

New Jersey

Outdoors

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Division of Fish and Game

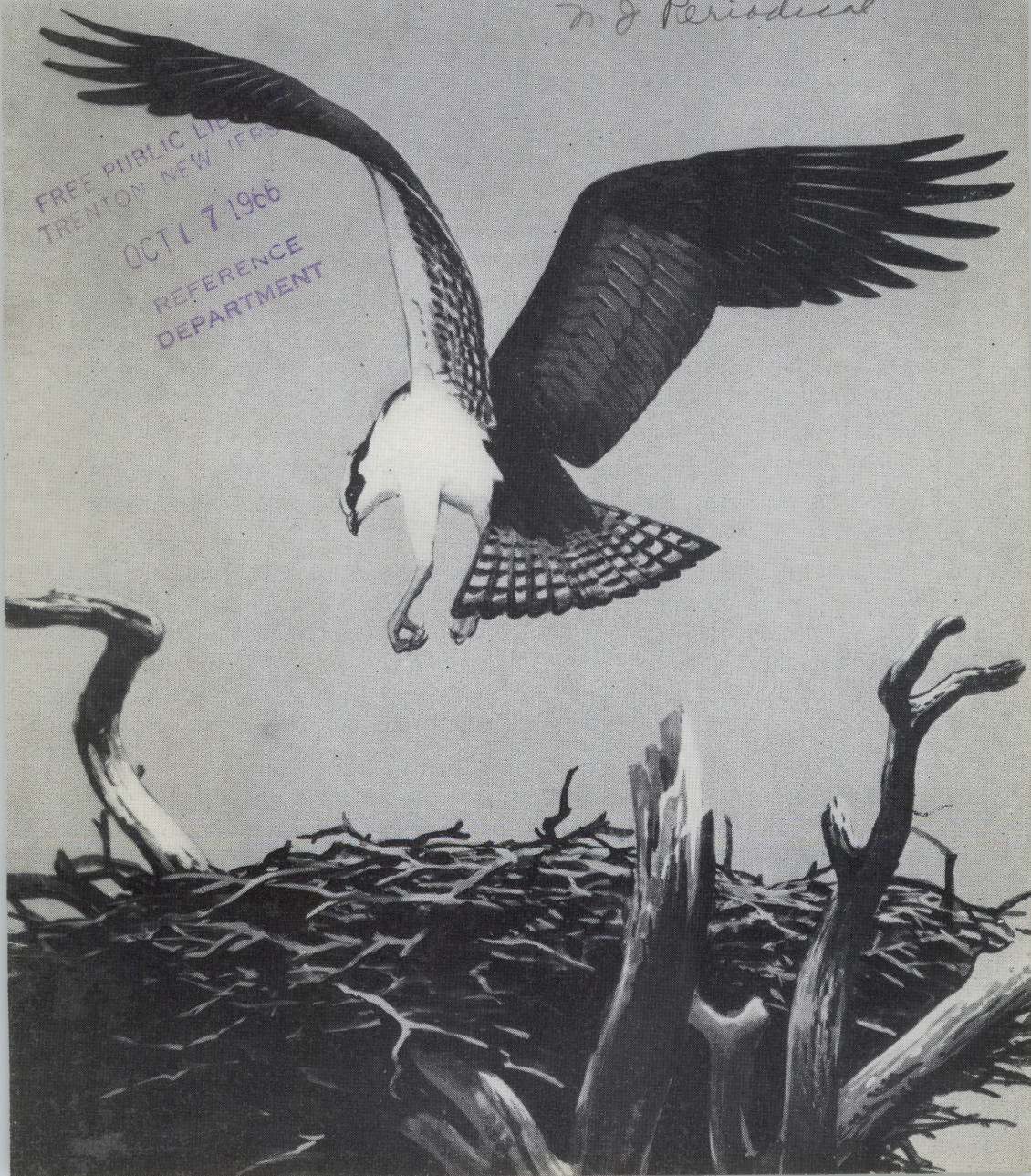
August, 1966

N. J. Periodical

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REFERENCE
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I can remember when . . .

The following article originally appeared in the Pittsburg Press under Outdoor Editor Roger Latham's by-line. We feel it's message has such impact the story bears repeating.

OUT IN Wisconsin a conservation officer, Dean Volenec, wrote a simplified history of mankind which went like this:

A man had a cow, a horse, and a few acres of land. He had a gun and a dog. When he wanted a pheasant or a rabbit he went out and shot it. He had a small stream flowing through his land where he could catch a trout if he wanted one. He thought he lived quite comfortably.

One rainy day he went to town. There he took himself a wife. He lived a little more comfortably now because he didn't have to carry the water, get his meals and wash his clothes.

Then one day his wife said she was through carrying water from the spring and she wanted a pump in the house. She also was tired of cooking over an open fire. She said other women had stoves they could put wood into and cook on top of and inside. The man finally got more cows so he could sell a little more milk, and when he did he bought his wife the things she wanted and had the pump installed.

Soon he found he could not produce enough food to feed the cattle through the winter without another horse and some more machinery. With more machinery and horses he cleared more land for planting crops. Now he produced more, so he added more cows.

He was getting along quite comfortably now.

A few years passed and electricity came through the country. The wife wanted lights in the house. By now they had four children.

Continued on Inside Back Cover

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New Jersey *Outdoors*

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Cover—"The Osprey"—Roger Tory Peterson

The osprey, or fish hawk, is a large eagle-like hawk that frequents water areas, since it preys primarily on fish. The osprey is blackish above and clear white below and flies with a noticeable crook in its wings. Once quite plentiful in New Jersey, it is now becoming alarmingly scarce. The osprey should be protected at all times.

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Ups and Downs

The dramatic fluctuations of the populations of our marine fishes is a subject that fishermen and biologists can kick around for hours

By Paul E. Hamer,
Marine Fisheries Laboratory

ONE of the outstanding characteristics of many of our marine fishes is the dramatic fluctuation to which their populations are subject. Fishing pressure is usually blamed, but this is not the complete answer, for fluctuations occurred long before man began to take a significant harvest from the sea. The bluefish and croaker are excellent examples of species that fluctuate from unbelievable abundance to great scarcity. At the present time, the bluefish is fairly abundant in the Mid-Atlantic area, in sharp contrast to the croaker which has been extremely scarce for the past 15 years or so. The sheepshead and the weakfish are two more species that were formerly abundant but have become scarce in New Jersey, although the latter seems to be "coming back" at the present time. Of lesser importance to the sports-

men but of great importance to the commercial fishing industry are the fluctuations of the menhaden or bunker. Why do these fluctuations in abundance occur?

The Key

It is a sorry indication of our state of knowledge when we must admit that we cannot produce a good explanation for the current level of abundance of any Mid-Atlantic fish species. However, we do have some ideas as to the kind of phenomena that are responsible. The fact that small spawning populations sometimes produce large year classes of offspring suggests that the key to the problem involves successful reproduction. Briefly, we can divide fish species into two types on the basis of the parental attitude toward the eggs and young. A few species make some form of provision for their

eggs and sometimes the young by placing them in a nest, sometimes even guarding them. These species produce a relatively small number of large eggs and the young are of good size when they hatch. The common toadfish, also known as the oyster cracker, is a good example. Its eggs are stuck to the inside of a cavity such as an empty can, an old boot, or a tunnel under a piece of waterlogged driftwood. The male parent stays with the eggs and defends them against all comers, including bare toes and fingers. When they hatch, the young are about a half inch long, well developed, and compared to many other species, well able to care for themselves. The mortality

stable population level with no dramatic "ups and downs."

Unfortunately, most of the marine fish in which man is interested are not particularly good parents. Spawners broadcast the eggs into the water and forget them immediately. The eggs of some species are buoyant and float on the surface, some are swept along by the current at mid-depths, while others stick to the bottom; but all of them are on their own despite their tender age and extremely small size.

The Eggs

Eggs for any given species are fairly constant in size and this is an important point in identifica-



Toadfish, alias oyster cracker or sally growler. Ugly as can be, but he takes care of his family

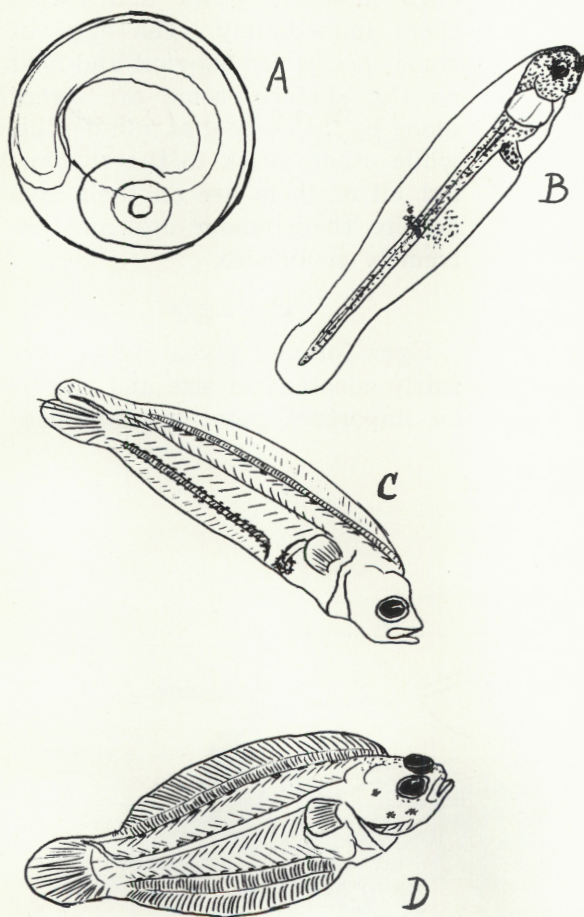
rate is relatively low, but the number of offspring is small to begin with. The result of this type of life history is usually a rather

tion. Generally, for most species, they are about pinhead size, $1/32$ to $1/8$ inch in diameter. Hatching time varies with species but is

. . . Ups and Downs

generally on the order of five days to two weeks, depending upon temperature. The newly hatched young are referred to as sac fry

most species, food at this stage consists of plankton—the microscopic plants and/or animals which drift in the sea. The eggs and young fish are themselves a part of the plankton for they, too, drift



Early Development of the Winter Flounder. The egg (A) is about 1/30th of an inch in diameter and hatches after 15 to 18 days. The earliest larval stage shown (B) is about 3/16th, and the largest (D) about 5/16th of an inch in length. Note that in B and C the eyes are on either side of the head while in D the left eye has migrated more than halfway to the position it will occupy on the right side of the adult's head. (After Bigelow and Schroeder's Fishes of the Gulf of Maine)

since the egg yolk sac is attached to the body. They are capable only of feeble movements and drift with the prevailing currents. During this period of several days, the yolk sac provides nourishment. When it is used up, the larvae must find the proper food or perish. For

wherever the winds and currents carry them. Food supplies must be abundant, for an eighth-inch larvae with only rudimentary fins at best cannot travel very far to find it. Larvae bear little or no resemblance to the adult and identifying them is quite a chore. Once

the larvae begin to feed, development is rapid. Great changes take place in the shape of the fish and it is not unusual for them to decrease in size at this point. The flounders have the greatest adjustment to make for they start life swimming on edge with one eye on either side of the head. One eye migrates over the top of the head to what will be the upper side when the flounder lies on the bottom, with the blind side down. Once the young fish reach the juvenile stage, they are past their most vulnerable period. If they can steer clear of the maws of the numerous predators and avoid diseases, parasites, intolerable temperatures, and starvation, they may survive to maturity. If it were not for the fact that hundreds of thousands, or even millions of eggs are produced by a female fish in her lifetime, these species would not endure.

Mackerel Numbers

The Atlantic mackerel is a good example of such a species. Extensive studies of the mackerel were carried on by O. E. Sette of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service from 1925 to 1935. The 1932 spawning season was intensively studied in the Mid-Atlantic area. Quantitative sampling indicated that in 1932 about 64,000 billion mackerel eggs were produced between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras. The eggs and larvae drifted in the surface waters, the direction being largely determined by

wind direction. The mortality rate average 10 to 14 percent per day. It varied from a low of about 5 percent during the egg stage to 30 to 45 percent during the 8 to 10 mm. stage ($3/8$ inch). During the entire planktonic period, from the spawning of the eggs to the 50 mm. (2 inch) size, the total mortality amounted to 99.9996 percent! While this seems to be extremely high, we must bear in mind the fact that one average female produces on the order of 500,000 eggs per year for four years, or a total of about 2,000,000 eggs. In order to maintain the population level, one female, on the average, must survive to reach spawning age. In 1932 only four fish per million were left at the age of three months and they were being reduced at a rate of about 10 percent per day. If this rate continued another month it would leave only about 0.1 per million, or one-tenth the required number, and they would still be a long way from spawning age. Even in the case of a successful spawning season, mortality probably would be above 99 percent.

Survival

In contrast to the 1932 year class, the 1930, 1931, and 1933 year classes were relatively successful. Unfortunately, they were not studied intensively so that direct comparisons of survival rates cannot be made. However, there is information on two factors that probably play an important role

. . . Ups and Downs

in the survival of fish eggs and young fish. First, there was only about half the volume of zooplankton in the area in 1932 as compared to 1930 and 1933. These are the tiny animals upon which young mackerel feed. It is possible then that starvation was an important factor in the failure of the 1932 year class of mackerel.

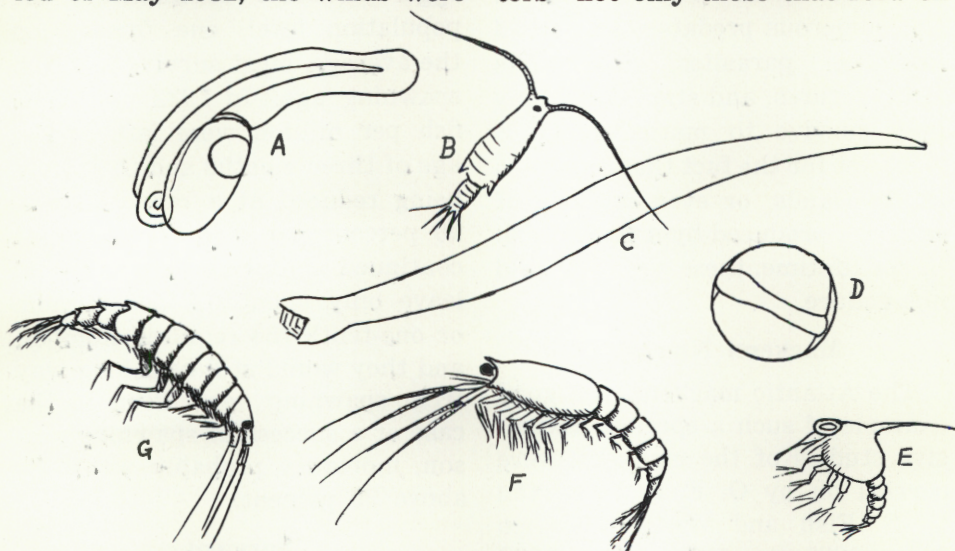
Wind Direction

A second factor that seems to be of considerable importance is wind direction. During the critical period of May 1932, the winds were

the southwest and in 1933 from the south. Sette's study from which the above information is taken might be considered a classic in the field of early life history studies. While it is difficult to get hold of, having been published in 1943, it should be studied nevertheless by anyone who has a genuine interest in marine fishes.

Predators

There are probably other factors which play a part in the survival of mackerel and other similar species. One cannot help but wonder about the role of predators—not only those that feed on



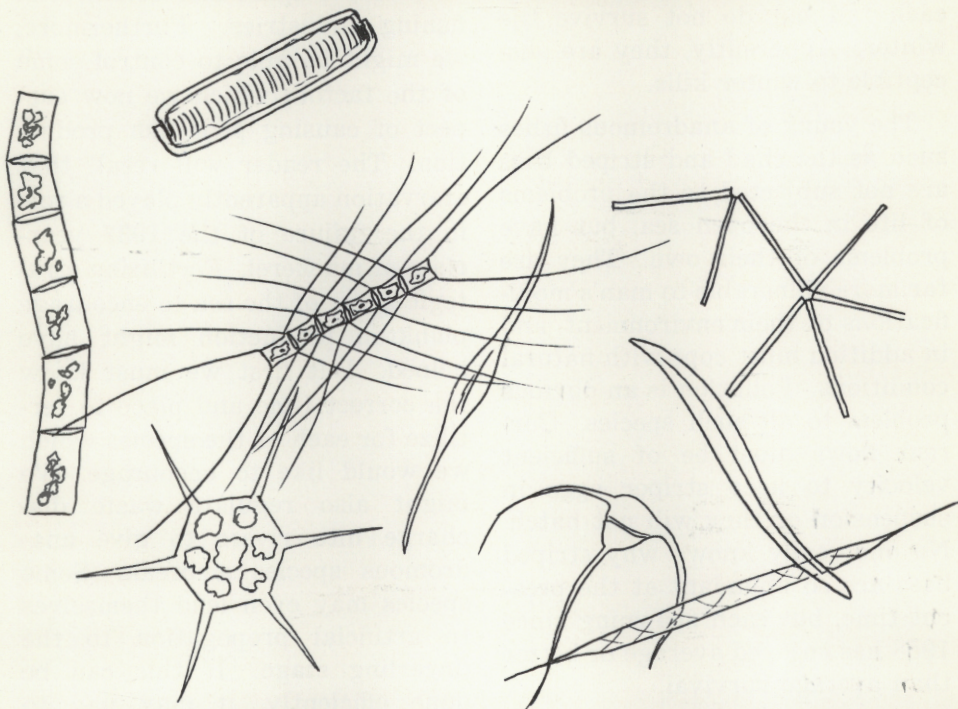
Assorted animal plankton, not to scale, enlarged 5 to 15 times. A newly hatched fish with egg yolk attached (A), a copepod (B), arrow worm (C), fish egg (D), crab larvae (E), euphasid (F), and an amphipod (G). Many of these small animals feed on the plant plankton found in the sea

primarily from the northeast and would tend to push the surface water and young mackerel away from the nursery grounds in southern New England. By contrast the winds in 1930 and 1931 were from

the larger stages—but also the many plankton feeders in the area. It is known that jellyfish and certain jellyfish-like invertebrates will eat fish eggs and small fishes as do plankton feeders such as the

menhaden. Water temperature and salinity are known to affect the early development of some species. Fluke grow best at higher salinities, young blue crabs do not sur-

and larvae are carried southwest-erly to the nursery grounds in the estuaries of the Cape Hatteras region. Wind direction might well have an effect upon the success



Assorted plant plankton, enlarged several hundred times. Individuals not to scale. Sometimes referred to as the "grass of the sea," these tiny plants grow in the presence of sunlight and nutrients, form the basis of all food chains in the sea and give water its characteristic green color

vive well on wet years when estuarine salinities drop. Unusually cold winters destroy young menhaden, croakers, and probably other species.

Summer Flounder

It is interesting to contemplate what effect some of the above factors might have on the fluke or summer flounder, which is so important to New Jersey's sport and commercial fisheries. They spawn offshore in the fall, and the eggs

of this journey. Food and many other factors, some of which we may not even recognize at this time also must play an important part.

Croakers

Mention of the croaker brings fond memories to the minds of many anglers who fished the New Jersey surf and bays 20 or so years ago when this species provided excellent fishing. They have now virtually disappeared from the

. . . *Ups and Downs*

Mid-Atlantic area. Young croakers, the result of offshore spawning, appear in Chesapeake Bay each fall but do not survive the winter. Apparently, they are susceptible to winter kills.

The young of anadromous fishes such as the shad and striped bass are not subjected to the problems of life in the open sea, but have problems of their own. They are far more vulnerable to man's modifications of their environment, and in addition must cope with natural conditions. Pollution is an obvious problem to all such species. Current flows must be of sufficient velocity to keep striper eggs in suspension or they will not hatch. No one really knows why striped bass are so abundant at the present time, but each spawning since 1958 has enjoyed average or better than average survival.

Life Histories

As we stated early in this discussion, we really do not know much about the early life histories of most of our fish. Of course, we know more than can be stated in one short, non-technical article, but not nearly as much as we should. Why, one might logically ask, should we go to the trouble and expense of studying the trials and tribulations of fish eggs and larval fishes? Obviously, there is little that we can do about unfavorable wind direction, salinity, or water temperature, but we can learn to predict what the abun-

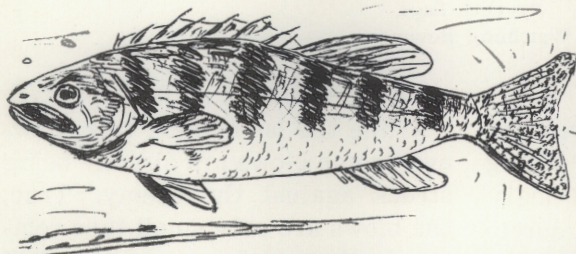
dance level of an important fish population is going to be a year or two in advance. Such predictions, if reliable, would be valuable to the sport and commercial fishing industries. Furthermore, we might be able to control some of the factors which we now suspect of causing poor fish production. The reader will recall that starvation apparently played a role in the failure of the 1932 year-class of mackerel. Fertilizing strategic areas of the sea to encourage plankton production might have helped. But first we must know the correct time and place to fertilize for each of the species which we would like to encourage. We might also regulate waste discharge into rivers to give anadromous species a break. Some species may even lend themselves to artificial propagation to the fingerling stage. If this can be done efficiently, it may pay to stock the ocean. Stocking marine species is not a new concept. Many old timers will remember when the eggs of such species as flounder, shad, and sturgeon were collected from ripe fish, fertilized, and hatched artificially. The young fish were released as soon as they hatched. There was no way to check on survival. From what we know today about mortality in newly hatched fish, we can safely conclude that much of this effort was fruitless. Rearing them beyond a certain critical size may be the key to success.

A concept that helps explain

some population fluctuations in a given area is that of population centers. For any given species there is one area which meets its requirements to a "T". The size of this area would depend upon the resiliency or adaptability of

not know the answer, at least not in the very near future.

While a great deal of biological progress must be made before we can truly manage our marine resources, all of our problems are not of a biological nature. Progress



*Wonder what ever did
become of the red-tailed
bass-perch !*

the species, the normal seasonal fluctuation of conditions, and the abundance of the species at a given time. Thus, a species which winters in the south may move northward during the summer season. Assuming that other conditions are not prohibitive, it can move further north during an unusually warm summer than during a cool one. Also, when preferred habitat becomes crowded because of high population levels, a species may overflow into areas where it is not normally found and where conditions for it are less than ideal. This is an extreme simplification, but it will serve to clarify our discussion.

Management

The next time you ask someone "What became of the 'red-tailed bass-perch'?" remember that you are introducing a subject that fishermen or biologists can kick around for hours. But, if they are mere mortals, they probably will

in interstate and international cooperation must accompany biological management, in this day of far ranging fishing fleets. #

Books for readers interested in marine sciences:

Natural History:

Carson, Rachel L. 1941. *Under the Sea Wind*. H. W. Wilson Company. 1951. *The Sea Around Us*. Oxford University Press, N. Y.

Hardy, Alistair C. 1956. *The Open Sea—Its Natural History: The World of Plankton*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 1959. *The Open Sea—Its Natural History: Part II Fish and Fisheries*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Holling, H. C. 1957. *Pagoo*. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

Fish Identification and Life History:

Bigelow, Henry B., and William C. Schroeder. 1953. *Fishes of the Gulf of Maine*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Hildebrand, Samuel F., and William C. Schroeder. 1928. *Fishes of Chesapeake Bay*. Bull. U. S. Bur. Fisheries, vol. 43, Part 1.

Sears Foundation for Marine Research. 1948-1966. *Fishes of the Western North Atlantic*. Parts I through V. Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Fish Identification:

Breder, Charles M., Jr. Rev. 1948. *Field Book of Marine Fishes of the Atlantic Coast*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Perlmutter, Alfred. 1961. *Guide to Marine Fishes*. New York University Press.

Marine Invertebrate Identification:

Miner, Roy Waldo. 1950. *Field Book of Seashore Life*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Some of these books may be available in your local library.

New Hope for the Rahway River

By Dick Sage,
Watchung Bowmen

THE ever-increasing threat of pollution is getting top billing today. State and national legislative bodies are slowly but surely awakening to the blight that is spreading across our country — dirty air, foul water, and junk strewn neighborhoods. The legislation being considered is aimed at reversing the trend and ultimately, achieving a clean and healthy environment in which our nation can play and work. Meanwhile, pollution continues.

While the lawmakers talk, however, some blows are already being struck against the enemy. True, the blows are only small taps relative to the massive strike that will ultimately be needed. But a Chinese proverb says, "A long journey begins with a single step." Some Union County sportsmen are taking that step!

The Rahway

The Rahway River is about the only stream of any size in the county still stocked with trout by



*Tom Schimmel
(left) and Tom Nalasco
(right) discuss progress of
the project with Larry
Spanjersberg, President
of the Union County
Federation of
Sportsmen's Clubs*



Three members of the Cranford Rod and Gun Club at work on one of the dams built in the vicinity of Winfield. Some of these stones were collected from several hundred yards along the stream bank

the state. For the past several years however, stocking schedules have at times had to by-pass this stream because the water was unsuitable for holding trout. The reasons are many. The once wooded watershed of the Rahway is now mainly streets, lawns, houses and factories. As a result the water level drops to almost nothing after a dry spell, only to rise to a raging torrent with a series of heavy rains. Storm sewers from many communities empty into the river. Silt clogs the bottom and decaying organic matter chews up the oxygen. The entire watercourse has become a shallow, silty mess with periodic shallow ponds that have little capacity to store water.

At times the water is polluted, mainly by oil disposed of by

thoughtless or ignorant residents or service stations. Often the pollutants are carried into the stream from nearby "dumps" by heavy rains.

The Value

Recognizing the importance of the river to the sportsmen of Union County, particularly the younger generation who are often unable to transport themselves farther afield during the trout season, the Union County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs has initiated a program to "clean up the Rahway River." This year, 1966, it seems that some real progress is being made.

The Program

Under the direction of their pollution control chairman, Tom Nalasco of the Rocky Hill Rod and Gun Club, a coordinated program

. . . New Hope

is underway. Cooperating in the venture are several Boy Scout Troops in the area, the Cranford Jaycees, and the real live wire Cranford Rod and Gun Club. This latter group, composed of boys between the ages of 14 and 20, has devoted many long hours to the task of removing debris and building stone dams.

Both the Union County Park Commission and the Rahway Water Department are assisting in

million gallons of water daily from the Rahway River according to Tom Schimmel who works for the water company and has been assisting in the clean up drive.

Stone Dams

The major objective at the present time is to construct a series of stone dams to provide "holding water" in the area from Cranford to Rahway. About 20 of these dams are in place and already their effect can be noted. By providing a place for silt to settle behind the barriers, the water below these



The debris pulled from the stream bed was piled alongside the river. Park trucks later collected the junk and removed it

the venture. The latter have provided films showing the steps involved in preparing water for human consumption and have assisted in analyzing water samples collected periodically by Tom Nalasco. Rahway draws about 4

dams is clearer and contains more oxygen by virtue of the splashing spillways that have been installed. In the stretch from the Lehigh Valley tracks downstream to the Garden State Parkway the stream actually looks clear and clean and

*A real piece of
handiwork between Clark
and Rahway. The water
in the lower pool was
clear and several feet deep*



the current scrubbed bottom, free of tires, baby carriages, and old bicycles, is a pleasant sight for fishermen and shore hikers alike.

A Visit

It was a cold, windy day in late March when I visited the project to see first hand what was going on and to take some pictures.



*A series of three dams in Rahway.
Behind each is a settling pool to help
clear the water*

About 8 members of the Cranford Rod and Gun Club, led by their president Bob Wilson, were hard at work cleaning the stream bed and piling the rocks in place for the dams. Although they wore boots and waders, only bare hands could be used to pry the junk out of the silt and to lift the stones from the icy water and onto the barriers. Any thoughts about the younger generation going "soft" and being irresponsible evaporated at the sight of their wet, red arms.

A Real Start

The problems of the Rahway River are far from being solved. The ponds need to be dredged. Effective control of litterbugging must be achieved. Pollutants must be prevented from reaching the water from a myriad of sources. But a real start has been made. The first step in a long journey has been taken and with the help of many people, the Rahway River may once again be the clean and beautiful stream that we all desire.

#

Helps in Foiling

Stealing of Dogs

Summertime is a season when the cruel business of dognapping increases. When the weather is warm, owners are more apt to let their dogs run loose in the neighborhood, or leave them out in the yard. People travel more and leave their dogs in cars. And business picks up for the heartless criminals who operate in the highly organized racket of stealing cherished pets for resale far away from home.

Easy Prey

Dogs which are home pets are easy prey. They are friendly and unafraid. Many of them like to ride in a car so they are willing to get into one with a complete stranger. But the stealer doesn't stay around long. Once he gets a few dogs together (and there is usually a hideout where the dogs are kept until several have been gathered) they are carried in a closed truck to another state, perhaps many states distant. There some are sold with pseudo "papers" or with a promise to send the papers later, to unsuspecting persons or, perhaps, to people who don't ask questions.

Suggestions

You can help a great deal in protecting your pet and others from dog stealers, if you follow these suggestions: 1. Don't let your dog run loose. 2. Don't turn

him out for his exercise, either at home or when you are staying at a motel. 3. Never leave your dog out in your yard while you are away from home, even for only an hour. 4. Have your dog wear a collar bearing a nameplate with your name, address and telephone number. Your dog may escape from the dognappers and be found by an honest person, or the stealer may figure that reward for a valued pet will be greater than the selling price. 5. Discourage your dog from taking food from anyone outside the family. 6. Be watchful for strangers who try to make friends with your dog or your neighbors' dogs.

Do This

If you see someone luring a dog that you know into a car, challenge the person and check with the dog's owner. You may be embarrassed if your suspect is a friend of the owner who is bringing the dog to its home, but that's better than taking a chance that the dog is being stolen. If you don't know the dog, write down the license number of the car and a description of the dog and the stranger, and turn your notes over to the police. They may be amused at your efforts but, if the dog is reported stolen, they will have your helpful information with which to work. #

New Landmark

For New Jersey Sailors

FISHERMEN, YACHTSMEN, and commercial boat operators off the southern New Jersey coast have a prominent new landmark at Beach Haven, a 200,000-gallon water tank.

Boaters in the waters just north of Atlantic City had long used the elevated water tank at Beach Haven as a convenient visual reference. An elevated cylindrical tank with a spherical bottom and a sharply pointed conical top, the old Beach Haven tank was easily seen and identified against the low, level horizon.

Now, however, the old tank is gone, replaced by a new 200,000-gallon, welded steel unit of modern, ellipsoidal design, raising 140 feet into the air. Mindful of the navigational importance of the new structure, Beach Haven instructed Dorcon Incorporated, fabricators and erectors of the new structure, to paint the entire unit a bright, highly visible "international orange" with "Beach Haven" painted in white on two sides. As befits the most prominent object in a weather-conscious resort community, the tank is surmounted by a stainless steel weather vane.

The new water storage tank is part of a complete modernization and expansion of the Beach Haven water supply.

To supply a sound footing for



The new Beach Haven water storage tank immediately after completion. The old tank shown at left has since been removed

the 1,100-ton (full) structure, pilings were sunk 42 feet into the ground.

In dismantling the old tank, wrecking crews discovered that it was a cast-iron unit of all riveted construction. This tank was the last of three such units built in 1909 and 1910.

With slightly higher elevation, larger size, and special high-visibility painting, the new water tower is expected to be an even more useful landmark than the old.

Playing Tag With Fish

It takes skill to catch fish, but it's even more challenging to catch 'em, tag 'em and throw them back.

That's the opinion of hundreds of fishermen now "playing tag" for the American Littoral Society, an organization of amateur naturalists who add scientific interest to their hobbies of angling, fish watching, or just plain beach combing by working with marine biologists and conservationists.

The Society, whose offices are at the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory furnishes tagging kits, with complete instructions, to all interested fishermen at nominal cost. Taggers may also purchase a colorful shoulder patch that features the emblem of the program, "Porpoise with a Purpose".

According to Graham Macmillan, Madison, head tagger for the Society, the porpoise was chosen because it has become known as a friendly, intelligent animal and a good luck symbol to fishermen around the world.

"We rather like to think of our porpoise as a marine 'Smokey the Bear'," Mr. Macmillan says. "He is a symbol of thoughtfulness in the use of our aquatic resources."

Fishermen may tag any species of fresh or salt water fish they choose. Striped bass now lead in the tagged list but members have also left the Society's yellow plastic "spaghetti" tag on bluefish, shark, mangrove snapper, redfish,

cod, blackfish, and sea bass. Other species tagged include weakfish, sea robin, black drum, jack crevalle, white perch, summer flounder, winter flounder, kingfish, false albacore, common jack . . . and even largemouth bass in an Illinois lake.

Taggers like to describe the "ones that got away" with their own tagging numbers on them. In fact, Dom Pirone, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who has tagged and released over 100 striped bass, says he "just doesn't like to fish anymore without tags."

The tags have the mailing address of the Society on them plus a serial number. A real thrill for the tagger is to have one of his numbered fish caught by another fisherman and the resulting information on migration added to knowledge of the behavioral patterns of his favorite fish.

The migration records of all tagged fish are tabulated by the Society and the results reported to biologists. This information will give needed help to official study programs on fresh and salt water fish species. Migration patterns are the key to understanding the life cycles of fish.

Not all fish tagged in the Society's program are caught on rod and reel, nor by men. Penny Wityk, a SCUBA diver from Little Falls, recently tagged a 12-inch blackfish off Deal. Under special comments

on the tag-return card she wrote: "Fish found on wreck, two hooks in mouth, wrapped in filament. Very tired but otherwise OK. Tagged and released, he swam away quickly."

Most taggers have joined the Society as individuals or through their clubs, which as institutional members, can make the kits available to any members casting about

for a new line on their favorite sport.

As one angler put it: "It's great to play out a big fish and reel him in but I've always felt guilty about catching a fish I couldn't eat. Now I have the challenge of catching him and also the real satisfaction of sending him back with a tag on . . . to work toward good fishing in the future." #

Top or Bottom

Selecting the right depth to fish a lure or bait is tricky, yet it is a problem that must be solved on each outing.

The fishing experts at Mercury outboards advance a simple formula that makes sense: Stop thinking in terms of feet and just confine your efforts to the top or bottom.

Such advice may be frowned on by the scientific angler armed with thermometer and barometer and reinforced with surveys of available foods by bottom sampling and stomach analysis, and he's right. These are the best ways to determine fishing depth.

However, the average fisherman isn't inclined along these lines. He's more apt to breeze into a cover, shut off the motor and toss his plug into the weeds before the prop stops turning.

While such an approach doesn't display too much finesse, it's reasonably acceptable. Just don't spend too much time changing to different patterns and colors of the same basic lure type. Instead, switch styles altogether. Fish the top, then the bottom, but don't waste time on the middle water.

With deep-running plugs, those that require considerable action to take them down, you'll automatically explore the medium depths. Even with fast sinking jigs, fish feeding in the middle depths can take a swipe if they're so inclined.

The main reason for not fishing the middle depths are that most food and cover are either in the top or bottom regions. Frogs, small land animals, insects and emerging hatches are all found in the surface zone. Other food such as crawdads, hellgrammites and minnows are found on bottom, and game fish just naturally go where food is most abundant.

So, say the Mercury authorities, skip the water in-between. Ply your skills on either top or bottom, and most of the time you'll be right.

New Jersey Club Receives

National Award

Members of the Passaic County Fish & Game Protective Association received National Honors this spring as one of 28 winners selected from throughout the United States by the National Wildlife Federation for their outstanding service to conservation by their alert, active, and aggressive support for sound management of renewable natural resources. This is the first time that a club in New Jersey had been selected for this honor.

The Association was organized in 1874 and has a membership of 60 persons. They hold their regular meetings on the first Monday of each month at the American Legion Hall, Van Ness Avenue, Little Falls. Officers of the Association are: President Michael Canger of Pompton Lakes; Vice President Peter Mohr of Paterson; Secretary Paul Leah of Paterson; Treasurer Fred Koleck of Clifton; and Conservation Chairman Andrew Bortolot of Little Falls.

Steve Tczap, Secretary of the Passaic County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, introduced the guests present who were on hand to honor the Association. He reviewed the clubs accomplishments which had brought them the award. The group annually carries

out a number of conservation projects. Their stream improvement program is one of their pet projects. They clean up trash and debris from along the banks, setting litter collection containers in the fishing areas; and also build dams to create pools in the streams so as to improve the fish habitat.

The Association annually carries out a winter wildlife program during which they purchase and solicit food which they distribute at regular feeding stations set up in field and forest. The group assists conservation officers in enforcing fish and game laws; they assist in trout stocking, take creel surveys, collect scale samples, post streams, conduct hunter safety courses in both gun and bow and arrow, and annually check and renovate border signs along the New York/New Jersey border, clearly marking the boundary for the benefit of the sportsmen. Along with all their activities in conservation, the members of the Association annually visit the Lyons Veterans Hospital and put on an exhibition demonstrating their skills.

The Association has received much acclaim for its work in supporting the experimental Greenwood Lake Trout Stocking Pro-



—N. J. Rod & Gun, Inc.

Passaic County Association Award. Bottom row: Paul Leah, Secretary; Ralph Allocca, State Delegate to National Wildlife Federation; Michael Canger, President; and Raymond G. Wilson, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. Top row: Andrew Bortolot, Conservation Chairman; Fred Koleck, Treasurer; and Peter Mobr, Vice President

gram which made the lake one of the best trout fishing lakes in northern New Jersey. The group meets regularly with New Jersey and New York Fish and Game officials to discuss, evaluate, and plan the activity and trout stocking program for the lake.

Steve Tczap noted that this award to a club in New Jersey came at a very appropriate time, "a time when the proponents of strong gun legislation were harassing and running down sportsmen as disrespectful supporters of the criminal and undesirable because of our stand on their proposals. The recognition that this Association is receiving shows the people of our county and our state that you the sportsmen are honest, hard-working individuals who are willing to put your efforts into the

promotion of the welfare and protection of our natural resources."

Presentation of the award was made by Raymond G. Wilson, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and Ralph Allocca, State Delegate, National Wildlife Federation.

A letter was read from Commissioner Robert A. Roe of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Commissioner Roe said, "New Jersey is indeed proud that the Association has received this honor, which is richly deserved. The efforts of sportsmen to enhance fishing and hunting opportunities and to preserve the natural beauty of our State's waters, woods and wildlife are a major contribution to recreation and conservation in New Jersey."

#

New Record Striper

The catch of a 61-pound, 14-ounce striped bass last fall led to the recognition of a 63-pound, 10-ounce striper caught in 1959 as the official state record for this popular species.

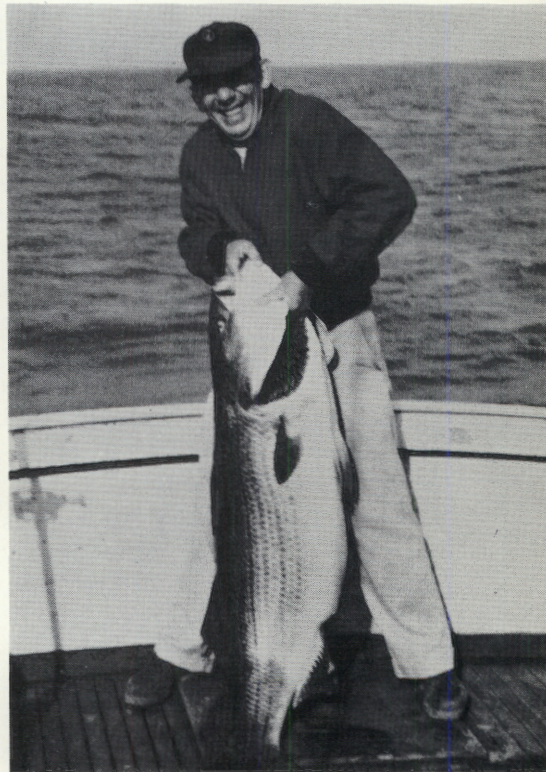
Miss Betty Ann Hayden of Long Branch caught the 61-pound, 14-ounce fish last October 31 off Sandy Hook. She entered it in a tournament conducted by the *Asbury Park Press*. The newspaper account caught the attention of Division Information and Education personnel, who noted that it was ten ounces heavier than the previously-recognized state record striper caught in 1955 by Joseph Nemeth of Manasquan. After verification of the weight, an announcement was made of the catch as a possible new record.

This announcement was spotted by another outdoor writer who knew of the 63-pound, 10-ounce striper caught on November 5, 1959, by Morrie Upperman of Atlantic City, well-known sportsman and bucktail manufacturer. Mr. Upperman promptly supplied a picture and confirming details. He was "real shook" to read of the unofficial recognition of Miss Hayden's bass, but offered congratulations on her "wonderful fish".

Mr. Upperman recalls, "The fish was caught while trolling aboard Captain Ike Beach's "Rascal" out of Barnegat Light, about a mile

north of Barnegat Inlet, along Island Beach State Park. The fish hit a Bill Upperman's 'Big Ben' and was one of two we caught that day. The other fish weighed in at 42 pounds.

"The fish hit at high noon on a bright, warm day and within



Morrie Upperman with his record 63-pound, 10-ounce striper

casting distance of the beach. Gave me a battle I'll long remember; even though I was using a light

squidding rod and 36-pound nylon line, it was still nearly an hour in the landing. Needless to say, he broke water when he hit, and I got a look at him, so I played him for what he was, a record bass."

At its first weighing, the scales showed 66 pounds 8 ounces, so Mr. Upperman took the striper down to the Long Beach Island Stripper Derby Headquarters, where it was weighed on certified scales. "Witnesses included nearly all the officials of the island, and I don't believe any fish was ever viewed by more people." He adds that the fish took the top prize in the 1959 national contest conducted by *Field and Stream* and the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* contest for that year.

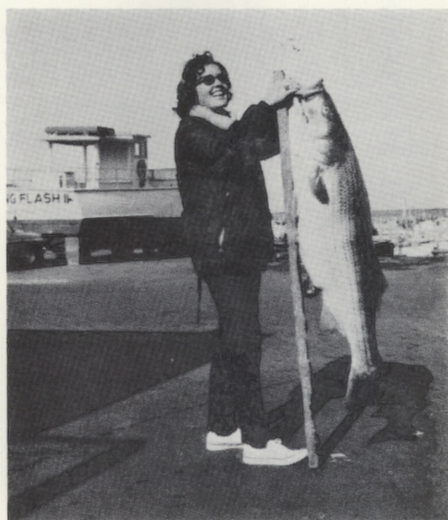
The fish measured 53 inches in length and 34 inches in girth.

Miss Hayden's striper was caught at 9:30 a.m. while she was trolling aboard her father's boat, the "Be-At". She said it hit the surgical tube lure hard, but she has hooked smaller fish that fought similarly. She did not see the bass until her brother, Bob, gaffed it, and she was surprised and thrilled at the size. Her father and brother made her stay back from the rail, so she could play the fish properly, and they would have room to wield the gaff.

It took her half an hour to whip the fish. "I thought it was never going to stop on the first run," she said. "It made three long runs. I'd get some line in, and it would go again." At one point she had

brought in all 100 feet of wire line behind the leader, and the fish ripped all 100 feet out again when it got near the boat.

Miss Hayden's father, Harry, and her brother coached her, making sure she kept the line tight



Betty Ann Hayden with her 61-pound, 14-ounce striped bass

and the tip up. She recalls, "About all I knew about it was when my father saw the bass break once, way out, and he said it was big."

She caught the fish on 40-pound test line. It measured 54 inches in length and 35 inches in girth. Miss Hayden fishes nearly every weekend, usually with her family. She has caught many stripers, including a 50-pounder two years earlier. Her catch last fall, though not as large as Mr. Upperman's striper, demonstrates the excellent fishing opportunities along the New Jersey coast. #

New Jersey Salt Water Game Fish Records

Species	Weight (lbs.—ozs.)	Length (inches)	Girth (inches)	Year	Where Caught	By Whom Caught	Line Test
Albacore	* 69 1	48½	33¼	1961	Hudson Canyon	Walter Citimm	50-lb.
Channel Bass	46	—	—	1953	Sandy Hook	Dr. R. D. Alexander, South River	—
Sea Bass	6	—	—	—	—	Thomas C. Rosewall, Camden	—
Striped Bass	63 10	53	34	1959	Island Beach	Morrie Upperman, Atlantic City	36-lb.
Blackfish	* 21 6	31½	23½	1954	Cape May	R. N. Sheaffer	30-lb.
Bluefish	18 10	37¼	20	1960	Barnegat Light	Edw. Schlitz	20-lb.
Cod	¶ 40 12 64 4	45½ —	28½ —	1960 1962	Ambrose Light Brielle	Martin Haines M. Mushlitz	30-lb. —
Black Drum	¶ 70 ¶ 74 92	55 47½ —	37 37 —	1952 1956 1944	Great Egg Harbor Island Beach Delaware Bay	P. Bessor Mrs. E. H. Conlon Herschel Layton, Dias Creek	20-lb. 30-lb. —
Fluke	§ 12 2 § 13 11 19 12	31¼ 33 38	25¼ 27½ —	1957 1953 1953	Avalon Long Branch Cape May	Mrs. A. Berstein Mrs. Adele Taylor, Neptune City Walter B. Lubin, Philadelphia	12-lb. 30-lb. —
Pollack	† 29 33 8	42 —	24½ —	1958 1956	Manasquan Belmar	Ann Durik, Elizabeth G. M. Mayer	50-lb. —
Mako Shark	¶ 322	109	42	1952	Elberon	W. J. Mahan	30-lb.
Tuna	787	—	—	1950	Brielle	Ray Fromm	—
Wahoo	64	—	—	1963	Cape May	John J. Price, Glendora	—
Weakfish	¶ 17 8	46	19	1952	Mullica River	A. Weisbecker, Jr.	50-lb.

* World Record (all-tackle)—IGFA † Women's all-tackle Record—IGFA ¶ Line Record—IGFA § Women's Line Record—IGFA

Council Highlights

May Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on May 10.

Paulinskill Stretch

Information was received from Conservation Officer Wilbert advising that Mr. Emmons, who owns the fly stretch on the Paulinskill, has sold his farm and one bank of the river. He still owns 17 acres between the streams and would be willing to exchange these 17 acres for a 1½-acre plot on Swartswood Lake. Mr. Emmons would like to discuss this possible exchange with the state.

It was the consensus of opinion that this would be beneficial to the Division, and Director MacNamara was instructed to pursue the matter further.

Joint Committee

A letter was read from Rowland W. Gilpin, President of the Association of Surf Angling Clubs, requesting that the Joint Salt Water and Finance Committee continue to function.

Chairman Hart stated that the original Feasibility Committee was composed of two committees of the Council acting in an official capacity, and representatives of the various groups named in Mr. Gilpin's letter were invited to sit in at the committee meetings and give the members the benefit of their thinking. A committee composed of members of these various organizations would have no official status and Chairman Hart asked for the view of the Council on the matter.

Councilman McCloskey thought that the actions of the committee thus far have been very beneficial and that much good could come in the future through this cooperative group. He chaired the committee in the past and would be pleased to continue to function with the committee on a liaison basis.

Councilman Alampi saw nothing wrong with the committee or with one of the Council members being a member of the committee.

It was the feeling that the Council would have no opposition to a committee operating as set forth by Mr. Gilpin and that if a member of the Council desired to participate on the committee in a strictly liaison basis, there was no opposition to this either.

Pollution Bills

Charles Field, Secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, and Arthur McTighe, Attorney for the Farm Bureau, appeared before the

. . . Council Highlights

Council in regard to Assembly bills 617 and 620, the Division's pollution bills. Ray Kriner, Coordinator of the Pesticide-Chemicals Program, Rutgers University, and Frank Soracie of the N.J. Department of Agriculture were interested in these bills and were also in attendance at this time.

Chairman Hart explained that these were Division-sponsored bills and the Council would like to see them start moving through the legislature.

Suggested Amendment

Speaking for the New Jersey Farm Bureau, Mr. Field stated that they are opposed to the bills in their present form and feel the language is so broad that farmers could be held liable for stream pollution even though they were following normal prescribed practices on the use of agricultural chemicals and even though the practices are recommended by federal and state agencies. He presented the following suggested amendment and said that if this was included in the bills, the Farm Bureau would not oppose them: Provided, however, that any person, partnership or corporation who uses chemicals on agricultural, horticultural or forestry crops, or in connection with livestock, in a manner prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture, or the College of Agriculture, Rutgers—the State University, shall not be in violation of the provisions of this act."

Dr. Kriner explained that the Public Health Service would have to be considered and he did not think the amendment proposed by the Farm Bureau was broad enough to cover the interest of the Public Health Service.

Considerable discussion ensued and by motion of Councilman Reid, seconded by Councilman Alampi, and passed, the Council directed that the amendment as discussed be included in the required places in the two bills, and that the full title of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, Rutgers—the State University, be used where it appears in the bills.

Noisemakers

Director MacNamara advised Mr. Field that we had been requested to change the regulations on the use of noisemakers by prohibiting their use within 600 feet of a dwelling unless permission is received from the occupant of that dwelling, and to restrict their use to farms of more than 10 acres. He asked Mr. Field what the attitude of the Farm Bureau would be regarding these suggested changes. Mr. Field

will advise us of the Farm Bureau's reaction to these changes after they have had an opportunity to consider them.

Fisheries Meeting

Councilman McCloskey reported that a meeting of personnel was held at the Lebanon Fisheries Laboratory, similar to the meeting held at the Hatchery. The principal complaint registered was in regard to stocking. Laboratory personnel felt that their recommendations regarding stocking procedures were ignored by Distribution personnel, for instance, stocking of rainbows in acid waters and the stocking of species in waters being managed for other fish. Similar complaints were registered regarding the warm water stocking program. Mr. McCloskey stated that this disagreement in procedures could be worked out through channels, it was a matter of liaison and would be corrected, as was agreed by Director MacNamara.

Woodchuck Rifles

Councilman Space referred to a suggestion made at the recent Game Committee meeting regarding limiting the caliber of rifles used for hunting woodchuck to 25 or less. The committee had decided that this should not be considered because many people use their rifles to hunt woodchucks in other states and this would cause a hardship.

Legislation

Chairman Hart reported on the status of legislation and the fact that the bill to appropriate \$200,000 on a loan basis to the Division of Fish and Game had not moved out of committee. He had been assured, however, that there was no apparent opposition to the measure.

With regard to the gun bill, A. 165, he understood this had been amended and he believed that some members of the Council were familiar with the amendments, that these had not removed the objections raised by the Council, and therefore, the Council was still unalterably opposed to this legislation.

Invitation

Councilman Reid read a letter from the Convention Bureau of Atlantic City displaying an interest in having the Information and Education Section of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners meet in Atlantic City. The letter was referred to the Information and Education Committee for their attention and reply by Mr. Marron.

Soil Conservation Committee

Councilman Totten reported that the Soil Conservation Committee met recently for the purpose of trying to have coordinated action with

. . . Council Highlights

heads of departments and agencies interested in all aspects of conservation, public utilities, fish and game, and health and highway, to work together for one common objective.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that no problems were experienced with draggers during the month. Dragging activities increased in the southern end of the state due to the presence of winter flounder. Only two rows of staked gill nets were operated for shad in the Hudson River, and no problems with striped bass developed there. Four summons were issued by coastal patrol personnel resulting in four convictions. The coastal patrol has received excellent cooperation from the conservation officers in the Delaware Bay area.

Wildlife Management

George N. Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, was commended by Councilman Alampi on the completeness and promptness of his monthly reports. Mr. Alpaugh extended an invitation to everyone to visit the game farms which were in full production.

Law Enforcement

William P. Coffin, Chief Conservation Officer, advised that 69 incidents of deer jacking have been apprehended this year and \$12,000 in fines collected. More juveniles were involved in these violations than in the previous year.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that trout distribution was proceeding normally and would continue through May 27. The fish remaining after that time, would be distributed to best advantage. Trout between 9 and 10 inches in size were received from the national fish hatchery at Bowden, W. Va. and were a welcome addition to our stocking program.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that his bureau has been handicapped by a shortage of personnel due to injuries. His unit participated in 9 programs and cooperated in camp programs with schools and the YMCA in north Jersey. Participation in outdoor camp programs would increase considerably this month.

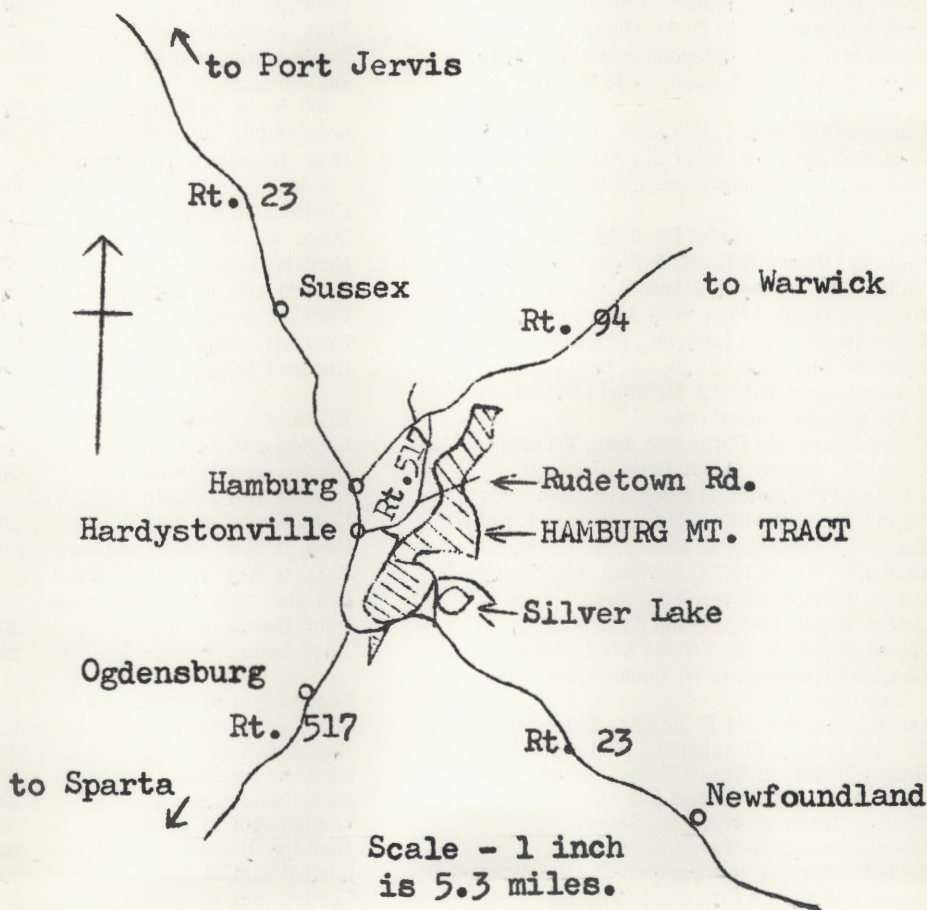
The Council advised Mr. Peterman that the policy this year with regard to fairs would be the same as last year, i.e., participate in seven major fairs in Cumberland, Burlington, Sussex, Warren, and Morris counties, the Flemington Fair and the State Fair. #

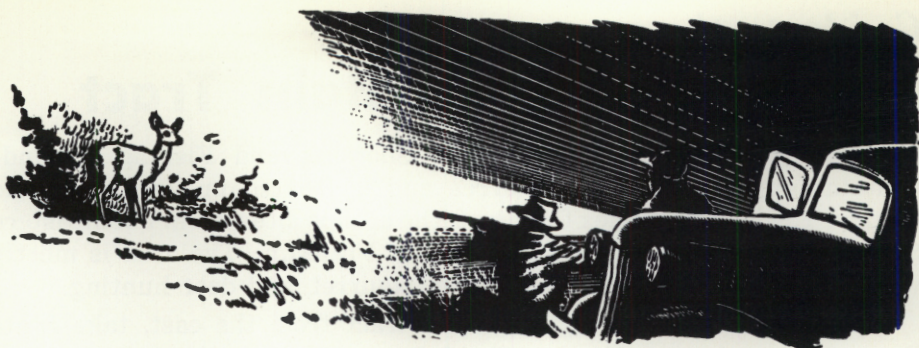
Guide to the

Hamburg Mountain Tract

The Hamburg Mountain Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds contains approximately 3,500 acres and is located in Hardyston and Vernon Townships, Sussex County. The area is situated in northeastern Sussex County, northeast of the town of Franklin. The area is mostly woodland and provides grouse, rabbit, squirrel, and deer hunting.

To reach the Hamburg Mountain tract from the east, take State Route 23 west through Newfoundland. Route 23 passes through a portion of the area just east of the town of Franklin. Other portions of the tract may be reached by taking Route 23 west through Franklin to Route 517. Turn right on Route 517 and take either the first or second road to the right. Both of these roads pass through the area. #





Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James J. Cononie, 35 Washington Ave., Milltown	Unplugged gun	20
Evert Hummer, 23 Sunset Terrace, Hampton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Evert Hummer, 23 Sunset Terrace, Hampton	Uncased weapon	100
George Lucas, Jr., R.D. #1, Hampton	Poss. parts of deer	100
Frank Barnes, 444 Independence Ave., Burlington	Loaded gun in auto	20
Nick Pirone, Sunset Road, Belle Meade	Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft. of dwelling	20
Camilio DiDiNato, 4 George St., Lawrenceville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Joseph Zappio, 299 Oliver St., Newark	Deer w/antlers less than 3 in.	100
Marguerite M. Craig, Pleasant Mills Rd., R.D. #1, Hammonton	Uncased weapon	100
Robert Marriott, Carter Road, Morristown	Shoot across road	20
Clayton Tibbets, R.D. #1, Edison, Georgia	Hunt no license	20
William A. Bresley, 849 Arnold Ave., Pt. Pleasant	Loaded gun in auto	20
Roger A. Hand, 3 Schiverea Ave., Freehold	Uncased weapon	100
Larry Kurtz, Swan Lake Dr., Freehold	Uncased weapon	100
Francis Cole, R.D. #3 Box 449, Smithburg	Uncased weapon	100
James Cuprie, R.D. #2, Medford Lks. Rd., Tabernacle-Vincentown	Unplugged firearm	20
Casey Evans, 339 Parkesson Ave., Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Donald L. James, 15 Iris Drive, Jackson	Loaded gun in auto	20
Raymond Grodesko, 17 Roop Ave., Leonardo	Loaded gun in auto	20
Ronald G. Kuell, 1057 C Madison Ave., Elizabeth	Loaded gun in auto	20
Raymond Grodesko, 17 Roop Ave., Leonardo	Poss. 2 deer closed season	200
Ronald G. Kuell, 1057 C Madison Ave., Elizabeth	Poss. 2 deer closed season	200
Victor Rodrick, 280 North St., Jersey City	Kill pheasant on game refuge	50
Joseph Brady, 54 No. Munn Ave., Newark	Hunt before hours	20
Albert Koshnick, 260 Verona Ave., Newark	Hunt before hours	20
Charles Thompson, 13 W. Buena Vista Way, Bloomingdale	Loaded gun in auto	20
Donald Giannello, 52 E. 19th St., Paterson	Shoot across road	20
Michael Gagy, 27 Alden St., Wallington	Illegal missile	100
Russel Foster, 10 Spruce Terr., Jackson Twp.	Hunt no license	20
Jack Lukas, 271 Mt. Hope Ave., Dover	Hunt before hours	20
Chester Owens, 20 Ward St., Salem	Loaded gun in auto	20
Chester Owens, 20 Ward St., Salem	Hunt no license	20
Louis F. Marotta, 1608 Jackson St., Pt. Pleasant Boro	Loaded gun in auto	20
Howard Sloan, 110 Pine St., Lakehurst	Loaded gun in auto	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Tom Bachanski, 55 Barton St., Fords	Loaded gun in auto	20
Robert M. Patterson, 419 Fayette St., Bridgeton	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Elijah Smith, Schaeffer Ave., Cedarville	Remove vegetation from State Property	10
Hector Luis Miranda-Burgos, 676 State St., Perth Amboy	Uncased weapon	100
William Fields, 189 Pineview Terr., Plainfield	Illegal firearm	20
Barry C. Devel, 1935 Lawrenceville Rd., Lawrenceville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Joseph Dewitt, 309 Grand Ave., Hackettstown	Hunt before hours	20
William Machnick, 25 Tower St., Livingston	Hunt before hours	20
Charles J. Toth, Midway Drive, Livingston	Hunt before hours	20
Allen L. Kerr, 135 Harrison Ave., Roseland	Hunt before hours	20
Daniel A. Buck, J8 1501 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret	Hunt before hours	20
Johan Watters, Box 70, Buttsville	Dis. firearm w/300 ft. of dwelling	20
Frank Fehrendack, 24 Harding Terr., Irvington	Illegal firearm	20
Thomas Rundstrom, Box 114—Winslow Rd., Williamstown	Hunt no license	20
John Monte, 576 Greenwich Ave., Paulsboro	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
James G. Bunyan, 2132 No. 23rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Procure license wrongfully	100
Andrew Chury, Box 104, Williamstown	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Al Taylor, 515 Ernestine Place, Bricktown	Mutilate body of deer	100
Al Taylor, 515 Ernestine Place, Bricktown	Illegal poss. parts of wild deer	100
Peter A. Macaluso, 136 Woodland Ave., Eatontown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Clifford Gilbert, Hopkins Rd., New Egypt	Illegal firearm	100
Lyman Lutttes, West Ave., Shiloh	Loaded gun in auto	20
Lindburgh Belcher, Ames Road, Hamburg	Hunt w/aid of lights (deer)	20
Steve Glaser, Rieck Terr., Vineland	Hunt on Sunday	20
R. B. Williams, Ames Blvd., Hamburg	Hunt w/aid of lights (deer)	20
Gregory J. Noack, 81 Minnehaha Blvd., Oakland	Hunt no license	20
Marve N. Metcalf, 160 Bola Dr., Somers Point	Uncased weapon	100
George Opalenick, 206 Cornelius St., Bayville	Hunt waterfowl illegal hrs.	20
George Opalenick, 206 Cornelius St., Bayville	Hunt no license	20
Robert W. Harrey, Jr., 221 Cambridge St., Cherry Hill	Hunt waterfowl illegal hrs.	20
Charles Mathias, Jr., 331 Ocean Ave., Ocean City	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Michael J. Salerno, 626 Pacific Ave., Perth Amboy	Kill deer out of season	100
Michael J. Salerno, 626 Pacific Ave., Perth Amboy	Kill deer out of season	100
Michael J. Salerno, 626 Pacific Ave., Perth Amboy	Kill deer out of season	100
Ronald Smith, South West Blvd., Vineland	Hunt on Sunday	20
Allen F. Snover, Rt. 30, Riverton	3 ducks over limit	60
John W. Padgett, Round Top Rd., Bernardsville	Illegal firearm	20
R. L. Quartararo, 15 Brookside Terr., Clark	Loaded gun in auto	20
Robert W. Harrey Jr., 221 Cambridge St., Cherry Hill	Take goose closed season	20
Craig N. Mazepa, 91 Mapes Ave., Newark	Loaded gun in auto	20
Grover Willcox, 17 Lyons Ave., Newark	Loaded gun in auto	20
Stanley Leaks, 77 Sussex Ave., E. Orange	Kill deer w/antlers less 3 in.	100
Thomas C. Semler, 172 W. Upper Ferry Rd., Trenton	Hunt waterfowl illegal time	20
Arnie Moeller, 1856 Chestnut St., Trenton	Hunt waterfowl illegal time	20
Theodore Pfister, Jr., 301 Fern Lane, Beverly	Fail to display tag	5
John C. Logan, R.D. #3, Elmer	Uncased weapon	100
John C. Logan, R.D. #3, Elmer	Loaded gun in auto	20
Allen F. Raymond, 484 West Street, Long Branch	Poss. two doe	200
Wm. F. Flock, Jr., Conover Rd., Plainsboro	Hunt no license	20

. . . Violators Roundup

Defendant

Dr. Albert F. Moriconi, 104 E. Ferry St.,
Morrisville, Pa.
Blase Riccitello, 1161 East St., Trenton
Stephen Worob, 109 Grandview Ave., Morrisville, Pa.

Solomon Grant, 696 Southard St., Trenton
Solomon Grant, 696 Southard St., Trenton
Robert Schroeder, 1000 Buckingham Ave.,
Morrisville, Pa.
William Brandt, 2150 Oliver St., Rahway

Albert Buttoni, 57 Roxboro Road, Trenton
William J. Fowler, 51 Leigh Ave., Princeton
Ernest H. Burford, 107 Birch Ave., Princeton
Richard Janelli, 66 Bayview Ave., Keansburg
Richard Janelli, 66 Bayview Ave., Keansburg
J. F. Worthington, Dayton, Jamesburg, Box 292,
Cranbury
Benjamin Radach, 274 Central Ave., Edison
Joseph Goodrich, 282 Falmouth Ave., E. Paterson
Robert Gesior, 177 Isabella Ave., Newark
Edward Dallavalle, 13 Westbury Rd., Iselin
Arthur B. Malone, 71 Edgewood Tr., Bound Brook
Robert W. Tuck, 78 Edgewood Tr., Bound Brook
Douglas Linzer, Box 280-A, Neshanic Station
Fred Van Vliet, Box 280-A, Neshanic Station
Nicholas Estrada, 1627 Oak Tree Rd., Edison
Carmine Fiore, Box 343, Elwood
Jerry Reynolds, 28 Colon Rd., Buena Acres,
Williamstown
Raymond Elliott, 40 Temple Ave., Gloucester City
James Engstrom, 303 Rosemont Ave., Newfield
Pat Githens, Gibbsboro
Pat Githens, Gibbsboro
Pat Githens, Gibbsboro
Manual Ramos, 18 Ward St., Paterson
John V. Bock, 770 Fairview Ave., Hammonton
Karl Viire, M611 Deerfield Dr., Seabrook
Issac Jarmon, 112 Fulton Ave., Lakewood
Gary Lofgren, 737 Peach St., Vineland
Joseph Peters, 359 Leonardo Ville Rd., Belford
John W. Pierson, 92 Priscilla Dr., Lincroft
Drucillo Hadley, 94½ Pamphylic Ave., Bridgeton

Joheph Bill, 1 Pine Terrace, Berlin
Angelo Barbieri, High Crest Drive, Butler
Albert Barbieri, 31 Newby Ave., W. Paterson
Anthony M. Barbieri, High Crest Dr., Butler
Alexander Somerruk, 218 E. 2nd St., Florence
Robert Janes, 246 Bounder Rd., Jericho
Admiral Fletcher, 8½-19 Ringwood Ave., Haskell
Joseph Ingemi, 751 Woodland Ave., Hammonton
Joseph Graham, 27 Eriol Road, Blenheim

Offense

Penalty

Wrongfully procure res.
license 100
Unlawfully poss. parts of deer 100
Wrongfully procure res.
license 100
Hunt no license 20
Loaded gun in auto 20
Wrongfully procure res.
license 100
Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft.
of dwelling 20
Hunt pheasant wrong time 20
Unlawful poss. wild deer 100
Unlawful poss. wild deer 100
Hunt no license 20
Illegal firearm 20
Uncased weapon 100
Illegal missile 100
Illegal firearm 20
Hunt no license 20
Hunt no license 20
Hunt before hours 20
Hunt before hours 20
Fail to tag deer 100
Fail to tag deer 100
Kill doe deer 100
Poss. Buckshot 100
Poss. Buckshot 100
Loaded gun in auto 20
Hunt no license 20
Hunt deer closed season 100
Hunt deer at night 100
Hunt deer w/aid of lights 20
Fish no license 20
Loaded gun in auto 20
Poss. shotgun unlawfully 20
Loaded gun in auto 20
Fish no license 20
Illegal missile 100
Illegal missile 100
Poss. (1) short large mouth
bass 20
Uncased weapon 100
Fish no license 20
Fish no license 20
Fish no license 20
Fail to tag deer 100
Fail to exhibit hunt license 20
Tip ups not marked 20
Hunt deer closed season 100
Uncased weapon 100

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James Dean, 41 Eriol Road, Blenheim	Uncased weapon	100
Frank Pasquino, 11 Hester St., Little Ferry	Illegal firearm	20
Vincent C. Chudy, 634 Crescent Dr., Bound Brook	Uncased weapon	100
Vincent C. Chudy, 634 Crescent Dr., Bound Brook	Kill deer closed season	100
Vincent C. Chudy, 634 Crescent Dr., Bound Brook	Illegal missile	100
Joseph Chudy, 551 Longwood Ave., Bound Brook	Uncased weapon	100
Joseph Chudy, 551 Longwood Ave., Bound Brook	Poss. deer closed season	100
John Chudy, 551 Longwood Ave., Bound Brook	Poss. deer closed season	100
Frank R. Bush, R.D. #4, Princeton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Nunzio Passerella, Cherryville-Quakertown Rd., R.D. Flemington	Loaded gun in auto	20
Manning W. Camp, 124 Hand Ave., Cape May Ct. House	Uncased weapon	100
		Jail—45 Days
Thomas A. McGill, Sunset Road, Petersburg	Hunt on Sunday	20
Fay McGill, Sunset Road, Petersburg	Hunt on Sunday	20
Richard Wyces, 206 Crest Road, Cape May Ct. House	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
John D. Sawyer, 123 E. Crocus Rd., Wildwood Crest	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Earl Harris, Chestnut Street, Belle Plain	Hunt from vehicle	20
William Nichols, Main St., Belle Plain	Hunt from vehicle	20
Thomas I. Montis, 110 W. 17th St., N. Wildwood	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
Raymond Regan, 120 W. 11th St., N. Wildwood	Hunt waterfowl wrong time	20
David Trice, 8 Poplar St., Cape May Ct. House	Hunt no license	20
Clifford Bartlett, 152 E. Garfield Ave., Wildwood	Loan hunting license	20
Willard J. Capes, R.D. #3, Salem	Hunt no license	20
Calvin E. Hill, Silver Lake Rd., R.D. #2, Salem	Trap no license	20
James Wood, Silver Lake Rd., R.D. #2, Salem	Trap no license	20
Calvin Hill, Jr., Silver Lake Rd., R.D. #2, Salem	Trap no license	20
Lawrence Pedrick, Jr., E. Pittsfield Ave., Pennsville	Trap no license	20
Frank Hans, Box 337 - Nomaco Rd., Farmingdale	Hunt no license	20
Raymond Bodine, 537 Erhardt Ave., Beverly	Fish no license	20
James Falkinburg, 807 White Horse Pike, Egg Harbor	Ducks after hours	20
Arthur T. Loveland, 75 Sunset Ave., Toms River	Unplugged shotgun	20
Bernie Hauser, 216 Morris Ave., Gloucester	Unplugged shotgun	20
August Hogelin, 215 Columbia Rd., Cherry Hill	Illegal missile	100
Carl Prettyman, White Oak Traylor Ct., Pennsville	Illegal missile	100
Armour Currie, 2222 S. Broad St., Trenton	Poss. 2 snipe closed season	40
William Rundstrom, Box 114 - Winslow Rd., Williamstown	Hunt no license	20
Thomas Archer, 3 Briar Cliff Rd., Atco	Uncased weapon	100
Thomas Archer, 3 Briar Cliff Rd., Atco	Illegal missile	100
Thomas Archer, 3 Briar Cliff Rd., Atco	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
John P. O'Brien, 300 Cator Ave., Jersey City	Deer w/antlers less than 3 inches	100
William Allen Lord, Hillside Ave., Flanders	Illegal firearm	20
Bryan Schmarsbusch, 350 Fords Ave., Ford	Kill doe deer	100
Donald R. McKay, 127 Old Short Hills Rd., W. Orange	Hunt no license	20
Frank Niglio, 925 South 20th St., Newark	Illegal firearm	20
Paul L. Timler, 1184 Magie Avenue, Elizabeth	Loaded gun in auto	20
Victor L. Roth, 861 Wyoming Avenue, Elizabeth	Loaded gun in auto	20
Raymond A. Patriarca, 202 Woodlawn Ave., Florence	Illegal firearm	20
John Dilley, R.D. #1, Frenchtown	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Dilley, R.D. #1, Frenchtown	Illegal firearm	20
Raymond Augusto, 785 Green St., Iselin	Poss. deer out of season	100
Raymond Augusto, 785 Green St., Iselin	Poss. deer out of season	100
Raymond Augusto, 785 Green St., Iselin	Poss. deer out of season	100
Raymond Augusto, 785 Green St., Iselin	Poss. deer out of season	100

. . . Violators Roundup

Defendant

John Boganski, Star Route - Rt. 12, Frenchtown
 Neal Cennamo, 146 Greenwood Ave., Haskell
 George Calza, 787 Ravenhill Ave., Ridgefield
 Harold Gunther, R.D. #1, Colts Neck
 Harold Gunther, R.D. #1, Colts Neck
 Willie Key, 415 Carver Ave., Lawnside
 Roy Ventura, 620 Elm St., Kearny
 Karl Schelling, 17 Oxford Drive, Somers Point
 John Glaab, Flanders Road, Flanders
 William Conklin, 74 Spring St., Paterson
 Richard Castellano, Willow Ave., R.D. #2,
 Lake Louise, Lakehurst
 Jackie W. French, 342 Shore Road, Palermo
 Jackie W. French, 342 Shore Road, Palermo
 David Boyer, 103 Park Avenue, Elmer
 David Boyer, 103 Park Avenue, Elmer
 Steven Glaser, Rieck Terrace, Vineland
 Charles Miller, Hogdin Rd., Center Grove, Millville
 Ronald Smith, South West Blvd., Vineland
 James Lee, 955 Ridgewood Ave., No. Brunswick
 Richard Strong, 39 Main St., Englishtown

Offense

Poss. doe deer closed season 100
 Poss. doe deer 100
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Hunt no license 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Illegal firearm 20
 Illegal firearm 20
 Hunt no license 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Illegal firearm 20
 Uncased firearm 100
 Illegal missile 100
 Hunt no license 20
 Hunt deer closed season 100
 Illegal missile 100
 Illegal missile S.S.
 Poss. wild deer S.S.
 Illegal missile S.S.
 Illegal firearm 20
 Illegal firearm 20

Penalty

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Continued from Inside Front Cover

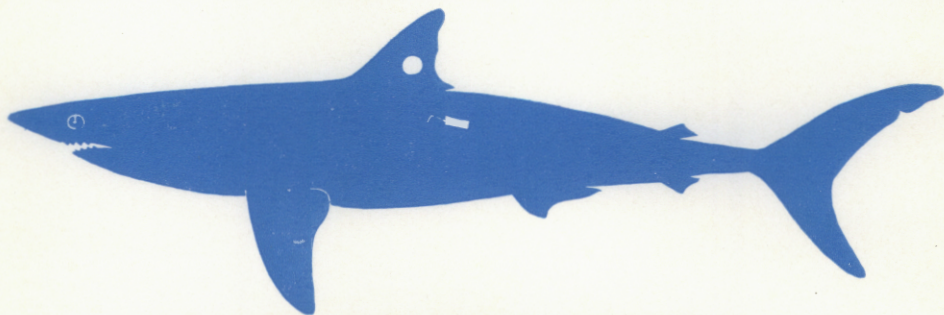
They needed a bigger house. He would have to build one. The wife was tired of the wood stove. Other women had stoves you could turn buttons and cook on. They had hot and cold water that came out of a faucet. Yes, these things would all be nice.

More cows were bought. Then a milking machine. The horses were worn out and had to be replaced with a tractor.

As time passed the flat lowlands where the pheasants used to be were plowed. The once brushy wooded hillsides were now bare and scarred with deep ditches. Ridges could be seen around the hillsides caused by too many cattle walking. Overgrazing had left the steep slopes bare with nothing to break the fall of the raindrops. The once beautiful clear stream was now an ugly deep ditch that ran brown with muddy water after each rain.

One day the man was seen at his table writing a letter. It was to the State Conservation Department. It read as follows: "I buy a hunting and fishing license every year and I think you guys should do more than you are doing to get good hunting and fishing. I can remember when . . ." #

REWARD



\$5.00 FOR SHARK TAGS RETURNED TO:

Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, Highlands, N. J. 07732

Send the tag and data on species, location of catch, length, fishing method, and date of catch with your name and address.

To determine migratory patterns and other life history aspects of Atlantic sharks, sportsmen are asked to assist the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife in a tagging program covering the entire east coast. The success of the study depends on the cooperation of fishermen recovering tags. The tag, together with data about the shark, and the reward will be sent to you.

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