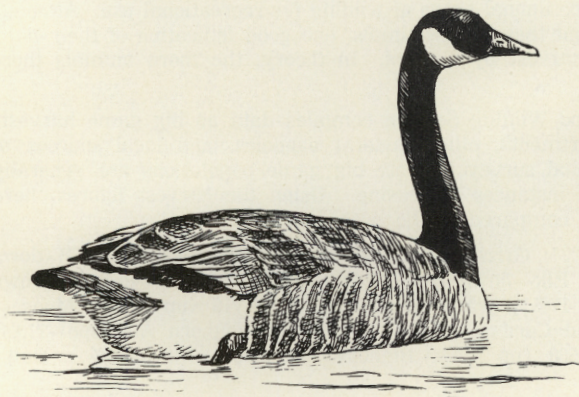
The Canada goose usually advertises its presence on north-bound flights in the spring by loud musical honking which thrills earth-bound humans with its wildness. This large bird—25 to 43 inches—is greyish brown, with a black neck and head and a light breast. A white cheek-patch is characteristic. Tail, bill, and feet are black. The wing span is 5 to 6½ feet; weight is about 7 to 14 pounds.

Range:

Most all of North America. A few nest in New Jersey. They migrate through the state in spring and fall.

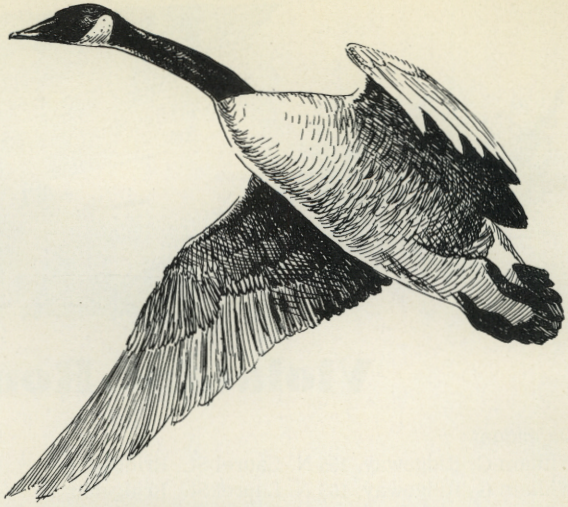
Life History:

Geese usually mate for life, with the gander attending the goose while she sits on the 4 to 10 eggs (usually 5 or 6). After the 28- to 30-day incubation period, the whole family leaves the nest, which is usually on the ground. (The nest is sometimes as high as 50 feet up in a tree.) The parents are solicitous of the young and defend them well. The young grow rapidly and are able to migrate south with the parents in the fall. They are sexually mature at two years. The feed is largely vegetable (especially grain such as corn, wheat, and wild rice), aquatic vegetation (eel grass, sedges, and other plants), and some insects, crustaceans, and small mollusks.



The Canada goose is greyish brown and has a black neck and head with a characteristic white cheek patch

Geese are one of the earliest waterfowl to migrate north in the spring, and they head south early in the fall



Geese are one of the earliest waterfowl to migrate north in the spring, often in March. They head south early in the fall, usually during October in New Jersey.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather—Cold weather has little effect on geese as they usually winter south of New Jersey. Precipitation also has little effect.

Predators—Few predators are powerful or sly enough to affect adult geese seriously. At times goslings may be taken by snapping turtles or mink; eggs may be destroyed by raccoons, gulls or crows.

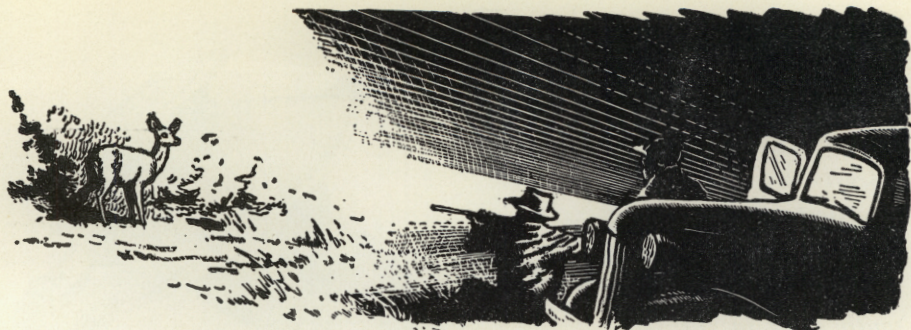
Parasites—Coccidiosis, several round and flat worms, thorny headed worms, and a few blood parasites. Occasionally a goose will have lice. Few of these are of great significance in the wild.

Diseases—Fairly resistant to diseases in the wild. Lead poisoning, botulism, para-typhoid, and fowl cholera may occasionally kill geese. Some geese have sarcosporidiosis. Spilled or dumped oil on the water can kill birds in large numbers.

Hunting—The King of the Waterfowl in New Jersey is very wary, but a prize game bird. Many geese migrate through the state before hunting season opens.

Management:

Geese can be managed by providing a nucleus of breeding stock to produce young, such as has recently been done on the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge. Grain fields (wheat, rye, or corn) provide feed and possible hunting locations. But, open water appears to be necessary to hold birds until the hunting season. Nesting cover can be provided on marshes or shallow water areas. #



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
William G. Ridgeway, 165 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton	Illegal missile	100 Prob.
William G. Ridgeway, 165 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton	Hunt deer at night	100 Prob.
William G. Ridgeway, 165 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton	Hunt w/aid of portable light	20
George N. Lampros, 7114 Prospect Ave., W. Orange	Hunt ducks after hours	20
Pan Yatrakis, 46 N. Arlington Ave., E. Orange	Hunt ducks after hours	20
Frank Wilson Cogdill, Rt. #1, Sylva, North Carolina	Hunt on Sunday	20
Harry Clouser, 201 Delsea Dr., Westville	Hunt deer closed season	100
Allen W. Strasser, 1765 N. 49th St., Camden	Hunt on Sunday	20
Allen W. Strasser, 1765 N. 49th St., Camden	Hunt no license	20
Edward F. Plucenik, 67 Ketner St., Bloomfield	Dis. firearm across highway	20
Robert D. Petner, 113 Ernston Rd., Parlin	Poss. weapon capable of killing deer	100
Mary E. Still, 189 Lumberton Rd., Mt. Laurel	Hunt no license	20
Gavino Berandesco, 1410 Asbury Ave., Asbury Park	Hunt closed season	20
Wallace Duykeman, 1214½ Sunset Ave., Asbury Park	Hunt closed season	20
Ralph Laverrett, 2942 Atlantic Ave., Belmar	Hunt closed season	20
Robert Scaffidi, Basin Road, Mammonton	Hunt mig. bird wrong hrs.	20
John Mitidieri, 14th St., Hammonton	Hunt before hours	20
John R. Schulde, Jr., 348 N. Princeton Rd., Haddonfield	Hunt waterfowl after legal hrs.	20
Robert Zinski, Box 691, Blackwood	Hunt waterfowl after legal hrs.	20
Harry Boody, 18 E. Jefferson St., Paulsboro	Hunt waterfowl after legal hrs.	20
John Leonardo, 50 Capitol St., Paulsboro	Hunt waterfowl after legal hrs.	20
Matthew J. Morris, 624 Franklin Rd., Wenonah	Hunt from boat under power	20
James A. Knox, U.S.C.G. Base, Gloucester	Ill. firearm	20
William Hendrickson, 3 Railroad Ave., Bridgeport	Hunt waterfowl after legal hrs.	20
Jay Holdcraft, 91 Main St., Bridgeport	Hunt waterfowl after legal hrs.	20
Robert N. Wilson, R.D. #2, Woodstown	Hunt no license	20
Lemuel Belinfanti, Pottertown Road, Woodstown	Illegal firearm	20
Edward D. Newhart, Box 1390 Eldredge Ave., Browns Mills	Hunt no license	20
Jack McBride, 6 Kings Highway, Swedesboro	Hunt no license	20
Frank Morton, 119 Lexington Ave., Passaic	Carry gun on Sunday	20
Saverio Lamandre, 61 Peachtree Ave. E. Hanover	Carry gun on Sunday	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
David E. MacDonald, 24 Main Ave., Totowa Boro	Carry gun on Sunday	20
Frank Ramano, 50 William St., Long Branch	Poss. buckshot	100
Robert Skwirowski, 87 Holly St., Carteret	Hunt before hours	20
Lawrence Notchey, 523 New Brunswick Ave., Fords	Hunt before hours	20
Lawrence Raymond, R.F.D. #2, Sussex	Hunt before hours	20
Joseph R. Ebert, 117 W. Arther Pl., Iselin	Hunt before hours	20
Laverne Grace, 296 Bailey St., Woodstown	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Laverne Grace, 296 Bailey St., Woodstown	Poss. rabbit closed season	20
Robert Pingitore, 525 High St., Long Branch	Hunt deer at night w/shotgun	100
Barry W. O'Brien, 27 Lower Main St., Matawan	Hunt deer at night	100
Clen Catlett, 9 Church St., Port Norris	Dis. firearm upon Municipal Road	20
Wayne Mason, Sheridan Ave., Vineland	Killed snow goose closed season	20
Kenneth P. Lloyd, S. Main Rd., Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Carmine Parisi, 15 Witherspoon Road, Verona	Hunt before hours	20
Arthur Schwerdtfeger, 314-68th St., Guttenberg	Hunt before hours	20
Tony Colantonio, 205 No. 24 St., Kennilworth	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Fraké, 25 Drakes Lane, Irvington	Hunt before hours	20
Daniel Herminio, 188 Ferry St., Newark	Carry Loaded Firearm in vehicle	20
James Sena, 24 Andrews St., Bayonne	Hunt before hours	20
Henry Rosenback, 152 A Bway, Bayonne	Hunt before hours	20
Anthony C. Corring, 159 Main St., Fort Lee	Hunt before hours	20
Anthony Stasyshyn, R.D., Valifon	Hunt before hours	20
George Capici, Central Ave., Whitehouse	Dis. firearm while hunting from Municipal Road	20
William Ed. Monoham, P.O. Box 136, Lakehurst	Uncased firearm	100
Ephe C. Seabrook, Colliers Mills Trailer Pk., New Egypt		20 Days Jail
Dallas Parker, Colliers Mills Trailer Pk., New Egypt	Uncased firearm	100
David Seaman, R.D. #1, Box 163, Lakehurst	Uncased firearm	100
David Seaman, R.D. #1, Box 163, Lakehurst	Hunt deer closed season	100
Barry Conrad, 159 Amherst Dr., Bayville	Hunt deer at night	100
Victor Tirondola, 145 Verona Ave., Newark	Pheasant before hours	20
James E. Cernek, Box 37, Manahawkin	Kill wild deer closed season	100
Donald Peckham, R.D. #2, Sussex	Poss. one little green Heron	20
Thomas Jaggard, 1309 Broadwood Ave., Cinnaminson	Poss. of other than game bird	20
Charles Helfgatt, 17 Cliffside Dr., Livingston	Poss. sandpipe closed season	20
Scott Flynn, 287-19th St., Ship Bottom	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Scott Flynn, 287-19th St., Ship Bottom	Hunt with .22 cal. rifle	20
Antonino Traina, 1513-13th St., Fort Lee	Poss. 1 yellow leg closed season	20
Augusto De Matteis, 1539-13th St., Fort Lee	Poss. 2 yellow legs closed season	40
John G. Weigand, Jr., 946 River Ave., Lakewood	Illegal firearm	20
John Robertson, Chestnut St., Forked River	Kill 2 pheasant before hours	40
Barry Hibbs, 337 S. Logan Ave., Trenton	Hunt migratory birds wrong hours	20
John Sichik, Jr., 244 Prospect Ave., Yardville Heights	Hunt migratory birds wrong hours	20
Joseph Wolf, 1420 S. Broad St., Trenton	Hunt migratory birds wrong hours	20
Salvator Goetani, 719 Ave. E, Bayonne	Hunt before hours	20
Antonio Ingino, 11 North 17th St., Belville	Shoot within 300 ft. of dwelling	20
Edward E. Wilguchi, 66 George St., Carteret	Shoot within 300 ft. of dwelling	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Michale Claypotch, 55 W. Second St., Bound Brook	Unplug gun	20
John J. Paladino, 460 So. Lakeside Dr., New Brunswick	Hunt on Sunday	20
John J. Paladino, 460 So. Lakeside Dr., New Brunswick	Illegal firearm	20
John J. Paladino, 460 So. Lakeside Dr., New Brunswick	Hunt no license	20
Gary Shedlock, 623 Hussa St., Linden	Fish with bait in fly fishing waters	20
Robert Mindurski, 936 Woodlawn Ave., Linden	Fish with bait in fly fishing waters	20
Gary Shedlock, 623 Hussa St., Linden	Fish no license	20
William Guiles, Jr., R.D., Columbia	Hunt before hours	20
James Penyak, R.D. #2, Phillipsburg	Hunt before hours	20
John Gercie, R.D. #1, Alpha	Hunt after hours	20
John Gercie, R.D. #1, Alpha	Illegal firearm	20
Thomas Harrison, R.D. #1, Washington	Hunt after hours	20
Richard Rittmann, 17 Spickel Ave., Washington	Hunt migratory bird wrong hours	20
Daniel Yankiv, 205 Willow Grove St., Hackettstown	Hunt migratory bird wrong hours	20
Jack Haggarty, R.F.D. #1, Hackettstown	Hunt migratory bird wrong hours	20
David Haggarty, 30 Hillcrest Dr., Budd Lake	Hunt migratory bird wrong hours	20
Richard Mindurski, 936 Woodlawn Ave., Linden	Loan fishing license to another	20
Francis G. Smith, Georgia Schoolhouse Rd., Freehold	Uncased gun	100
Howard C. Sheppard, Jr., R.D. #2, Bridgeton	Hunt no license	20
Ronald Seen, 312 Beethoven St., Egg Harbor City	Hunt migratory bird wrong hrs.	20
Robert F. Mutschler, Jr., Moss Hill Rd., Egg Harbor City	Hunt migratory bird wrong hrs.	20
Bruce Winterbottom, Church Road, Green Bank	Hunt migratory bird wrong hrs.	20
William J. Bosch, 212 White Horse Pk., Haddon Hgts.	Hunt migratory bird wrong hrs.	20
John A. Vaccarella, 460-13th St., Hammonton	Uncased gun	100
Joseph J. Mavillo, Park Lane Motel, Hammonton	Uncased gun	100
Kenneth E. Pierson, 105 James St., Toms River	Uncased rifle	100
Glenn E. Brown, R.D. #2 Box 145K, Englishtown	Hunt before hours	20
William Hahn, Jr., Route 50, Corbin City	False information in procuring license	20
Frank Aleksa, 70 Monmouth Rd., Glen Rock	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Neighmond, 2 Hutter St., Saddle Brook	Hunt before hours	20
Charles Tutiny, 49 Jackson St., Passaic	Dis. firearm across county road	20
Ray French, 582 Palisade Ave., Jersey City	Hunt before hours	20
Robert R. Matarazzo, 139 B. Reynolds Ave., Whippany	Dis. firearm across county road	20
Dmitry LoBoda, R.D. 2 Box 412, Pergola Ave., Jamesburg	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Vito W. Felise, 56 Dwight St., Jersey City	Hunt before hours	20
Willie I. Carpenter, 807 West 5th St., Burlington	Illegal missile	100
Walter E. Goff, Jr., R.D. 1, Box 181 A, Wrightstown	Uncased firearm	100
Daniel Scipio, 317 Big Piece Rd., Fairfield	Resist arrest	100
Frank Attanasio, 35 Ryerson Ave., Paterson	Hunt before hours	20
John Attanasio, 220 Paterson Ave., Paterson	Hunt before hours	20
Paul Keating, 627 Raritan Rd., Cranford	Hunt before hours	20
Sherwood A. Snook, Box 46, Rt. 206, Layton	Procure license wrongfully	100
Edward H. Gilbert, 137 Barbara Dr., No. Plainfield	Carry Shotgun w/in limits of refuge	50



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