

New Jersey

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ART SCHUMAN

Safe Hunters Can Prevent Accidents

THIS YEAR more than 150,000 hunting licenses will be purchased in New Jersey. This figure, somewhat startling to some of us, is made even more impressive by the rapid growth of the state.

The interest in hunting is no surprise to the true sportsman. He is already aware of the many benefits and the personal satisfaction associated with the out-of-doors. Fortunately for America, more and more people are participating in outdoor activities. With more leisure time, improved game management, and better means of transportation, it is only natural that more people avail themselves of this wholesome form of recreation. Next to fishing, hunting appeals to more Americans than any other form of recreation.

The interest and participation in hunting in growing New Jersey creates problems. There is greater hunting pressure because there are more hunters per square mile of available hunting area. Some people go afield without the benefit of instruction in safe gun handling. Most of them will enjoy this time-honored sport and return home safely. Some hunting trips, however, will end in tragedy—unnecessary tragedy—caused by carelessness or lack of knowledge.

In order to answer a long-felt need for specific information about hunting casualties caused by firearms, the Uniform Hunter Casualty Report form was developed. Each year, the National Rifle Association tabulates and publishes information which is received from cooperating states and Canadian provinces. The information submitted, that forms the basis for an example report, shows that 20% of the casualties were fatal, 31% were accidentally self-inflicted, 43% of the shooters were under 20 years of age, and 61% of the shooters wore drab clothing. This information is extremely important to hunters and their families, as well as those interested in conservation, and is made available as a public service in order to permit a more intelligent approach to the problem of hunting accidents in order that more people may enjoy the woods and fields in even greater safety.

Realizing the importance of gun safety through education, the National Rifle Association of America and the New Jersey Di-

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Cover—A Study in Black and White—Burt Schuman

A flight of brant, one of our most popular
waterfowl species, wings over the Jersey marshes

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New Jersey State Library



The Archer and the Whitetail

By Howard L. Brant, Jr.

ONE OF THE oldest forms of hunting, and one that has gained enormous popularity in recent years and can produce great personal satisfaction, is hunting with the bow and arrow. With the renewed interest in the use of the bow and its silent but deadly shaft, everything from the lowly woodchuck to the lordly elephant have fallen before it.

Our own state features a full month season, starting in October and extending into the first week in November when an archer can try his luck for either a buck or doe white-tailed deer.

Ancient Weapon

No one will ever know when archery began on the ancient scroll of time. But, practically every nation in the world today, with the exception of the United States, was built with the aid of the bow and arrow. Even in our country progress was delayed over a half a century when the redmen used the bow so efficiently against the pioneers and settlers. Undoubtedly a whole library could be filled to give a complete and accurate history of this ancient weapon. It is also written in history that the English, with their famous longbows of yew wood, were the greatest archers of

all times. However, the present day archers, with improved modern archery tackle and better techniques, are without a doubt better shots than the most famous archers of antiquity.

Archery Today

Although archery, and more specifically archery in the hunting field, involves the use of one of the oldest types of hunting weapons, it is surprising how little the average modern day archer-hunter knows about this weapon.

In the past decade, when archery regained renewed interest in the hunting fields, many gun hunters decided to try bow hunting and picked up the first bow they could lay their hands on without any idea of bow weights and construction. Many used arrows which were wholly inefficient on animals the size of deer. Consequently, bow hunting received quite a bit of bad publicity on the grounds that archers were wounding animals. However, with proper modern day archery tackle it is an entirely humane and efficient and deadly weapon.

Requirements

New Jersey state law requires a bow to have a minimum draw, or pull weight, of 35 pounds and an

←* Author Brant with a spike buck he took with the bow and a brace of woodcock he bagged with a shotgun near Wallpack, October 20, 1962

. . . The Archer

arrow fitted with a broadhead blade with a minimum length of 1½ inches on the cutting edge, a minimum width of ¾ inch, and a maximum width of 1½ inches. Perhaps the best type of bow to use in the hunting field is one of the composite variety in the working recurved type in the 40 to 50 pound draw weight class.

Bows

A working recurved bow gives the Bowman the cast (archers term for velocity) he seeks. The bow draws weight in conjunction with the action of the working recurve reduces the trajectory curve of the arrows flight, making these present day bows fast, flat shooting, and lethal weapons.

One of the chief faults of the neophyte archer is that he buys a bow too heavy for him and consequently he cannot shoot it accurately. For the average hunting archer a bow pulling 40 to 50 pounds at his particular draw is plenty for any animal in the deer class.

Arrows.

The single most important piece of your archery equipment is the arrow. Do not attempt to save money when buying arrows as mismatched arrows can mean failure in the hunting field. Arrows are generally purchased in matched dozens and must be matched to your individual bow (spined for the proper stiffness) and should

weigh within five grains of one another. Buy the best grade of aluminum, fiberglass, or cedar shafts you can afford and you will be ultimately rewarded in the game fields. Arrows must also fit your particular arm length. Any reliable archery dealer can fit you with the proper matched arrows for both you and your particular bow.

Any good modern broadhead blade fitted to your arrows will do an efficient job, provided you keep your broadhead blades razor sharp. Dull broadheads will only push aside arteries and tissue while a properly sharpened blade will cut through them. Therefore spend some time sharpening your broadheads before the season opens. Some bow hunters do not consider a broadhead sharp unless they can shave with it!

Additional Equipment

Aside from bow and arrows, the Bowman of today should have a quiver of sorts (either a bow quiver, back or belt type) large enough to hold the arrows you intend to take into the field. An extra bowstring, camouflage bow cover, a camouflage suit, arm guard, three-finger glove or tab, bowyer's wax, pocket hone, and a waterproof spray for the arrow feathers should complete the field outfit.

Quivers

To explain the needs for this equipment we would like to say that there are pros and cons among

bow hunters as to just what equipment should be carried afield, but this is a basic guide. Many modern-day archers like the bow quiver that is fixed to your bow, holding usually four to eight broadhead arrows at ready for instant use. Others like the traditional back quiver, where they can carry more shafts. And most back quivers have a pocket attached where you can keep the small individual archery items you will need. Some also prefer the handy belt quiver.

Bowstrings

An extra bowstring is a must, as you are forever cutting your bowstrings on brush and so forth. Bowstrings should be fitted with a pair of brush buttons which prevents brush from catching between your bow and the string. The bowstring should also have a nocking point of sorts fastened to the string. A nocking point is nothing more than a piece of serving thread, tape or whatever you have handy to wrap around the bowstring serving at a point just above where you place the arrow nock to the bowstring. In other words, without a nocking point your arrow will continually slide up and down the bowstring when hunting. This nocking point keeps the arrow in the proper shooting position at all times.

Incidentals

A camouflage bow cover, which you can slip over the bow limbs is a must as it eliminates glare from

your bow that can easily spook a deer. A camouflage suit for yourself too breaks up your body lines in the woods and blends better with the background. An arm-guard protects your arm against the slap of the bowstring if you occasionally hit your arm. A three-finger glove or tab not only protects your fingers against the bowstring, but also allows for a better release of the arrow. A pocket hone allows you to make the necessary final touch to the edges of your broadheads in the field. Bowyer's wax protects your string against wear and the string will last much longer when properly waxed. A waterproof spray for your arrow feathers is a necessity if it is a rainy day. Arrow feathers when wet lie against the arrow shaft and cannot be shot accurately. So waterproof your arrow feathers when going afield in the rain.

How to Hunt

A bow hunter must get close to his quarry before he can shoot and the game should be walking or standing for an ideal shot. Hence, the only practical way to hunt deer with the bow and arrow in our state is by standing or runway watching. Find a good runway where deer are working and either build yourself a tree platform in a tree just off the main runway and about ten feet off the ground or take a stand near your favorite runway and wait. An archer must have the patience of Job, but his

. . . The Archer

persistence and patience will eventually pay off when a whitetail ambles into bow range.

The time-tested deer drive used so effectively by gun hunters does not work too well when bow hunting. During a deer drive deer are usually spooked and will pass your stand at a dead run, which offers an almost impossible shot for the average archer. Still-hunting, where you walk-up your deer, is also a difficult form of bow hunting because, when you get close to a deer, you usually startle him and he is up and away at once.

Shooting

Keep your shots under 35 yards when deer hunting with the bow and arrow. When you connect on a deer, do not follow him immediately. Since an arrow kills by hemorrhage, not by shock as with a firearm, an animal when arrow hit will usually run until it completely hemorrhages out. Therefore, do not follow your quarry for at least three quarters of an hour. If wounded game is not pushed, it will often stop and lie down within a short distance from where it was hit. It may die here or become so stiff that it can be finished off before it can set up. However, make sure of your target and make certain the animal is in killing range before you loose your shaft.

When in the field with the bow and arrow, the best type of aiming is called instinctive aiming. Here

one merely looks at the object he wants to hit, draws, and lets go. Instinctive shooting is like throwing rocks. Although this sounds crude and inaccurate, you will be astonished at how accurate this form of shooting with a little practice really is.

A Fine Sport

The bow, although deadly at close range, is not a weapon made for the wholesale slaughter of game. But, to a true hunter the love of the forests and the sport of the hunt are what really means the most, not just the kill. When hunting with the bow and arrow the deer has all the advantages on his side. An archer must not only sight a deer, but it must be close enough to get a shot. And no brush must be in the way to interfere with the flight of the arrow. Then the hunter must be capable of hitting his quarry before it sees him.

Bow hunting is truly a wonderful sport. When the bow and arrow deer season opens in New Jersey during the month of October, it is a glorious time of the year to be in the field hunting. The weather is cool, not cold as is typical during the firearm deer season, and the forests of our state are bedecked in all the primeval beauty of autumn. It is the time of Indian summer and the harvest moon. Our forests are splashed with every color of the spectrum and the silent beauty of this wonderland makes one really feel alive as he witnesses this spectacle. #

Rockport State Game Farm

The Rockport Pheasant Farm is located in Mansfield Township, Warren County, about two miles southwest of Hackettstown. Visitors should follow the Hackettstown-Port Murray Road (called Grand Avenue in Hackettstown). The farm was started in 1923 and has been expanded and modernized since. It now covers 369 acres.

There are approximately 2,000 pheasant breeders in a ratio of 7 hens to 1 cock. The best birds from the first batch of each year are retained for breeding. Their eggs are gathered twice a day from the three large breeding pens, measuring 450 x 600 feet. Watering is automatic.

Eggs are kept under incubation for 24 days at a temperature of 99.5°F.

Baby chicks are immediately sorted by sex. Males are put in brooders or distributed to 4-H cooperators for raising. Females are available to sportsmen's groups who agree to raise them for release to supplement natural breeding populations. (Only male pheasants can be hunted on open lands in New Jersey.)

The 4-H youngsters take full responsibility for raising chicks to the age of 17 weeks under the careful supervision of wildlife managers. They are then sold back to the state for release. The 4-H program raises over 10,000 pheasants annually.

The brooder house contains 15 rooms 20 x 24 feet with attached runs 75 x 24. At first chicks are kept close to the hover with a 98° temperature. Heat is gradually reduced, and they are given more room. After six weeks they are let into range pens.

Range pens are planted with New Jersey food patch mixture, providing food and cover. Birds are fed daily with growing mash. Some 370 tons of this mash as well as special starting mash for chicks and laying mash and grit for breeding, are used annually.

When the birds are 17 weeks old they are let into a common corridor and gathered for release on Public Shooting Grounds and other open hunting land. About 20,000 male pheasants raised at Rockport are released each year.

A few pens are used for experimental rabbit breeding. A great deal of information about the habits of New Jersey's most popular game animal has been learned.

One pen serves as a showcase of varied New Jersey wildlife. Many city youngsters leave their pets here where the animals find a pleasant home.

Visitors are welcome at the farm from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily.

#

Pesticides, Insecticides, and Detergents - *A Blessing or Curse?*

By Sandra Smith, St. Joseph High School, Camden

Insecticides, pesticides, detergents! The mention of any one of these words to a scientist, gardner, or just an interested citizen, sets in motion an involved discussion with varied opinions on whether to spray or not to spray, to keep our modern detergent or go back to old-fashioned soap flakes.

First, let's tackle the insecticide and pesticide problem. Anyone who has read Miss Rachel Carson's popular seller, "Silent Spring" is liable to have quite a prejudiced view of pesticides and insecticides. In this book are set forth all the dangers of these chemicals to men, wildlife, and vegetation. I believe that Miss Carson was unfair because she presented only the bad side and did not present the benefits of chemical pest controls.

If chemical pest controls are to be abolished completely the world will be suffering a great loss. Do we do away with airplanes because of the comparatively small number of plane crashes; or not use antibiotics because of deaths caused by their misuse? Of course not! Nothing is all-good or all-bad; but there must be limitations, detailed instructions for the user, and constant striving for improvement.

Chemicals are needed. We have to have chemicals to feed and clothe our continuously growing population and to keep the surroundings, in which we live beautiful and free of disease bearing insects.

Some people link the use of spray chemicals to cancer. There is no positive proof whatsoever that these chemicals induce cancer. Any unhealthy effects caused by spray chemicals are due to gross misuse.

Anything that is misused is dangerous, in many cases, very dangerous. And it's true that spray chemicals have been misused, but this doesn't mean they should be done away with; the errors should be corrected.

Some highly toxic chemicals, when used in commercial food products are normally safe. This is because the chemicals break down and disappear so rapidly that residue is no problem. The law regulates the amount of chemical residue allowed on food crops. To protect against the possibility of extra residue taken in the total diet, the law only allows one one-hundredth of the amount considered harmful.

Federal-state eradication programs destroy a new species of harmful insects with a stronger chemical than that used to exterminate already established insects. These stronger chemicals may be harmful to wildlife, but if not used, the pest may increase so rapidly that the insecticides will have to be used on a full-time basis, rather than temporarily.

In the detergent case, just as in the spray chemical case, abandonment is not the answer. To find and replace the dangerous elements in non-soluable detergents is the answer. It's true that detergents are polluting our water, but by abandoning detergents altogether, we would be depriving ourselves of all the good they do.

Pesticides, insecticides, and detergents are an asset to us and should be treated as such. The fault lies with the users, not the products themselves. Whether or not the general public will come to the same conclusion I have, remains to be seen; but I sincerely hope when the time comes for us to decide we will conscientiously weigh the good and bad points. If we do this I'm quite certain spray chemicals, detergents, and the human race will survive for many more years. #

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for **Brant**

*Text and Photographs
by Paul D. McLain*



The expansive tidal marshes and bays of New Jersey from Barnegat Inlet to Cape May make up the principal wintering ground for over 90 percent of the brant in the Atlantic Flyway. Brant numbers have increased from a low of about 35,000 birds in the 1940's to over 200,000 birds in 1960. Here, at the public landing at the Brigantine Wildlife Refuge, a Division of Fish and Game Wildlife Manager is on duty to direct hunters and conduct a hunter bag check



... for Brant

A number of public launching sites provide easy access to the bay areas where brant congregate to feed on bay cabbage, eel grass, kelp, and other aquatic foods. Preserving the valuable tidal marsh and bay bottoms insures an adequate supply of food and suitable wintering areas. This good habitat, together with sound management and regulations, results in an annual harvest of over 25,000 brant in New Jersey—and some of the best wildfowling to be found in the United States



The popular Barnegat sneak box and flat-bottom gunning scows are ideal for brant hunting. At least 18 brant decoys are needed to make a good showing to attract the flocks of brant which trade constantly up and down the bays



... for Brant

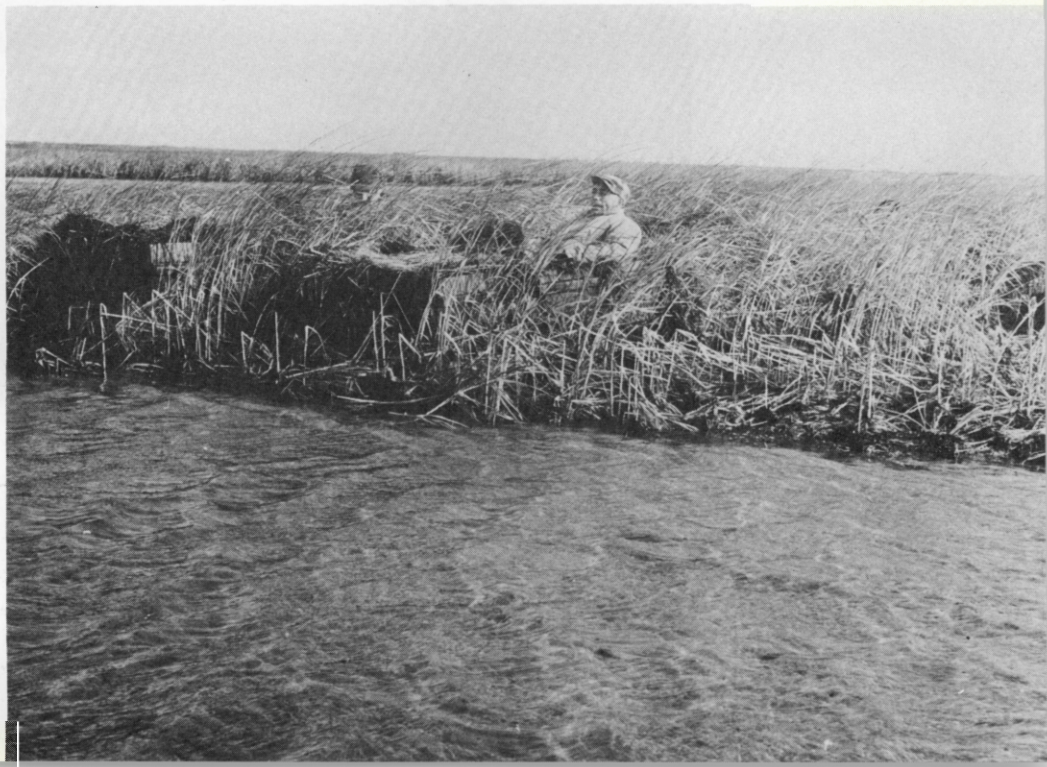
Pulling the boats out and grassing in. Gunning locations are selected in areas where the brant trade past or congregate to feed at low tide. Frequently several hunters will combine decoys and shoot together. The boats are covered with locally gathered marsh grass and seaweed. Some hunters equip their boats with gun racks, thermos bottle holders, air mattresses, and even special dog compartments





Setting out the decoys. The decoys are usually located within 45 yards of the boats and are set out slightly down wind of the hidden boats. Flocks of brant cross over the decoys and land ahead of the rig. Properly placing the decoys is important in getting the birds in close enough for clean kills

Boats grassed in, decoys out, and hunters down in their boats. The gunners lie back in their boats and wait. As a flock of brant approach, the hunters slide down a little lower and don't move a muscle. Many hunters are able to call brant by imitating the bird's guttural "car-r-rup"





... for Brant



The moment of truth. When the brant are over the decoys, everyone sits up and shoots. Care has to be taken to single out a bird as a poorly placed shot into a "knot" of birds can knock down a limit from the first flock. Many old time brant hunters preferred the heavier No. 2 shot, but today No. 4's and 6's are more popular



... for Brant

A trained retrieving dog is your best assurance against crippling losses. Hunters without dogs frequently lose over 25 percent of their birds. The Labrador, Chesapeake, and golden retrievers or a husky springer spaniel are the most popular





The end of a good day of wildfowling on the Jersey coast. Limit bags are the rule rather than the exception. Despite extended seasons and increased bag limits, the Atlantic Flyway brant population has gained during the past several years. The protection of our tidal marsh and bay areas will assure that the brant will continue to be one of New Jersey's most popular and plentiful waterfowl species

. . . Safe Hunters

Continued from Inside Front Cover

vision of Fish and Game have established the NRA Hunter Safety Course. It has been designed to apply to the problem of hunting accidents the same principle of safety education which has been so successful in the automobile driver education field. New Jersey has passed a law requiring instruction in safe gun handling prior to the issuance of the first hunting license for applicants between the ages of 14 and 21 years, and sportsmen throughout the state are conducting courses in firearms safety on a volunteer basis.

To these men and women who devote their time and effort to this public service, hunters owe a debt of gratitude and appreciation. To the National Rifle Association, which sponsors the Uniform Hunter Casualty Report and the NRA Hunter Safety Course, hunters owe their loyal support.

The final answer to the problem

of hunting accidents, however, will be found in the field. If we are to prevent accidents, each of us must adhere to the essentials of safe hunting. We must know our gun. We must be sure that it and the ammunition are in good condition and learn to be good shots. We must handle our gun properly—always treat it as though it were loaded, always point the muzzle in a safe direction, be sure of our target, and practice self-control. We must fulfill our responsibilities as safe hunters—follow the rules of safe hunting, learn to identify game, know and observe the game laws, be courteous and respect the property of others, and insist that our companions be safe hunters, too.

The loss of a single hunter's life through carelessness or lack of knowledge is too much when the fatality can be so easily avoided if everyone practices the essentials of safe hunting. We should actively promote safe gun handling because we know that safe hunters can prevent accidents. #

Do You Want To Hunt This Fall ?

If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation Officer, the Division of Fish and Game Office, or any license issuing agent immediately and get the name and address of the Hunter Safety Instructor nearest you and take your course now.

Buy your hunting license early!



The Mercer County Hunter Safety Instructors Organization

By Hiram C. Mount, Secretary

Photographs by Bill Cleary

THE HUNTER Safety Program was originally developed by the National Rifle Association and presented to New Jersey to set up its program for instructions.

The New Jersey state law reads that anyone between the ages of 14 and 21 applying for an initial firearm hunting license must pass the Hunter Safety Course and receive a Certificate. This Certificate

must be presented to the agent who sells the hunting license.

Volunteers to be Instructors must pass a written test and file a detailed application. This is reviewed by the local Conservation Officer who, if he accepts it, passes it to the Division of Fish and Game. After reviewing the application the Division passes it to the National Rifle Association for

. . . Safety Instructors

final approval. The Instructor then receives an Identification Card, which entitles him to give instructions to persons desiring to take the Hunter Safety Course.

When the course became a state law, twenty-one men in Mercer County volunteered their services. In due time these men were qualified through the proper channels and started giving instructions to anyone interested. Several men then met with the idea of forming an organization that would enable them to instruct in a more uniform manner. The Mercer County Hunter Safety Instructors Association was formed in 1953. At the initial meeting the members elected Stanley Eldridge President for

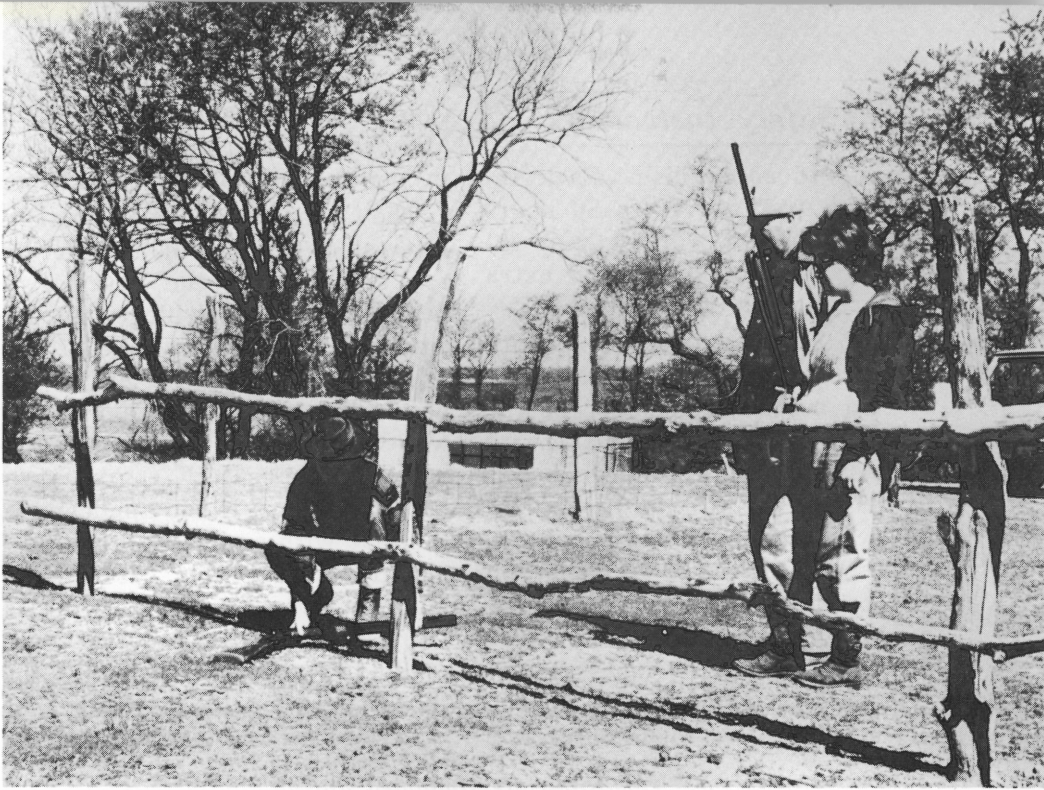
two years. Stanley Wieszczeck next became President and has held the office since.

The members decided that the paper work should be handled by a Secretary, the first of whom was William Carpenter. After two years the new Secretary was Albert Rockel who held the position for two years. In 1958 Hiram C. Mount became Secretary and has held the position since. In September 6, 1961, the Organization elected Vice-president Charles Alu and Treasurer W. Glen Titus. (The Instructors remember with gratitude the work of two members—George Rolland and Harry Swangler—who passed away two years ago.)

The Secretary has secured the use of several public buildings and

Safe gun handling under various conditions is important





Correct solutions to problems are demonstrated to students

assigns two instructors to each class of 25-30 students. We try to assign the students to the class nearest their homes. The usual procedure is that each student will attend a minimum of a two-hour class one night a week for three weeks, the third night being a review and a written examination. If all the work is satisfactorily completed, the class will spend a Saturday morning, or other suitable day, at a field course. Here the student demonstrates how well he can apply the information he has received in the classroom work. If the student demonstrates that he has satisfactory knowledge of gun handling and hunting safety in the field, he is awarded his Certificate.

In Mercer County we process about 475 students a year. And, we are proud to say that to this time we have had no major hunting accidents involving any of the Certificate holders. We find all students very eager to accept instruction. Apparently they are putting the knowledge to actual use. (Incidentally, we welcome anyone at these classes. Many fathers have told us they learned safety rules which were not ever passed to them by their parents.)

Mercer County Hunter Safety Instructors are pleased to donate extra time to spend spreading the safety theme. Many Boy Scout, 4-H Club, Grange and other groups request that we attend their meetings and explain what our program

. . . Safety Instructors

expects to accomplish. Each Instructor averages 70 to 80 hours of instructional work a year including regular classes and extra volunteer work of this type.

In 1962 the Mercer County Hunter Safety Instructors Association became a member of the Mercer County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and find this association helpful in proceeding with further improvement in hunter safety work. A resolution advocating that all initial license applicants, regardless of age, be required to take the Hunter Safety Course has been brought to the attention of the Fish and Game

Council of the State of New Jersey, after having gone through the proper channels of the Federation.

The Association is primarily interested in firearm instruction for shotgun. In the case of a person asking for a rifle permit, we employ a different avenue of approach. If the person has never been in any of the armed services, we explain to him that taking the basic hunter safety course is a necessity. But, if the applicant is familiar with a rifle, we give individual tests in this case. (The minimum age for a rifle permit is 18.) We have discussed the plan of holding a class frequently for those seeking rifle permits, but find, so far, that individual instruc-

Actual field conditions are simulated during course tests





Mercer County Hunter Safety Instructors with a 1963 class

tion has served its purpose very well as this type of request is not too frequent.

All Instructors teach with the idea of SAFETY as the most important factor. Along with this we discuss the correct type of shells for the gun in use, conservation procedures, contacting the farmers, some survival procedures, some first aid, care of the gun while in use or when stored, primary rules of gun safety, and all around good sportsmanship. #

* * * *

In a recent letter to all state Firearm Instructors, Director of the Division of Fish and Game L. G. MacNamara stated the following:

We believe the time has come

to set up county associations of Instructors in the interests of efficiency and uniformity of instruction. The Conservation Officers will be requested to call formative meetings for such purpose in your area during the coming year if your county does not already have such an organization. County units have been operating in Mercer and Middlesex Counties for some time and have worked out very well.

Any individual or unit desiring information about forming a hunter safety instructors organization may contact Hiram C. Mount, Secretary, Mercer County Hunter Safety Instructors Organization, 135 Herbert Avenue, Hamilton Square, New Jersey.

Council Highlights

July Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on July 9. In addition to the members of the Council and Division staff, the following persons were present: Roy Williams, Edward Jackson, John Russack, Robert Vreeland, and Mrs. Ralph Space.

Council Committees

In accordance with the request of Councilmen Godown and McCloskey, at the meeting of May 14, that their names be included on the Game Committee and the Fresh Water Fisheries Committee, the two committees are composed of the following members:

Game Committee

Sheppard	Chairman
Totten	Game Farms
Alampi	Deer Management
Space	Upland Game and Exotics
McCloskey	Waterfowl
Charlesworth & Godown	Bow and Arrow
Canale	Field Trials

Fresh Water Fisheries Committee

McNeel	Chairman
Godown	Hatchery
Totten	Research and Development
Canale	Fresh Water Pollution Control
McCloskey	Reservoir Development & Management

Hunting on Forests and Parks

A letter from the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs concerning hunting on State Parks had been referred to Commissioner Roe. Mr. Roe had in turn referred it to Kenneth Creveling, Director of the Division of Resource Development. Mr. Creveling's reply stated that: of 162,000 acres of State Forests, the entire 162,000 acres are open to hunting; of 20,400 acres of State Parks, 400 acres are open to hunting; and of 49,847 acres acquired under Green Acres, 41,117 acres are open to hunting. The entire acreage is open to fishing. Many State Parks are so restricted in size and are in built-up areas so that hunting would

not be practical. The contents of Director Creveling's letter will be forwarded to the State Federation for their information.

Pollution

Since pollution is one of our major problems, Director MacNamara advised the Council that the Department of Health had recently sent letters to 38 companies and agencies urging them to exercise extreme caution in being certain that sewage emptied into the Delaware River is properly diluted since the extremely low level of the river makes this mandatory.

Councilman Godown inquired whether or not there were any further developments on the pollution in the Toms River. Director MacNamara advised that the study is under way and, as it develops, a progress report will be issued.

Waterfowl Season

The Council went on record in favor of a 70-day waterfowl season with a daily bag limit of four ducks, canvasbacks and redheads excepted. The Director forwarded these recommendations to the Atlantic Flyway Council and to the proper authority in the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that stocking of trout has been completed for the 1963 season. Better than 500,000 have been stocked from the hatchery and about 42,000 from the federal hatcheries. Extremely hot and humid weather resulting in high water temperatures in the ponds caused a loss of fish but this loss will not have an effect on next year's stocking since the hatchery is carrying more than its normal complement of fish. Through the efforts of Mr. Chet Huntley, we received a gift of three female and two male golden trout from the State of West Virginia. These will be reared at the hatchery on an experimental basis.

Construction

Chief Hayford announced that a new power line is being installed by the Power and Light company for new garages and Mr. Marron's building.

He also reported that work on the Pequest Hatchery is progressing and two pools have been completed with the exception of the floors. He said that the Hackettstown Hatchery is faced with a fencing problem since residents of a housing development adjoining the Hatchery have contacted the Governor requesting that some action be taken to protect their children from the danger present on the Hatchery property.

. . . Council Highlights

Since 3,500 feet of fencing will be required, and in order to do the job as economically as possible at this time, deer fencing and posts will be used and the erection will be done with labor from Annandale.

Wildlife Management

George N. Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that the three game farms were in full production. The rabbit project produced 111 animals ready for release. Planting for this season was just about completed. At the time all indications pointed to a better than average rabbit population in northern and southern New Jersey. Pheasant populations seemed better than last year and sufficient habitat is present to hold these birds. Increased game populations have also resulted in increased complaints of damage and nuisance, particularly due to raccoon. Snowshoe rabbits held in captivity produced three litters. The animals have been observed in the Hainesville and Haney Mill sections of Flat Brook and it is definitely known that they have reproduced. The Bamboo partridge being held in captivity failed to reproduce successfully. Most of the eggs were infertile and all five that hatched died.

The Bureau of Wildlife Management has recently received delivery of a front end loader and this will permit the construction of some badly needed roads on the Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds. Work is progressing on the Information and Education building.

Public Relations

Jules Marron, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that most effort during the month was expended on moving their material from the studio at Hackettstown to the Fish Hatchery. Activity has started on readying material for participation in five fairs. The theme will be "Environmental Improvement of Wildlife Habitat." He displayed an album of letters of appreciation which had been prepared and presented to him by a group in Livingston with which his unit had worked.

Councilman Godown commended Mr. Marron on the excellent program his unit had presented at Earl McCormick's testimonial dinner. For the benefit of new members of the Council present, Mr. Marron advised that there is no charge whatsoever for programs put on by the Public Relations Section.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Acting Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that all boats and engines are in excellent condition. Small porgies recently made their appearance in Raritan Bay but Captain Mathis said he did

not anticipate any enforcement problem. Bluefishing has been fabulous along Long Beach Island during the past few days. Many large striped bass have been taken this year on Sandy Hook. Many large fish, some as high as 60 pounds, have been taken.

Law Enforcement

William P. Coffin, Chief of Law Enforcement, reported that the personnel of his section cooperated on the distribution of chicks under the 4-H program. Enforcement work during the month resulted in 173 cases.

Land Use Request

Councilman Alampi advised that, in accordance with the minutes of the last meeting, he and Councilmen Canale and Charlesworth had met with members of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture concerning their request for permission to lease a portion of the Glassboro Tract for their fair grounds. The County Board of Agriculture is interested in installing a deep well and sanitary facilities on the property. Initially, a tent would probably be used for their fairs but they hope eventually to invest approximately \$200,000 in permanent buildings. Mr. Canale said that after conferring with the Board of Agriculture and inspecting the property, the committee strongly recommends to the Council that it approve the proposal.

Councilman Godown was of the opinion that this was setting a precedent, that there were many 4-H and other groups that could make similar requests and that more rules and stipulations should be specified before the matter was decided.

Mr. Alampi pointed out on a map that the land in question is a narrow strip, 660 feet wide, bordered on two sides by residences and on one side by a highway. The narrowness of the land and the nearness of homes renders it almost useless for hunting purposes.

A motion was passed that the Director is to advise the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture that the Council is agreeable to the proposal and Director MacNamara is to negotiate with them on the terms of the lease. Councilman Godown was opposed to the motion.

Division Vehicles

Councilman Godown inquired whether the Division's automobiles are now operating in the car pool and Director MacNamara advised that as of the present time there has been no change and our cars have not been transferred to the motor pool.

Special Use Request

Councilman Godown asked what action the Council had taken on the request of Louis VanderPlate for permission to erect a tower on

. . . Council Highlights

the Hamburg Mountain Tract. Director MacNamara reported that the majority of the Council members were in favor of it and the request has been placed before the State House Commission for their consideration.

Pompton Lakes Access

Mr. Edward Jackson urged the Council to contact again the Pompton Lakes Board of Education concerning an access site on Pompton Lakes. Mr. Jackson believed that if representatives of the Division met with the Board of Education and allowed interested local citizens to attend the meeting, progress probably could be made on securing this much needed access point.

Pompton Lakes Weeds

Mr. Jackson again urged the Council to give consideration to the removal of weeds from Pompton Lakes. The Council assured him that, when funds were available, consideration would be given to this lake. Director MacNamara advised that chemical treatment of potable waters will be coming under close scrutiny since there has been some concern as to the effects on humans using the treated water for household purposes. #

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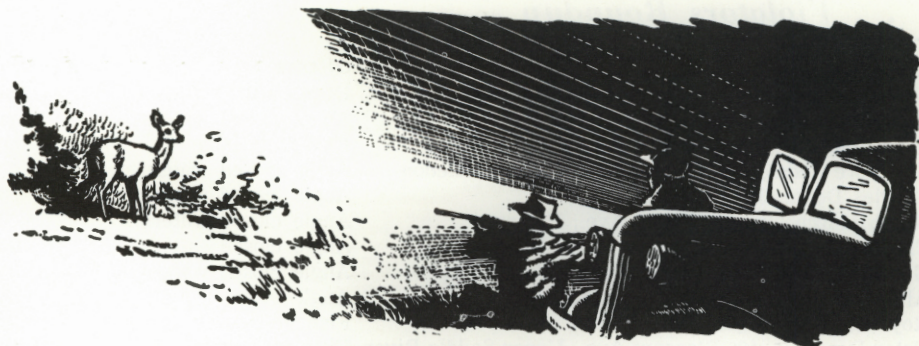
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Violators Roundup

June 1963

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Richard Brown, 3920 W. Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	\$20
Walter Hoar, W. Garden Road, Vineland	Fish no license	20
Frank Myers, 1919 N. Patton St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Elizabeth Frick, 287 S. Congress Ave., Atlantic City	Fish no license	20
John P. Ciparis, 82 Ridge Road, Rahway	Fish no license	20
Gerald R. Sacchiero, 32 Union Ave., Belleville	Hunt no license	20
Anthony DeGroce, 2 Cedar Hill Ave., Belleville	Hunt no license	20
Patrick J. Fernicola, 47 Mt. Prospect Ave., Belleville	Hunt no license	20
Anthony Cieri, 47 Roosevelt Ave., Plainfield	Fish closed season	20
Andrew Bobyak, Sr., 1923 Hart St., Bethlehem, Pa.	Fish closed waters	20
Tyrone Young, 733 Corringthaim Ave., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Herbert Mincey, 734 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Edmund Rollins, 1950 N. 23rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
James Pollard, 1921 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Albert White, 129 Palisade Ave., Garfield	Bait in fly fishing waters	20
David Haskins, 117½ Court St., Elizabeth	Fail to exhibit license	20
Floyd Hicks, 18 Hassert St., New Brunswick	No trout stamp	20
W. T. McCreary, Bunnville Road, Glen Gardner	Kill squirrel closed season	20
Rocco Persuto, 1779 Hughes Terr., Arbor	2 trout over limit	40
Edward H. Cheever, 2506 R.D. 2, Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Ernest Paduaro, 758 Grove St., Irvington	Striped bass over limit	20
John Moroze, 94 Upper Ferry Road, Trenton	Trout over limit	20
Dennis Bird, 121 Buckingham Ave., Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20
John C. Harrison, 86 E. Paul Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20
Arnold Monahan, 3034 Waldnof Ave., Camden	Fish no license	20
George Fetchina, 5 Carter Pl., North Plainfield	Fish no license	20
Osie Nelms, 14 Artcke Terr., Jamesburg	Dog running at large	20
John Steiner, 948 Grove Ave., Lawrence Harbor	Fish closed waters	20
John W. Kubicka, 3 Washington Ave., Carteret	Fish no license	20
Frank J. Burlew, Equator Ave., Flagtown	Angle closed waters	20
John K. Carr, Jr., 70 Hillside Ave., South River	Fish closed waters	20
Donald Ganczi, 17 May St., Hopelawn	Fish closed waters	20
Francis Michalsky, 530 Mechanic St., Perth Amboy	Illegal poss. striped bass	20
John Schwemmer, 114 Davis Ave., Bloomfield	Fish closed waters	20
Peter Lupes, Horse Neck Road, Montville	Angle closed waters	20
Ervin Shores, Laurel St., Wharton	Angle closed waters	20
John E. Titus, Elm St., Wharton	Angle closed waters	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Gudman Tangen, 621 Spar Ave., Beechwood	Ducks after hours	20
John Coles, Jr., 408 Elm St., Kearny	Angle closed waters	20
John Coles, Jr., 408 Elm St., Kearny	Fish no license	20
Salvatore Fedele, 735 Belmont Ave., North Haledon	Angle closed waters	20
Charles Dorre, 3 New St., Wanaque	Angle closed waters	20
Ralph Murch, Jr., 29 Wayne Ave., Paterson	Angle closed waters	20
Charles Carpenter, 29 Wayne Ave., Paterson	Angle closed waters	20
George Courter, 49 Claremont Ave., Wayne	Angle closed waters	20
Alton Painter, 42 Oak Ave., Pequannock	Angle closed waters	20
Roy Egatz, 56 Seger Ave., Clifton	Fish no license	20
Peter Demattia, 120 Pleasant Ave., Upper Saddle River	Fish no license	20
James Wagner, 2109 Kimball St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Duke Stelpstra, 321 N. 11th St., Prospect Park	Fish no license	20
Joseph Cannata, 103 Plock Rd., Clifton	Angle closed waters	20
George Mackensie, 39 N. 22nd St., Camden	Fish no license	20
John W. Weeks, 420 S. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Gun on Sunday	20
Donald Bojka, 912 Lamberton St., Trenton	Fish no license	20
Richard Struble, R. D. 2, Box 447, Newton	Fish no license	20
Frank Boss, 74 High St., Newton	Spinning gear in fly stretch	20
Frank Boss, 74 High St., Newton	Fish no license	20
Frank R. Litts, R.D. 1, Limecrest Rd., Lafayette	Worms in fly stretch	20
Frank R. Litts, R.D. 1, Limecrest Rd., Lafayette	Fish no license	20
Edward W. Kell, 6010 Blvd., East, West New York	Spinning gear in fly stretch	20
Jack Gray, 1229A Clifton Ave., Clifton	Fish before hours	20
Steven Terjek, 177 Blvd., Kenilworth	Salmon eggs in fly stretch	20
John A. Suth, 275 W. Passaic Ave., Bloomfield	Tag not displayed	5
John A. Suth, 275 W. Passaic Ave., Bloomfield	Discharge firearm near dwelling	20
Jerry Donigian, 57 Fairlawn Pky., Fairlawn	Angle closed waters	20
Paul Corson, Jr., 764 Carter Ave., Bellmawr	Hunt before hours	20
Ronald Sheppard, 707 N. Broad St., Elizabeth	Fish no license	20
Donald Weining, 11 S. Hanover Ave., Margate	Fish no license	20
Armando Tirado Perez, 972 Leggeth Ave., New York City, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Everett Kenyon, Rt. 40, Harding Hwy., Elmer	Dog running at large	20
Wm. A. Erhold, 420 Hemlock Road, Rancocas Woods	Fish no license	20
Art Color Printing Co., Washington Ave., Dunellen	Pollution	500
Frank Jackson, 532 Kaighn Ave., Camden	Unlawfully sell game bird	20
Norman T. Chance, Delmont Rd., Delmont	Poss. deer closed season	100
Carmine Cacciabando, 19 Clinton Pl., Morristown	Spinning rod on fly waters	20
Frank Jackson, 532 Kaighn Ave., Camden	Unlawfully sell game bird	20
James Earl, 36 Thompson St., Bordentown	Fish no license	20
Jewel Palmer, Ridge Ave., Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Serge Prezioso, 329 Bloomfield St., Hoboken	Illegal poss. bass	20
James McGill, 90-11 Fulton Ave., North Bergen	Fish no license	20

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State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs President

Lester G. Godown, Sr., new President of the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs (left), receives the unit's gavel from past President Anthony Ordille

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