

*W.D. Percival*

# New Jersey Outdoors

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# The Wee Folk

By Mark Matz

On the ridge overlooking the quilted valley, a lone pine stands. He pushes his arms up into the sky offering a prayer of thanks.

All nature sleeps, but tonight the old tree knows some form of excitement holds the air in dead silence. He wonders, will the sky ring forth with peals of bells. As he holds his breath, he finds much to his pleasure, all is calm. It's only the little folks.

Watching them from his lofty height, he wonders: "Why are they so different?" He can not understand this night hour bustling. Are they in some hurry?

Scowling, he wonders why their mothers do not turn them out of this forest full of simple quietness.

He is positive the sun will come up soon and the little people will leave. Shaking his branches, he regrets they'll be back again—soon—too soon!

This day the real people come. He welcomes them with all his glory. But wait! Why are all of them attacking him at once? Are they not pleased with his tremendous display of leaves? No, they must not be for he feels his heart break in two with the points of their sharp axes.

Finally tired, the real people leave at last—allowing the Wee Folks to come out.

One of the smallest comes over to the stump of our broken pine—sighs—and plants a new small tree.

The life still pouring out of our tree cries: "Why are the Little Folks leaving so soon? Their task is not done, but they are leaving. Will the real people come again?"

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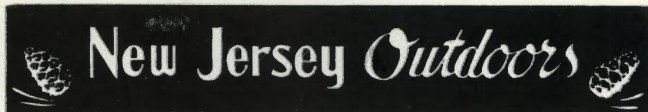
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### In This Issue

The Wee Folk .....	Inside Front Cover
First in Fur Value .....	2
Fresh Pickerel .....	10
Hank Traps a Bobcat .....	14
Youth Education Program .....	15
The Weasel .....	16
Fur, Fin and Campfire .....	18
Nature's Finest .....	19
Black Oak .....	20
Harry W. Armstrong .....	22
Council Highlights .....	23
The Dix Tract .....	27
Violators Roundup .....	28

Cover—"A Jersey Trapper"—Jules W. Marron, Sr.

In New Jersey, trapping may be considered as either a means of livelihood or a hobby, depending on the individual. There are about 7,500 licensed trappers, and unestimated thousands of boys who do not need a license, who trap in the state. Starting on page two of this issue is an article on muskrats, New Jersey's number one furbearer.

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# First in Fur Value

## Muskrats and Their Management

### Part I: Distribution, Habits, and General Information

By Fred Ferrigno,  
Bureau of Wildlife Management

The muskrat today is first in fur value in the United States. Increasing use of the muskrat for fur and meat markets contributes to the importance of this mammal as a natural resource. It is, therefore, very desirable to assure the perpetuation of this animal through wise management.

In recent years, many muskrat trappers, often concerned about their livelihood, have reported reduced numbers of muskrats on some very important muskrat marshes in New Jersey. Trappers who are continually asking "What's happening to our muskrats?", often suggest pesticides, over-trapping, and cycles as attributing factors. Before biologists can ascertain the discernible cause of a muskrat decline, extensive investigations into all decreasing factors (cycles, disease, modern trapping techniques, storms, changes in

salinity, increases in elevation, undesirable plants, pesticides, and pollution) are a necessity.

Some extensive investigations were carried on at Tuckahoe, New Jersey in the early 1950's by F. V. Schmidt (1956) in regard to the biology and management of the muskrat. The main objective of this article is to present some of the findings of Schmidt and other scientists, give general information on harvest, biology, and economics of the muskrat, and discuss the Division's present course of investigations.

#### Characteristics

The muskrat is a rodent which is well adapted to an aquatic existence. Its tail is an efficient rudder and its long sharp claws serve well for digging and defense. The large hind feet are partly webbed and can be turned sideways to reduce



—Paul D. McLain

*Productive impoundment and good catch make a happy trapper*

resistance when swimming. Four chisel-like incisors cut the food and heavy molars grind it. A deep cleft between the upper and lower lips lets the muskrat open its mouth wide and carry large mouthfuls of food and nest-building material. During the breeding season, a pair of highly developed scent glands produce a very pronounced odor. This musky odor accounts for the name muskrat.

**Economics**

Over the past 20 years, the trend of muskrat prices has been downward from approximately \$4.00 to

\$1.50 per pelt. Some of the excuses for the drop in price have been lack of preference for muskrat fur products, monopoly of certain buyers, and importation of foreign furs. The real cause could be determined by an economist. Unlike agricultural crops, even with declines in pelt prices, trapping pressure continues at a high rate.

For a number of years prior to 1963, trapping pressure continued and along with modern traps, the harvest increased. The increase in catch probably stimulated better reproductions and less habitat de-

## . . . First in Value

struction. Accordingly, even if there was little change in demand for fur products, shifts of the supply curve to the right because of increased harvest, and fur imports could continue to lower the determined price. Recommending a solution to this situation is difficult. Possibly, an increase in demand or a reduction in supply may be of some assistance.

### **Distribution**

The muskrat is well distributed throughout North America. Two distinct species are recognized, the Newfoundland muskrat (*Ondatra obscurus*) and the common east-

half of the United States and southeastern Canada (Miller and Kellogg 1955). This subspecies, which inhabits New Jersey, is not entirely selective of one type of environment, but is found in a variety of habitats. Such habitats include (1) fresh water ponds, streams, lakes and inland marshes; (2) tidal marshes, and (3) impounded tidal marshes.

Tidal marshes and impoundments will support the largest muskrat populations. The expansive, brackish, threesquare tidal marshes adjacent to some of New Jersey's rivers provide the essentials required to sustain a maximum muskrat population. Three-



*Muskrat trapping is important to the economy of some rural New Jersey communities*

—The Author

ern muskrat (*Ondatra zebethicus*). Of the 15 subspecies of the eastern muskrat, *O. z. zebethicus*, is the common muskrat of the eastern

square provides an abundance of vegetation for quality food, building material and cover. Located at low elevations, threesquare



—Frank Harris

*Large, well constructed lodges are built on some marshes*

marshes are water-logged, have a sufficient supply of slightly saline water for swimming and sanitation, and the peaty humus soil is ideal for tunneling. Other valuable marshes, such as tall saltmarsh cordgrass, cattail, and tall cordgrass also are situated at low elevations.

As the marshes become higher and drier the carrying capacity drops and they will support fewer muskrats. Such higher marshes can be diked and, through proper water management, the water table can be brought up to the marsh level and controlled to provide the optimum in muskrat habitat. Banked meadows, if properly man-

aged, will produce more muskrats per acre than any other type of marsh. The naturally diked marshes along the Delaware River in Salem County have for years, rated among the best in muskrat production areas in New Jersey. The thousand of muskrats trapped in this and other areas of the state are an important asset to the economy of some rural communities.

### Homes

The homes of the muskrat are quite complex and vary according to the environment. Where the elements are not severe, muskrats live in almost any kind of makeshift shelter. On the other hand, large, well constructed lodges are

### . . . First in Value

built where there are large fluctuations in water levels. Muskrats living along the edge of woods, stream banks, and drier marshes with elevations well above mean high water will not build houses, but will burrow into the stream banks.

Estimates of the number of muskrats on low marshes and in

reliable management tool for estimating muskrats on certain areas, assigning areas to trappers, fixing trappers' limits, and regulating quotas.

#### **Food**

Muskrats are chiefly vegetarians, feeding on the roots of many different aquatics and occasionally on crops and upland grasses. Threesquare and cattail are the preferred food and will support the



—The Author

*Cattail and threesquare are preferred foods of the muskrat*

impoundments that are flooded during the fall and winter, are made by counting the number of dwellings. Based on an average of five muskrats to a house, house counts are recognized and have been used by some states as a

largest muskrat population on a per acre basis. O'Neill (1949) reported that on marshes where threesquare or cattail occurs, either plant made up over 70 percent of the total composition of plants used by muskrats. Some

protein is needed in their diet, being supplied usually by fish, shellfish, or carrion.

### **Production**

Muskrats are very prolific creatures. However, with so many natural enemies (mink, foxes, raccoons, hawks, owls, eagles, and certain fish), a high rate of production is necessary. In the northern states mating commences in March and the first litter is usually born in late April or early May after approximately a month gestation period. Growth is fairly rapid; the young shift for themselves when little over a month old. Several litters are produced in a season. Three or four young is the average litter in the Gulf states, approximately six in the north, including New Jersey, and seven in Manitoba (Olsen, 1959).

Some authors found that different habitats affect reproduction. For example, Shanks and Arthur (1952) found that in some small farm ponds where there is a low carrying capacity only one litter of young was produced. Compensatory breeding has resulted in extended periods of production as a result of heavy losses to early litters by drowning or chilling (Errington, 1963 and Olsen, 1959). Even the muskrat litter size may be affected by food shortages, habitat, and population tensions.

### **Tuckahoe Study**

The Bureau of Wildlife Management of the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game instituted a

study under the direction of F. V. Schmidt in 1951 to gather data pertaining to muskrat habitat, production, and harvest. Records were kept on plant succession within impoundments by use of mil-acre plots and frequency indexes and compared with muskrat populations. The results were indicative of the fact that muskrat populations fluctuated proportionately to the abundance of their preferred food plants. In other words, as the frequency indexes increased for such valuable perennials as cattail and threesquare, there was a proportional increase in muskrat houses.

### **For Muskrats**

In ponds managed purposely for muskrats, plant succession was encouraged by more and earlier draw-downs. Generally speaking, the water was dropped to the level of the marsh in early May to promote plant growth, held there until fall, and then reflooded with twelve inches or more of water. Care was taken to keep the marsh in a moist condition and prevent desiccation.

One 42-acre pond on the Tuckahoe Tract, was set aside as a muskrat study area to obtain biological data regarding population dynamics, age composition, color, weight, and reproduction information. Over 15 trappers were checked and between 700 and 1,000 traps used in this pond annually. The number of traps varied between 3 traps and 18 dozen per trapper. Recent-

## . . . First in Value

ly, some trapper bag checks were also made in the vicinity of Alloways Creek, Salem County.

### Sex and Age

A comparison of sex and age data of muskrats taken from the study impoundment at Tuckahoe (1951-54) and the tidal marshes of Alloways Creek (1965-66) is presented in Table 1. It is apparent

depend on the number of adult females caught and this ratio could be misleading.

### Color

The color mutations of the muskrat is of economic importance. Often the black phase is worth one-fourth again as much as the dominant brown. In the Tuckahoe impoundment from 1951 through 1954, of 1,310 specimens examined, 1,082 (82.6 percent) were brown

Table 1. Sex and age data of muskrats—Tuckahoe and Alloways Creek

Year	Adult		Immature		Ratio Males:Females	Immatures Per Adult	Immatures Per Adult Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>Tuckahoe Impoundment</b>							
1951	74	46	74	98	103:100	1.4	3.7
1952	72	34	93	121	106:100	2.0	6.3
1953	83	38	66	83	123:100	1.2	3.9
1954	62	13	47	47	182:100	1.3	7.2
<b>Alloways Creek</b>							
1965	136	66	322	250	145:100	2.8	8.7
Total	427	197	602	599	141:100	2.2	6.6

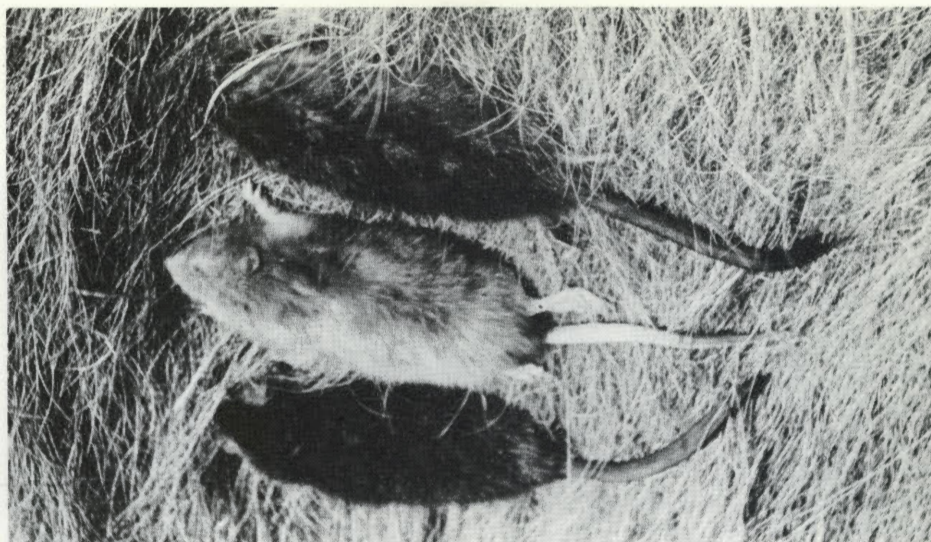
from the information that the sex ratio is in favor of the males. It is interesting to note that the 50/50 sex ratio of immatures changes to a ratio highly in favor of males in the adult population.

From a total of 624 adults, only 197 (31.6 percent) were females. It is difficult to ascertain whether the lack of adult females is real or is due to the possibility that the adult female is less vulnerable to trapping. If the adult females are difficult to trap, then the ratio of immatures per adult female would

and 228 (17.4 percent) were black. On the tidal marshes in Salem County, 774 muskrats were checked during the 1965-66 season with 85.2 percent (658 muskrats) being the principal brown phase. On very rare occasions, a white albino rat is taken.

### Weight

As to be expected, the weight varied slightly between sexes, but considerably between ages. From the sample taken at Tuckahoe, 291 adult males averaged 43.4 ounces, 131 adult females averaged 46.6



—The Author

*Three color phases—black, rare albino, and dominant brown*

ounces, 280 immature males averaged 32.9 ounces and the mean weight for 349 immature females was 33.3 ounces.

#### Placental Scars

Since placental scars do not persist into the new breeding season, the productivity of females can be determined for a given year by examining the reproductive tracts during the late fall and winter. Pigmented spots on the uterine

horns represent sites of embryonic attachment. Forty-five reproductive tracts were examined during the 1951-54 study period, and they averaged 12.3 scars per tract. The annual means fluctuated between 11.7 and 13.0. Mature females ranged between 4 to 23 young per individual. Near Alloways Creek, 44 tracts examined in 1965-66 revealed an average 11.2 young and a range of 4 to 21.

*Part I of two parts*

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# It's Through the Ice for Fresh Pickerel

By Robert Muir

An old timer, a friend of mine, explained his pickerel fishing in terms of eating. "Son," he said gently as he poked the fire on his hearth, "pickerel is good eating. *Fresh* pickerel!" He lingered over the word "fresh" so that there was no mistaking his emphasis, and no denying that he was retasting one of his favorite summer delights.

"I like 'em big so's you can pick out the bones," he went on. "I never keep 'em under eighteen inches—'spikes' we call 'em less'en that." His eyes squinted into a faraway look. "That's good eating—fresh pickerel," he repeated gently.

I was reluctant to intrude upon his reverie but I wanted to talk about ice fishing so I coaxed him into it.

"Ice fishing!" he exclaimed. "Even better'n summer fishing. They're colder and fresher!" "First off," he explained, with a sparkle in his keen blue eyes, "I build a fire on the ice. A hardwood fire, so's to get hot coals. Fire's just as important as the fresh pickerel. 'Taint like it used to be though," he said, with some nostalgia.

"Not so many fish, eh," I said. "I git my share," he snapped with a trace of hurt pride. "I mean gettin' wood. Durn lake is so built up it's got so a man can't find any decent wood. City folks cut all the trees and planted flowers." You could detect the note of scorn. "I got me some nice hickory and oak from wind damage stashed away over on the point this year, though." He brightened with this last remark.

Plainly, my old friend was forming dire plots against his esteemed fish and was already enjoying a *fresh* pickerel sputtering in his pan over a small hardwood fire on the ice.

Belonging to the pike family, *Esocidae*, the pickerel bears the fancy Latin name *Esox niger* and inhabits most fresh water along



the Atlantic and, to a lesser degree, the Gulf coastal plain. It spawns in late winter or early spring among the weeds in shallow water, and, depending on the temperature, the fry hatch in three to four weeks. The pickerel is a voracious fish, and it has been said that the members of the pike family eat more in proportion to size than the shark. The old master, Isaak Walton, has described the pike as "the tyrant of the rivers, or the fresh water wolf, by reason of its bold, greedy, devouring disposition." Such a description aptly fits the young pickerel as he marauds through the shallow water at feeding time. Whatever makes for good pickerel water New Jersey seems to be in the center of it for they are found all over the state, and are truly New Jersey's most representative game fish.

### Know Habits

"Yes sir," said my old friend, "in order to catch the pickerel, you got to know his habits. Fishing for him takes patience, like anything else, but you have to out-smart the critters." Then his tone took on a conspiratorial air, "Always makes me laugh to see young fellers fishing where no respectable pickerel will go. A feller like that has patience but he ain't so smart as pickerel." He chuckled as though letting me in on some dark secret. "Summers a hard time for most folks to catch pickerel. You find city folks fishin' for 'em up in the weeds and all they git is small ones. So then they start complain-

ing. Gotta fish for 'em deep if there's minnies in the lake."

He continued, "Fishin's easier during the winter but you still gotta know what you're doin'. I like to go out to the end of the lake, follow the ice right out. Soon as it 'makes' I'm right out there. It's kinder thin but I don't weigh much. Most folks don't git out that far so it's quiet. 'Sides I don't have to look too much at the summer homes! I go out most every day. Stay all day too, just sit there in a big packin' crate standin' on end with a fire in front of me and a big jug of coffee—black. I like to 'hand line 'em'. Tipups is for young fellas. 'Sides, I git my share." This last sentence he took care to emphasize and he gave me a sly sideways look through the curl of his pipe smoke to see if I'd got the point.

The old timer continued, "Git me one or two nice pickerel every time I go out. Big perch out there too, I take 'em home and freeze 'em. They taste good after they been frozen awhile. Taste good fresh too, I guess you know." I nodded, remembering last spring and the nice mess of yellow perch we had caught one day.

### Bait

When I queried him as to bait he replied, "Baits generally hard to get winter time. I got me a place though," and I could tell by the finality of his tone that this was one secret I wouldn't have. "Shiners is the best bait for pickerel," he continued. "Killies are good

## . . . Fresh Pickerel

too," but it was apparent from his tone of voice that the old timer wouldn't use killies unless nothing else was available. "Fish about a foot off bottom," he continued, "but sometimes I come up higher, 'specially if my bait's small and I want to find the perch."

### **Herring**

Having heard so much about herring for bait since coming to New Jersey, I inquired why these weren't used. "You mean minnies," he corrected me, "Can't git 'em in the winter. 'Sides they die in the bait bucket. Water's too cold, I guess. Fish feed on 'em though. Most every one I clean has herrin' in it. Last year one of them young fish biologist fellas set a net out where I was at. Wanted to git herrin' to study, he said. Dunno's he ever got any but I let him clean some of my fish so's he could have some.

### **Checking**

"They come around checkin' ice fishermen during the winter," he went on, assuming that it was quite clear to me that he was now referring to the ice census that is conducted each year by the Division of Fish and Game. "Nice fellas, they got out to see me now and then but I think some of them were a little skeered to come as far out as I fish. They asked me what I caught, sometimes they measured my fish and took scales. Find out how old they are, they said. Then they would hand me a post card

and I filled it out. I bet I've filled out fifty cards so far since they started comin' round. I told 'em I could save 'em money by fillin' out one card a week but no, they want it for just one day—something 'bout statistics, I dunno. I allus got fish to write down."

### **Secrets**

I could tell that the old timer was through letting me in on any more of his pickerel secrets so I took out my briar, lit it and sat back to listen to whatever else he had to say.

### **Planning**

"Them fellas in Trenton did a good thing hiring them fish guys. 'Course they ain't told me nothin' I don't know, but maybe they learned somethin' I ain't learned in them fish schools they have to go to. Makes sense, though, there's a lot of people fishin' this lake. More'n when I was a boy. My mother allus said, 'I can handle one or two extra at the table any night, but its when a whole family comes I gotta plan.' I guess that's what them biologist fellas are doing making plans for when the whole family comes. If you ask me they're here already. Ain't enough decent wood around to build a fire anymore. Like I say though I git all the fish I want—not so many big ones I don't believe, but they're in here yet. New Jersey once held the world's record for pickerel, you know. Fella caught it outa Green Pond through the ice."

There was unmistakable pride in his voice. "Wal, I figure we'll have

it back pretty quick. There's plenty of big fish in these lakes. They got the minnies to feed on.

"Them biologist fellas told me the same thing. Course I allus knowed they was fast growin' here but it's nice to know they're on the right track.

### Experimenting

"After experimentin' raising the size limit to fifteen inches in some lakes, the limit has been set at that in Lake Hopatcong That's what we gotta have, people experimentin'. That's why my Dad always had the best milk cows in the county."

Having come across the fifteen inch size limit for the first time last summer I wondered how the old timer felt about it.

"Can't see why people wanta keep them spikes anyway," was his first comment. "I don't rightly see's it's makin' too much difference one way or another in this lake," he went on. "Maybe I mighta got me a few bigger pickerel last year but I always git my big ones anyway."

I could't help smiling this time,

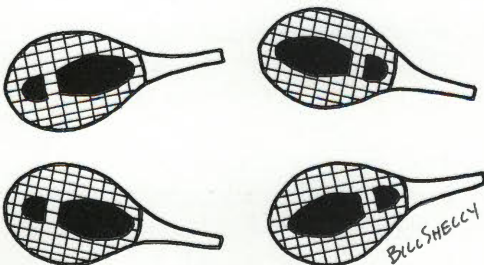
but the old man continued as though he had not noticed.

"I asked them biologist fellas about it. Makes sense, the reasons they give for a fifteen inch size limit, an' they're pretty honest. They admit they don't have no answer yet. I like that in a man. You don't see too much of it today, but I allus say a man's got all the answers he ain't gonna learn nothin'. That's why I say those fellas are on the right track."

"Made me mad one winter though, fishermen right next to me tore up the post card one of them fellas give him. Acted like he knew it all—big cigar in his mouth, fancy tipups. Had his boy along. Not a very good way to teach your boy cooperation. I started over to tell him a thing or two but the ice was too thin."

### "Come Up"

With a snort my friend got up to stir the embers in the fireplace. As I prepared to leave he said, "Come up sometimes in January with an appetite and I'll give you a chance to taste pickerel before they lose their freshness." #



## Outdoor

### Cracks and Tracks

"How long did you say you have been a guide in these parts?"

# Hank Traps a Bobcat

By Mike Pappa,  
New Jersey Trapper's Association

Hank Van Ness excitedly summoned me one Sunday, telling me he had captured a bobcat.

I headed for Hank's place on Ringwood Ave. in Midvale. I had just been there a few weeks earlier to learn about his fox trapping.

A crowd was gathered at Hank's place. This is not unusual as each weekend many people stop to view the catch. I worked my way through and suddenly was face to face with this huge bobcat. Even dead, the enormous size of the beast proved impressive.

I could see where this animal would have no trouble taking care of itself. I took Hank over to the side to get the facts about this unusual catch. "When and where did you get that," I asked.

Hank replied, "Right here in Ringwood last Wednesday. You remember the last time you were here we got to talking about hunting fox with dogs. I mentioned that years ago the farmers of this area went for fox hunting with dogs in a big way. I can remember every now and then dogs would also get on a cat's trail and it wasn't uncommon for a few of them to be caught each year. Now the area is so populated and these cats don't like civilization.

"Most of them moved out, so it's been a good many years since I have heard of any being caught.



*Hank Van Ness with his bobcat*

Last week I was out tending my fox traps. It had snowed some the night before; just enough for tracking. I came across this set of tracks that looked like a big dog. Upon closer examination I found them to be cat tracks.

"I figured it was just a stray passing through as I hadn't seen cat tracks in this area for a good many years, but I went back each day and searched the area thoroughly for more tracks. The snow was gone now but I discovered bits of evidence which led me to believe that the cat was still around.

"I made a few sets and on the second day had the cat in my trap. Believe me I was surprised to see him as this is the first cat I ever caught in a trap. I imagine there are still more around but they are few and far between." #

## National Wildlife Federation Launches Youth Education Program

Launching a major effort to assist parents and teachers in the conservation education of American youth, the National Wildlife Federation has a new program specifically designed for children of elementary school age. Called "Ranger Rick's Nature Club," the program is designed for youngsters up to the age of 10 and features a new, 48-page full-color nature magazine.

"We believe that conservation really begins with education," said Judge Louis D. McGregor, Flint, Michigan, President of the two-million member Federation. In announcing the new program, he added, "For this reason, we have decided to blaze a new trail in helping to educate the very young on the wonders of nature, wildlife, and the world around them." McGregor pointed out that there are 35 million boys and girls in this group throughout the United States. He emphasized that leading educators are convinced that a child achieves 70 percent of his adult intelligence by the time he becomes seven years of age. "With seven out of every ten Americans now living in urban areas," he said, "it is becoming increasingly difficult to teach youngsters the values of natural resources management and conservation. The pressures of modern living in cities and suburbs have all but eliminated schooling in outdoor living and the traditional, pioneer-type experiences in America's open spaces which led to the greatness of our society. We believe this new effort by the Federation will open new doors to learning and recapture opportunities for our children to appreciate and actively participate in our efforts to manage and conserve our soils, waters, forests and wildlife."

Children enrolling in the new program will be issued a membership card, pin, and decal. They will be encouraged and shown how to organize a Ranger Rick's Nature Club in their own neighborhoods, as well as be provided with opportunities to acquire outstanding books on nature and conservation, plus other educational materials.

To be issued each month except June and August, *Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine* is patterned after *National Wildlife* magazine published by the Federation for its 230,000 associate members. Every issue of the magazine will contain suggestions and instructions on things to make and things to do in nature study and conservation, plus games, puzzles, riddles, and other proven learning techniques enjoyed by youngsters.

Complete details and information about this new educational program and *Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine* are available by writing the National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20036. #

# The Weasel

## Species:

*Mustela noveboracensis* and *Mustela frenata*

## General Characteristics:

Total length about 14 to 16 inches, female smaller. Tail about one-quarter or more of total length. Brown above, white or yellowish on under parts. May occasionally turn all whitish in winter in northern part of the range. Hind foot about 1½ to 2 inches. Weight about ½ pound.

## Dentition:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3-1-3-1 \\ 3-1-3-2 \\ \hline =34 \end{array}$$

## Range:

Most of the state, seldom found in pine barrens or salt marshes.

## Life History:

Breeds in summer, young born subsequent April-May, one litter of 4-6 per year. Pair may remain mated for life; male helps somewhat with feeding and rearing of young. Dens in a stump, rock-pile or hole; lines nest loosely with fur, feathers, and other ma-



*Weasels in summer are brownish above and whitish or yellowish below. (Mink are usually a uniform dark brown all over except for a white patch on the chin.)*

terial. Young's eyes open about a month after birth; nursing ends about 5-6 weeks. Young begin hunting with parents about 7-8 weeks. Weasels are curious animals, frequently making little effort to avoid being observed, but rather giving the impression of

watching to see what a human is doing. The weasel can be a ruthless killer, often appearing to kill for sport rather than for food. Food is animal material, principally various species of mice, voles, moles, and shrews, but including birds, rabbits, snakes, and insects, as well as some domestic poultry. The weasel is a persistent



*Weasels in winter that turn white, except for the black tail tip, may be called ermine*

hunter, trailing prey by scent for extended periods and over rather long distances. It is a formidable predator for its size, on occasion being known to attack man. When alarmed, it does release a musk scent, somewhat similar to the more familiar skunk odor.

#### **Management:**

While there have been times when the weasel was somewhat valuable as a furbearer, it is not plentiful enough nor valuable enough to be seriously considered in New Jersey as a furbearer. The ermine is one well-known example of valuable weasel fur, being pure white except for a black tip on the tail. As a predator, the weasel does kill animals of value to man, such as domestic poultry and game animals and birds, but the weasel probably counterbalances its evils with the good accomplished by eating large numbers of mice and other similar pests. The weasel is an interesting animal in the wild, but usually does not make a pleasant pet. #

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#### **Semi-wild License Records**

While checking the records of the Canoe Mountain Semi-wild Club of Hopewell Township, Mercer County, the conservation officer observed that, if release and kill records as kept by this club were turned in to the Division of Fish and Game with the application for a new license by all clubs, it would simplify the processing of the applications and licensing of the clubs. Now such records must be turned in to the Division by all applicant clubs with resulting improvement of operations. Our thanks to the Canoe Mountain Club Secretary Mike Kuser for helping to facilitate the semi-wild license transactions.

—John C. O'Dowd,  
District Conservation Officer

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# Fur, Fin <sup>and</sup> Campfire

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By JACK SHERIDAN

## RUFFED GROUSE



GROUSE HUNTING IS AT ITS BEST NOW, POINT OUT EXPERTS, WHO SAY THAT WARM WEATHER AND LEAVES ON TREES ARE NOT CONDUCTIVE TO FINDING THE GROUSE.

**KNOW** WHERE TO FIND GROUSE. THEY NEED TWO THINGS, FOOD AND COVER. THEY'LL GO FOR WILD GRAPES, APPLES, BERRIES, LEAVES OF APPLE TREES.

GROUSE SEASONS ARE FAIRLY LONG.



**GOOD** EARS ARE IMPORTANT—TO HEAR THE GROUSE TAKE A FEW RUNNING STEPS ON DRY LEAVES BEFORE HIS ROARING TAKE-OFF.

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Our second, or extended, season on ruffed grouse in New Jersey this year runs through and includes February 4, 1967.

# Nature's Finest

***Bonasa umbellus*** . . . If crowns were bestowed upon wildlife, *Bonasa umbellus* might well wear the finest one of all. But, odds are he would disdain such honor just as he disdains mankind and everything about him. Few winged creatures are as sought after with such comparatively low success ratio as is Bonasa, or "Old Ruff," as his admirers popularly know him.

A bird of the woodland edges where he can find the ideal combination of food and protective cover to suit his everyday needs, the ruffed grouse flourishes through the length of the Appalachians and Rockies, across the northern tier of states, up through Canada, clear into Alaska.

Favored items on his menu include: wild grapes, apples (both seeds and fruit), partridge berries, bittersweet, skunk-cabbage seeds, birch and alder buds, elderberries, blackberries, barberries, thornapples and beechnuts. Once finding a locale to his liking, the ruffed grouse seldom strays more than a half-mile from home during his daily routine.

Starting at daylight he feeds for several hours before seeking a sunny slope where he can alternately dust and sun himself. Mid-afternoon signals another chow session till dusk, when he wraps up his day's activities and goes to roost.

Perhaps Ruff's most unusual characteristic, one that must thrill any hunter or hiker chancing to hear it, is his drumming. From a vantage point that allows him to survey his immediate environs, the cock grouse begins a series of wing beats that increase steadily in speed until producing a sound not unlike muffled thunder. Most frequently indulged during the spring mating season, drumming has provided game management census takers a fairly reliable index to the grouse population in a given area.

In size, Bonasa averages about 18 inches long and weighs about 24 ounces. Though basically a mottled, reddish brown, the ruffed grouse is found in several color phases throughout the extent of his range. Even in the same regions his colors may vary from shades of light and dark red to gray.

But whatever his plumage may lack in gaudiness, his reputation as one of America's sportiest game birds continues to inspire hunters to the most colorful adjectives in the English language to do him justice. #

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The American Legion adopted a resolution opposing legislation that would require federal registration or control of firearms

# Black Oak

(*Quercus velutina*)

Black oak, sometimes called yellow bark oak, does not grow as large as red and white oaks. It is usually found on dry uplands, but it grows best on moist fertile soils. Since it cannot stand shade and competition of more luxuriant growth on better soils, it is often forced to associate with scarlet and chestnut oak. Both of these trees are generally found on poorer soils.

## Range:

The area bounded by Maine, Florida, Texas, and Minnesota is the home of the black oak. Generally, it is not found on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains.

## Leaves:

The leaves are five to seven inches long and three to five inches wide. They have bristle-tipped lobes separated by sinuses of varying depths. No other oak has such a variety of leaf shapes. (See figure A.)

The upper surface of the leaf is dark green and smooth. The lower surface is a lighter green with tiny tufts of rusty hairs in the axils of the veins at the midrib.

## Twigs:

The twigs are moderately stout and red to grayish brown. They have a star-shaped pith. (See figure B.) The terminal buds are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, pointed, and densely pale. The bud scales are downy or hairy all over. In comparison, scarlet oak is less downy, and the hairs are confined to the upper half of the bud. Red oak buds are free of down.

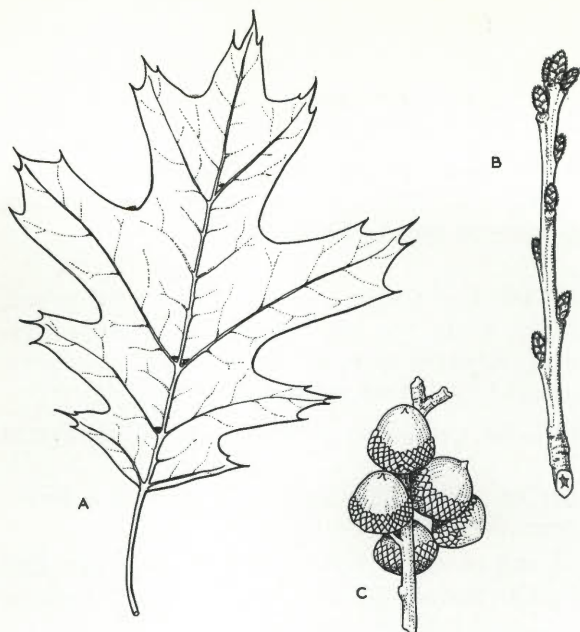
A sure way to identify black oak is to bore through the rough outer bark to the inner bark of the tree trunk. The inner bark is yellow to orange in color. The outer bark of the tree trunk is black and vertically furrowed, but it is frequently broken with horizontal furrows.

## Flowers:

When leaves are about  $\frac{1}{3}$  developed, flowers appear. Male and female flowers appear on the same tree, the former in catkins 4 to 5 inches long and the latter on short hairy stalks.

## Fruit:

The acorns require two years to mature. They are about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch long and light reddish brown. A third of each nut is enclosed



*Black Oak*

- A. Leaf
- B. Twig, with buds
- C. Acorns, on twig

in a bowl-like cup. The scales of the cup bearing the acorn are dull brown and covered with a soft fuzz. Under natural conditions black oak acorns germinate in the spring after fall ripening.

**Uses:**

It is common for a black oak to grow to a diameter of two to four feet. Rarely does it live to be over 200 years old.

The wood is heavy, hard, and strong. It is coarse grained. The wood is used in shipyards and for rough lumber in general. It makes good firewood. In contact with the ground it is not durable unless treated with a preservative.

The bark is high in tannic acid, and the yellow inner bark is the source of a yellow dye. #

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

The twigs of the black oak are browsed by deer to some extent; but, they are not preferred food. The acorns are eaten by deer, squirrels, turkeys, and other wildlife when they are available. However, black oak seed crops are not dependable and the acorns are not considered sweet. Black oak is a persistent sprouter and does provide good game cover.

## Harry W. Armstrong

Harry M. Armstrong, former New Jersey Fish and Game Commissioner, wrote a weekly column for the *Hudson Dispatch* during his tenure in the state office.

He was a former Jersey City resident, moving to Herbertsville, upon his retirement 17 years ago. He was founder of Hudson Concrete Construction Co., which he gave to employees when he moved to the Jersey shore.

He served on the state Fish and Game Commission for 20 years, and was known throughout the state for his interest in wildlife conservation. Through his *Hudson Dispatch* weekly column, he kept sportsmen of the area informed on the latest developments in his field.

One of his frequent hunting companions was baseball immortal "Babe" Ruth.

He was a former member of Jersey City Rotary Club and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

He was born in Virginia and came to Jersey City in 1906. He died at 82, surviving are his wife, the former Rebecca Reagan; a daughter, Mrs. Lucille Morse; and five grandchildren.



—Davis Studios

*Former Commissioner Armstrong, left, displaying a set of early Wildlife Stamps. Current Councilman Jules W. Marron, Sr., is standing at the right. (The photograph was taken during the late 1930's)*

# Council Highlights

## October Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on October 11. The Council members present included: Chairman Hart, Councilmen Alampi, Allocca, Cane, McCloskey, Reid, Richardson, Space, Totten, and Wilson.

The Chairman welcomed the new Councilmen Allocca and Wilson, who were officially sworn in by Commissioner Roe prior to the meeting.

### Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Councilman Richardson reported on a meeting of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission which he and Chairman Hart had attended. Some of the speakers included on the program were Under-Secretary of the Interior Luce who reported that the use of the seas will be explored by sea and space craft in the future to benefit commercial and recreation fisheries, and that there has been a 30 percent increase in salt water angling since 1960; Mr. Crowther, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, who reported that the Sea Grant College bill has passed Congress and who also discussed the extension of the federal zone to the 12-mile limit; Mr. Norman Wilder, Commissioner from Delaware, who discussed the estuarine survey; Mr. Russell Norris who reported on projects being carried out under the Commercial Fisheries Act; and Dr. Cronan from Maryland who talked on the new soft clam industry in Maryland. There were many other talks and panel discussions covering information of interest to New Jersey and papers in this regard are on file in the office of the Division.

### Winchester Arms Franchise

Philip C. Scheide of the Winchester Arms Co. appeared before the Council, at the request of Councilman McCloskey, to explain the operation of their franchise for skeet and target ranges. It was Councilman McCloskey's idea that the establishment of such a range on the Berkshire Valley Tract might be a source of additional revenue for the Division.

Mr. Scheide explained the procedures and requirements for establishing and operating a franchise. He presented portfolios explaining the entire program and the Council will review them and discuss the idea at a future meeting.

### Afternoon Session

When the meeting reconvened after lunch those present in addition to the Council members and Division personnel included: Edward

## **. . . Council Highlights**

C. Landis, Jr., attorney representing Fred Ferber, Allan Galbraith of the State School of Conservation, Robert G. Thrower of Trenton State Teachers College, Robert M. Hanna, Extension Service, Rutgers University, Louis Kennal, Edmond Shuler, Battist Bruno, and Joseph Briel.

### **Spear Fishing Gear**

The Chairman had before him a letter from Battist Bruno, present at the meeting, regarding the enforcement of the law regarding spear fishing. The subject of devices which could legally be used by spear fishermen had been considered by the Council at the June and July meetings when it was decided that, following an interpretation of the statute by the Office of the Attorney General, the law clearly defines the devices which may be used as "hand-held and hand-propelled," and the law, as written, would have to be complied with.

Chairman Hart advised Mr. Bruno that the duty of the Council is to enforce the laws, not to interpret them; that the Office of the Attorney General had been contacted regarding an interpretation of the statute and it was now the duty of the Council to see that the law is strictly enforced and that if the spear fishermen had any additional information which they thought might have some bearing on the matter, they should present it.

### **Lake Wapalanne**

Allan Galbraith, representing Dr. Kirk of the State School of Conservation, explained the reasons for their request, as outlined in Dr. Kirk's letter of September 12, 1966, that the Council reconsider its decision to remove Lake Wapalanne from the no-kill-no-take waters and re-establish it as an open water. Their principal reason was in the interest of protecting the welfare of their students.

Chairman Hart advised Mr. Galbraith that the Council had considered this matter at their morning session but had made no decision pending hearing from him.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that both the Council and the School were amenable to considering any reasonable suggestions to resolve the problem. Since time was of the essence and the Council had to adjourn shortly to keep a three o'clock appointment, action on the matter was deferred until evening when the Council would continue their meeting.

### **Public Relations**

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that despite some inclement weather, there was a large attendance at the State Fair, and the Division's exhibit was reviewed by many and was

exceptionally well received. Now that the school term has started, his bureau has commenced participation at the State School of Conservation on the basis of three days a month. With the addition of another member to his staff, Robert McDowell, whom he introduced, he expects to increase participation at the school.

#### **Law Enforcement**

William Coffin, Chief Conservation Officer, reported that the incidence of deer jacking has increased and that in September the Conservation Officers were successful in apprehending 11 incidents of jacking involving 18 adults and 2 juveniles. Radios, especially portables, were most beneficial in apprehending these violators. Mr. Coffin advised that a news release on the gun bill has been prepared but is awaiting final approval from the Attorney General before being released.

#### **Fisheries Management**

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, reported that the Division's Marine Research Laboratory was requested to submit their report on scup or porgy for use by representatives of the United States at a meeting in Russia dealing with fisheries on an international basis.

He advised also that at the fish hatchery, pond cleaning operations are well ahead of schedule and that the recent rains have proven very beneficial to the water supply. He referred to the new dry fish pellets being used at the hatchery with the expectation of gaining increased fish growth and at the same time conserving fish food.

#### **Presentation to Stanley Switlik**

After the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m., the Council members and some of the Division staff visited the Switlik Parachute Company in Trenton to make a presentation to Stanley Switlik of the Company.

Director MacNamara gave a resume of Mr. Switlik's many contributions of open land and water to the Division for the recreational use of New Jersey hunters and fishermen. In appreciation, Chairman Hart, on behalf of the Council and the Commissioner, presented Mr. Switlik with Badge Number One as Honorary Deputy Conservation Officer.

Following a period of informal discussion with Mr. Switlik, the Council went to the Italian-American Sportsmen's Club. Prior to a dinner meeting with Commissioner Roe and staff members, the Council reconvened in Executive session.

#### **Grange Districts**

Councilman Totten alerted the Council that a proposal has been made to coordinate various agencies in Grange Districts, replacing Soil Conservation Districts. Initial meetings in the northern area included

## **. . . Council Highlights**

mosquito control representatives, but not fish and game, which disturbed him. Chairman Hart noted that much of the effort spent by mosquito control agencies in draining wet lands is wasted from a mosquito control standpoint and highly detrimental to wildlife. This matter was referred for investigation to Chief Alpaugh, as Soil Conservation Coordinator.

### **Underwater Fishing**

Councilman Allocca hoped that the Council would meet soon with underwater fishermen regarding legislation, with a possible fee, to allow this recreation. This was referred to the Salt Water Committee which was to meet at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 25.

### **Glassboro Tract**

Councilman Alampi commended the stump removal project on the Glassboro Tract. He asked that the Director write a letter to James Hayward, President, Atlantic City Electric Co., thanking him for their cooperation.

### **Cumberland Deputies**

Councilman Alampi reported that the Cumberland County Conservation Officers had asked him about a higher quota of deputies because of the large area of open land requiring patrol in the county. The Council felt this request should be handled through normal channels.

### **Trappers Meeting**

Councilman Space reported that the Trappers Association meeting at his farm on October 2 had been successful, with about 150 present. He hopes more Division personnel will attend in the future.

### **Students Day to Hunt**

He recalled a suggestion made last year that favorable publicity be given to the practice of giving high school students a day off during deer season with parental permission. This would give the youngsters a valuable outdoor experience during this six-day season.

### **Former Commissioner Ayers**

Councilman Space reported that former Commissioner Joseph Ayers is ill and urged the Council to send good will messages.

### **Pollution in Heathcote Creek**

Councilman Totten said he had heard complaints about pollution in Heathcote Creek. There have been no fish since erection of a chemical plant five years ago, and citizens complain of inaction by local and state health authorities. The Council felt our Pollution Unit should investigate, but if no fish have been present for five years, it may be too late for the Division to take effective action. #

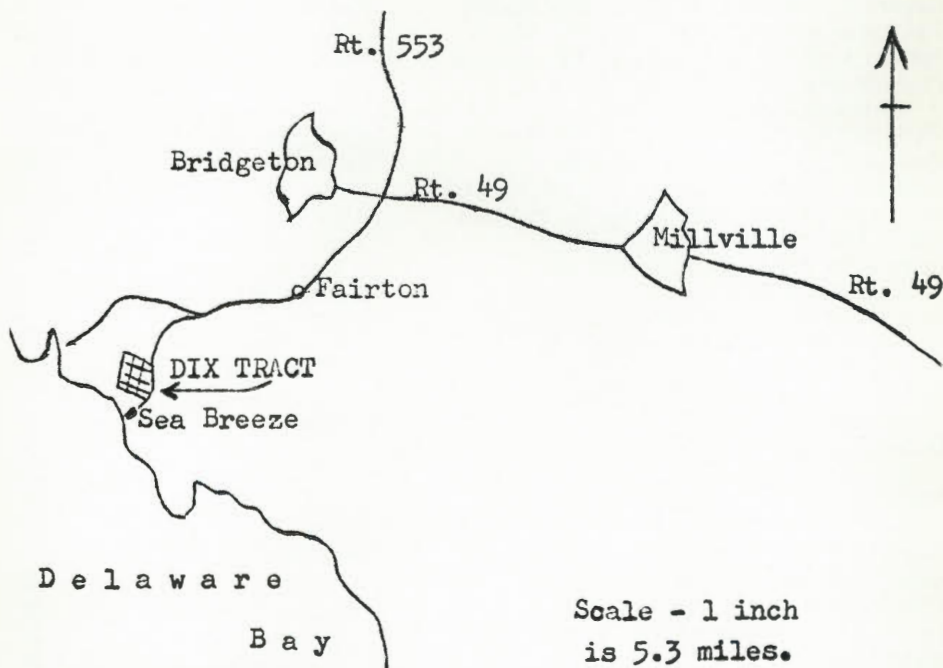
# Dix Tract

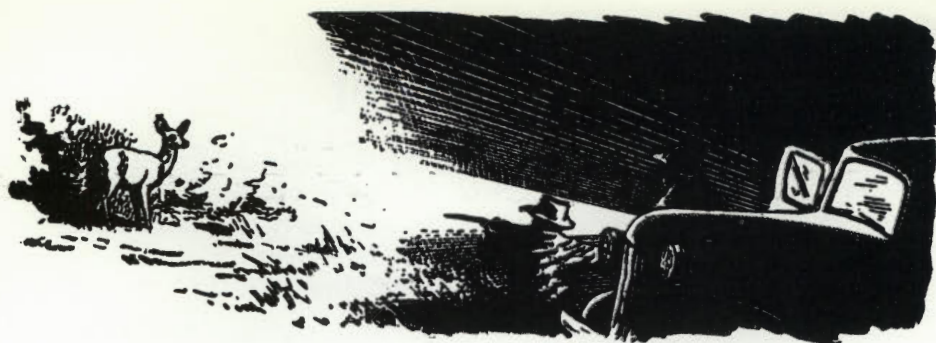
The Dix Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds is located in Cumberland County and comprises about 913 acres of marsh and upland. This tract is located adjacent to the Delaware Bay and is bounded on the south by the Delaware Bay and Kauldery Creek, on the west by Middle Marsh Creek, and on the east by Sea Breeze Road.

This tract boasts one of the finest tidal marshes for waterfowl hunting in the state. Upland hunting is excellent for quail on the several old farms which make up the tract. Muskrat trapping is permitted during the regular trapping season.

The Bureau of Wildlife Management manages this tract for upland game by planting food and cover crops and through rotation of farming practices to maintain a natural succession of food and cover plants.

To reach the Dix Tract from the town of Millville, take Route 49 west out of Millville about nine miles to the intersection of Route 553. Turn left on Route 553 and proceed toward Fairton. From Fairton take the Sea Breeze Road for about four miles to a sharp bend and then take the left fork about two miles to the entrance to the tract. #





## Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
William Manning, 1117 Hussa St., Linden	Hunt before hours	30
James H. Nickelson, 607 S. Orion St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
John A. Mayeski, 1227 E. Front St., Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20
George Albowicz, 28 Hill Road, Nixon	Angle closed waters	20
David Johnson, 2819 N. 26th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Andrew P. Lantosh, 1171 - 6th Ave., Alpha	Fish closed waters	20
George Bolash, 724 Railroad Ave., Alpha	Fish closed waters	20
Daniel Arnesen, R.D., Jutland	Fish closed waters	20
David L. Sullivan, 729 Edgewood Ave., Trenton	Angle closed waters	20
Frank Gulick, George St., Lambertville	Angle closed waters	20
Richard Jeske, 47 River Road, Summit	Drain lake w/o permit	100
Howard T. Van Dunk, 20 Milton Place, Haskell	Fish closed waters	20
Julius Zimmerman, 1249 B. Valley Rd., Wayne	Fish closed waters	20
Anthony A. Roberts, 84 64 130th St., Kew Gardens, N. Y.	Take fish by illegal method	20
Frank H. Dunstatter, 11611 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.	Take fish by illegal method	20
Victor Megluevich, 431 Aikins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Fish tidal waters w/o license	20
Paul Labelle, 10 Peterson Rd., Edison	Angle closed waters	20
Ronald G. Witteman, 1420 Irving St., S. Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20
Percy De Bruhl, 91 Throckmorton St., Freehold	Angle closed waters	20
Robert Milo, 12 Kaheout Rd., Butler	Angle closed waters	20
Ruffus D. Williams, 3239 N. Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish tide waters w/o license	20
John H. Scanes, 223 Benfon St., Camden	Fish tide waters w/o license	20
Mathew James, Jr., 458 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish tide waters w/o license	20
Matthew Bimage, 458 Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish tide waters w/o license	20
Corsen Lane, 844 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish tide waters w/o license	20
Francis L. Davis, 404 Cortland St., Belleville	Fish no license	20
Thomas Wolfe, 916 Putnum Ave., Plainfield	Fish closed waters	20
Edwin Lang III, 37 North Gaston Ave., Raritan	Fish closed waters	20
Robert W. Bound, 57 Asbury St., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20
Richard Pulsfort, 586 Purce St., Hillside	Fish closed waters	20
Dennis James, 218 Martine Ave., Scotch Plains	Fish closed waters	20
John W. Hahn, 315 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y.	Fish no license	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Richard J. Trilli, 25 Messenger Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20
Charles W. Watson, 38 Phyllis Pl., Clifton	Fish closed waters	20
Jeff Monday, Old Prospect School Rd., Sparta	Fish closed waters	20
Charles Struble, Weaver Rd., Butler	Fish closed waters	20
Dominic F. Sovanno, 1 White Birch Dr., Morris Plains	Fish closed waters	20
Jerry Truppi, 201 N. Beverick Rd., Lk. Hiawatha	Poss. 1 trout closed waters	20
Lambert Kerschbaumer, 22 York Dr., Highland Park	Fish no license	20
Charles Malson, Jr., 166 Mountain Ave., Hackettstown	Fish closed waters	20
A. J. Pippi, Jr., 1211 Central Ave., Highland Park	Hunt no license	20
Larry Ramage, Box 22, Hope	Spinning gear in fly stretch	20
Mike Baricevac, Main St., Branchville	Kill Canada goose out of season	20
Budie Joyner, 5100 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish inland waters w/out license	20
Alexander Ward, 5319 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish inland waters w/out license	20
Alexander Ward, 5319 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Poss. short striped bass	10
William L. Cowen, 907 Penna. Ave., Cherry Hill	Fish no license	20
Jack Jackson, 700 Station Ave., Haddon Heights	Angle closed waters	20
Paul J. O'Brien, Jr., 220 S. 34th St., Camden	Angle closed waters	20
Dave E. Price, Tuckahoe Rd., Williamstown	Angle closed waters	20
Martin L. Jester, 1001 Black Horse Pk., Runnemedede	Fish no license	20
Robert Vanelli, 120 E. Clinton Ave., Oaklyn	Angle closed waters	20
Matthew F. Szypula, 568 Bristol Pike, Cornwell Heights, Pa.	Gun on Sunday	20
William G. Brunetti, 45 N. LaClede Rd., Atlantic City	Fish closed waters	20
Frank Piper, 39 Nichols St., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
John H. Woodlin, Factory Rd., Cedarville	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
George Waters, 359 Colfax St., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Leo Allen Jr., 125 Grove St., Bridgeton	Take fish by means other than angling	20
	6 Days in Jail	
Randolph O. Brown, R.D. No. 7, Gould Ave., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Charles S. Woodlin, Factory Rd., Cedarville	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
Hubert C. Hays, 134 Buffalo St., Mannington, W. Va.	Fish no license	20
Tom Golembeski, 639 Monroe St., Elizabeth	Angle closed waters	20
Frank Ziemonski, 705 Exeter St., Linden	Angle closed waters	20
Guillermo Perez, Morton Ave., Rosenhayn	Fish no license	20
Mathew Lamos, 171 Parker Ave., Passaic	Angle closed waters	20
Ernie Klaschka, 100 Millington Dr., Midland Park	Angle closed waters	20
John F. Davis, 310 Marshall Dr., Hoboken	Angle closed waters	20
Harold H. Thatcher, 310 Milford Rd., Frenchtown	Angle closed waters	20
Daniel Menza, 1412 Munn Ave., Hillside	Fish no license	20
Daniel Menza, 1412 Munn Ave., Hillside	Angle closed waters	20
Ronald Sasileo, 1009 Westminister Ave., Hillside	Fish no license	20
Ronald Sasileo, 1009 Westminister Ave., Hillside	Fish closed waters	20
Dominick Zannelli, 57 Valley View Rd., Hillside	Fish closed waters	20
Martin Stohen, 5 Henshaw Ct., Phillipsburg	Fish closed waters	20
Kenneth Crosson, 63 Davis St., Phillipsburg	Fish closed waters	20
Frank Trayer, 216 Lewis St., Phillipsburg	One trout over limit	20
Frank Trayer, 216 Lewis St., Phillipsburg	One trout over limit	20
Anthony Klecka, Budd Lake	Fish closed waters	20
Alfred Gruther, Miller Lane, Nolans Point, Lk. Hopatcong	Fish closed waters	20
Robert Cady, 78 Cregar Rd., High Bridge	One trout closed waters	20
John Luzetsky, Sr., 24 Oak Dr., Morristown	Fish closed waters	20
Henry L. Albert, Old Denville Rd., Boonton	Fish closed waters	20
Adolph Lawrence, 1235 1st Ave., New York City, N. Y.	Fish no license	20

## . . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Frank Trayer, 216 Lewis St., Phillipsburg	One trout over limit	20
Frank Trayer, 216 Lewis St., Phillipsburg	One trout over limit	20
Frank Trayer, 216 Lewis St., Phillipsburg	One trout over limit	20
Glen Hedman, 5 Birkendene Rd., Caldwell	Fish fly waters w/bait	20
Robert Fiore, 38 Dawson Dr., W. Caldwell	Fish fly waters w/bait	20
Chas. James Miller, 206 N. 11th St., Easton, Pa.	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
Kenneth Pursell, 407 N. Main St., Phillipsburg	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
Kenneth Errickson, Yellow Brook, Freehold	Fish closed waters	20
Kessler Bros., Inc., Box 97, Farmingdale	Pollution	500
Thomas L. Sewatius, 148 B Haddon Hills Apt. Haddonfield	Procure license wrongfully	100
Joseph F. Logambira, 17 Millstone Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20
Charles E. Solmon, 3rd, 715 Filbert St., Palmyra	Fish no license	20
Robert T. Richardson, 308 Billingsport Rd., Paulsboro	Fish no license	20
Ronald Nichols, 330 S. Almanesson, Deptford	Fish no license	5
Sotero Delgado, 44 High St., Woodbury	Fish no license	20
Armond Johnson, Jr., Red Lion Rd., Crestmont, Phila., Pa.	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
Hillard Feldman, 3333 Beverly Rd., So. Plainfield	Illegal missile	100
James Repoli, Est. Shore Dr., Macafee	Carry shotgun on St. Game Refuge	50
Gerald T. Daniels, 209 Fourth St., Hackettstown	Fish no license	20
Nathaniel Ody, 192-23 116th Rd., St. Albans, N. Y.	Fish tidal waters w/o license	20
James McCray, 819 N.W. 3rd St., Apt. No. 10, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Fish tidal waters w/o license	20
Nicholas N. Radogna, 618 St. John St., Camden	Fish no license	20
Arley T. Hall, Rt. No. 1, Woodbine	Hunt with aid of auto	20
Arley T. Hall, Rt. No. 1, Woodbine	Hunt deer closed season	100
George Parker, E. Broad St., Millville	Hunt deer closed season	100
George Parker, E. Broad St., Millville	Hunt with aid of auto	20
Thomas Kirman, 117 Barber Ave., Eatontown	Fish closed waters	20
Robert S. Murphy, Jr., R. D. No. 1, Box 355, Washington	Fish closed waters	20
Herman A. Siedt, Brass Castle Rd., Washington	Fish closed waters	20
Joseph Summitt, R.D. Stewartsville	Fish closed waters	20
Harvey Bellamy, 131 Lincoln St., Newark	Poss. large mouth bass undersize	20
Anthony Melograno, 200 Baldwin Rd., Parsippany	Fail to display tag	5
Frank Markus, 525 Fisher Ave., Phillipsburg	Fish closed waters	20
Lemuel Freeman, Main St., Blairstown	Fish closed waters	20
Vincent Kise, Main St., Blairstown	Fish closed waters	20
Carl F. Litz, Rt. 46 Columbia	Fish no license	20
Bernard T. Van Hook, 26 Brookwood Pl., Mahwah	Poss. (1) trout over limit	20
George Hunt, Rt. 206, Newton	Fish closed waters	20
Russell B. Zeigafase, R.D. No. 1, Andover	Fish closed waters	20
Leonard Anicola, Box 73, Blairstown	Fish closed waters	20
Walter J. Conway, Rockefeller Dr., Hackettstown	Fish closed waters	20
Robert Dahlman, Rt. 46 Delaware	Fish closed waters	20
William O. Muffley, 27 Miller St., Bangor, Pa.	Fish closed waters	20
Mike B. Cross, 59 Player Ave., Nixon	Angle closed waters	20
Louis Kelemen, Jr., 82 Lee Ave., New Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20
Jerome J. Shockin, 15 Rumer St., Raritan	Angle closed waters	20
Richard Kolbush, 5 Hoöker St., Jamesburg	Angle closed waters	20
Frank C. Galganski, 19 Grochowiak St., So. River	Angle closed waters	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Chester F. Galganski, 20 Miller St., South River	Angle closed waters	20
Theodore Bryant, 243 W. Bigelow St., Newark	Angle closed waters	20
Steve Sudia, 95 Van Lieu Ave., Milltown	Angle closed waters	20
Felix LoveJoy, Jr., Box 287 Oak Tree Rd., So. Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20
Walter J. Migut, 40 Turnpike, South River	Angle closed waters	20
Frank Henderson, 97 Birch St., Wharton	Angle closed waters	20
Glenn C. Hedman, 5 Birkdene Rd., Caldwell	Fish closed waters	20
Robert Kreston, 1715 Kennedy Blvd., No. Bergen	Fish no license	20
Owen Fink, 30 Garside Ave., Newark	Fish no license	20
Julian C. Garcia, 508 Grove St., Jersey City	Gun in woods on Sunday	20
Charles Love, 1928 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Maria Castro, 2549 No. 5th St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Floyd W. Curren, 8-A Stonyhill Rd., Eatontown	Fish no license	20
Edward Preine, 29 S. Ohio Ave., Blackwood	Fish no license	20
Antonio Acevedo Candel, 128 Broad St., Keyport	Fish no license	20
William E. Brooks, 229 No. 41st St., Camden	Fish no license	20
Caesar Ferrara, 40 Honiss St., Belleville	Uncased weapon	100
James Regan, 301 "E" Street, Millville	Fish no license	20
Lewis Cross, 19 Birch St., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
		6 Days in Jail
Daniel Bodner, 290 River Rd., Piscataway	Angle closed waters	20
Richard M. Potter, 12 Bloomfield Ave., Flemington	Fish no license	20
Bruce L. Place, Box 277—Harrisonville, Traylor Park, Harrisonville	Fish no license	20
Kenneth L. Hauser, 23A Brookside Ave., Clifton	Angle closed waters	20
Calvin Alexander, 318 Littleton Ave., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Dolphus Jones, 25 Bruce St., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Michael Minigev, 258 N. 4th St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Ester Robinson, 107 Pacific St., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Albert Wilks, 100 Hunterdon Terr., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Ronald Bulvin, 19 Woodside Ave., Singac	Fish no license	20
John J. Majeski, 21 Woodside Ave., Little Falls	Fish closed waters	20
Joseph T. Garrity, 97 N. Mountain Ave., Montclair	Fish no license	20
Richard Codey, 69 High St., Orange	Fish no license	20
Klemens J. Murowski, 19 21 E. 19th St., Bayonne	Fish no license	20
Andrew T. Godor 453 Seventh Ave., Lindenwold	Fish no license	20
Kenneth DuBois, R.D. No. 2, Elmer	Fish no license	20
Richard J. Lewandowski, 3092 Agate St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Howard Towers, 195 Outwater Lane, Garfield	Fish closed waters	20
Raymond Vangenderen, 587 Wyckoff Ave., Wyckoff	Fish closed waters	20
Frank Weishaupt, 14 High St., E. Rutherford	Fish closed waters	20
Albert J. Dodd, 12 Brookside Ave., Little Falls	Fish closed waters	20
Mike Fitzsimmons, 35 - C Bulger Ave., New Milford	Fish closed waters	20
George F. McGuire, 993 Pleasant Dr., New Milford	Fish closed waters	20
Ronald E. Verden, 14 Orchard St., E. Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
John Henry Laucuis, 964 Paterson Ave., E. Rutherford	Fish closed waters	20
Rocco A. Cassandra, 47 Fairview Ave., Glen Rock	Fish closed waters	20
Joseph Taclik, 68 Central Ave., Lodi	Fish closed waters	20
Louis E. Orsi, 176 A Main St., Little Falls	Fish closed waters	20
Frank Weishaupt, 14 High St., E. Rutherford	Fail to exhibit license	20
James Dixon, 41 N. 1st St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Edmund Casper, 588 Argyle Ave., Orange	Fish closed waters	20
Frank J. Spring, 1 Hamilton Ct., Clifton	Fish no license	20
Thomas C. Lopark, 16 Fournier Crescent, E. Paterson	Fish closed waters	20

## . . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Joel Rosenblatt, 765 Clifton Ave., Clifton	Fish no license	20
Joseph Nemeth, 26 Maple Ave., Wallington	Fish closed waters	20
H. A. Frey, 51 Lakeshore Dr., Oakland	Fish closed waters	20
Daniel P. Matthews, 38 Lewis Place, Totowa	Fish no license	20
Steven P. Volski, 49 Finnegan Ave., Saddlebrook	Use bait in fly stretch waters	20
Michael Effinger, Apt. 184, Millside Manor, Delran	Fish no license	20
Michael Paolletto, 50 Prospect Ave., N. Arlington	Carry rifle in woods on Sunday	20
Richard V. Speeney, Canterbury Apts., Apt. No. J8, Camden	Fish no license	20
Roy Herzog, Pottersville Rd., Bedminster	Kill bear closed season	20
Edgar Von Schmidt, 26 Bank St., Princeton	Angle closed waters	20
Joseph Vizzini, 729 Putnam Ave., Trenton	Angle closed waters	20
Herman C. Lubieski, Jr., 305 Rutgers Ave., Trenton	Angle closed waters	20
Nicholas G. Katona Whitehorse-Ham. Sq. Rd., Trenton	Illegal possess (1) male pheasant	20
Nicholas G. Katona Whitehorse-Ham. Sq. Rd., Trenton	Illegal possess (1) male pheasant	20
Nicholas G. Katona Whitehorse-Ham. Sq. Rd., Trenton	Illegal possess (1) male pheasant	20
Nicholas G. Katona Whitehorse-Ham. Sq. Rd., Trenton	Illegal possess (1) male pheasant	20
Nicholas G. Katona Whitehorse-Ham. Sq. Rd., Trenton	Illegal possess (1) male pheasant	20
Nicholas G. Katona Whitehorse-Ham. Sq. Rd., Trenton	Illegal possess (1) male pheasant	20
Nicholas G. Katona Whitehorse-Ham. Sq. Rd., Trenton	Illegal possess (1) male pheasant	20
John Murr, 24 Vander Veer Dr., Lawrenceville	Angle closed waters	20
John Bemish, 30 Linton Ave., Trenton	Angle closed waters	20
Warner C. Benson, 522 Main St., Cherry Hill	Fish no license	20
Vince Stigliano, 622 Succasunna Rd., Mt. Arlington	Fish no license	20
Robert Ottey, 152 N. Union St., Lambertville	Angle closed waters	20
Robert Fiore, 38 Dawson Dr., W. Caldwell	Poss. one trout closed waters	20
Thomas Smith, 341 S. Clinton Ave., So. Plainfield	Fish no license	20
Henry Rauer, Jr., 42 D Leland Gardens, Plainfield	Fish closed waters	20
Patrick John Ticke, 361 Yale Ave., Hillside	Fish no license	20
Brian Cahill, 524 Cherry St., Elizabeth	Fish closed waters	20
Robert E. Schoffler, Jr., 1578 Hillcrest Terrace, Union	Fish closed waters	20
Leo Lukowiak, 547 Boulevard, Kenilworth	Fish closed waters	20
Laurence J. Baumer, 1382 Liberty Avenue, Union	Fish no license	20
Raymond Byram, 97 Summit Rd., Elizabeth	Fish closed waters	20
Thomas Parry 1231 Cliffwood Pk., Cliffwood	Fish closed waters	20
Charles Hanson, 10th Avenue, Dorothy	Uncased weapon	100
Anthony J. Barbaccio, 67 So. Birch Ave., Maple Shade	Fish no license	20
Charles J. Brady, Jr., 1574 Highland Ave., Cornwells Heights, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Steve Zidonik, 15 Cameron Ave., Pompton Plains	Excess bag limit	20
Andre Rodriguez, 68 Godwin St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Robert Rymer, 116 Doyle St., Piscataway	Attempt to take bird w/BB air pistol	20
Paul J. Kurtz, Jr., 45 Maple Ave., Bloomingdale	Fish closed waters	20
Frank A. Kieffer, Jr., 51 Preston St., Ridgefield	Fail to exhibit license	20

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