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For the Conservation, Restoration, Protection of Our Game and Fish

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Know Your Reptiles

I have been reading your fine magazine for some time, and am very satisfied with all of the stories and articles. I am especially pleased with the articles Ross Allen and Dr. Wilford T. Neil have been writing on "Know Your Reptile." It is just what Florida and the rest of the states need to cut down on the mass slaughter of harmless reptiles.

Keep up the fine work.

T. M. SWAIN
Miami

Over-Dramatic

In your December issue, an article ("They Don’t Need Poison") by Vic Dension has done and will do untold harm in conservation of our wildlife. Many people reading that over-dramatic article will be terrified every time they even see the harmless and beneficial blacksnake. Instead of educating people to protect our wild- life, you will have them indiscriminately killing our snakes which play a large and

(Continued on Page 29)
The conservation or management of our wildlife and other natural resources means only three things:

RESTORATION of the supplies of our mammals, birds, fish and other resources which were depleted or destroyed by the generations of people that went before us;

PRESERVATION of our mammals, birds, fish and other resources so that there will always be ample supplies for ourselves and our children;

HARVESTING of the supplies of mammals, birds, fish and other resources under controls that will guarantee reaping the greatest profit without damage.

No program of conservation or wildlife management can ever be entirely successful unless these three projects of restoration, preservation and harvesting are simultaneously undertaken — for what has been depleted or destroyed must be restored before it can be properly preserved and regularly harvested.

It must be remembered that all forms of wildlife, except in rare circumstances, belong to the State, or rather, to all of the people who form the State. In order to have a proper conservation program, therefore, all of us who form the State must bend our efforts to cooperating with each other in the restoration, preservation and harvesting of our wildlife resources.

But, according to legal concepts, all forms of wildlife, live upon property owned by people or people's organizations. In other words, birds nest in trees that grow on someone's soil, and fish live in streams flowing through someone's land, including the soil and land owned by the State and Federal government.

Before we can have a proper conservation program, then, we must have the fullest cooperation from all of the people who own land in any form, for before we can conserve the wildlife of this State we must first preserve the land upon which the wildlife lives. We must have complete cooperation between the farmers, the growers, the cattlemen, and the landowners, as well as all of the general public, in a united and general effort for soil conservation which is always the basic and vital step in wildlife conservation.

Then we must take steps to restore and preserve our wildlife supplies so that there will always be enough for all of us to enjoy. Finally, it is necessary and logical to see that the wildlife resources are properly harvested so that they will always remain in a natural balance that will constantly produce the greatest amount for the greatest number of people.

Proper conservation of our wildlife and other natural resources, therefore, means that all of us must combine our utmost efforts toward a common cause — for our natural resources, soil, water, wildlife and fish, constitute the wealth of this State, and all of its people.

by Richard Byrd

MANY PERSONS who enjoy watching and studying wildlife often overlook a very simple form of entertainment which is enjoyable, relaxing, interesting, educational, and inexpensive, all at the same time. Actually, it is difficult to find an easier or better hobby than that of attracting song birds and other non-game birds to your home and garden.

One of the finest features of bird feeding and attracting is the fact that it is a simple source of entertainment for children, invalids, elderly people and other persons who may be somewhat confined to their homes or rooms. Furthermore, it is a hobby which can be enjoyed by any person, active or inactive, all year around for a very small investment of time and money.

The fact is that anyone who has a few trees, a stretch of bushes, a bit of garden, a yard, or even a window sill, can have the pleasure of meeting, hearing and seeing numerous bird visitors every day. In addition, it is possible, with proper equipment, to attract the birds to within what may be a few feet from your nose, so that you may easily study and observe them.

As with everything else, however, there may be some drawbacks to attracting birds to your immediate area.

DISADVANTAGES

Occasionally, when many individual birds continually use the same small area, as about a feeding station, the disease-transmission hazard for the birds may be unduly increased. This danger, however, can be minimized by making sure that the birds' food is dispensed from hoppers, or other similar devices, that will prevent the food from being contaminated by bird droppings.

Another, and perhaps more important, objectionable feature of any feeding program is that the birds may become over-dependent. Then, should the feeding be suddenly discontinued, disastrous results for the birds might follow. This is particularly true where large local populations of birds have been built up through use of a feeding program, or when a year-around feeding program is suddenly stopped during the nesting period.

Because of this, unless it is certain that the feeding can be continued adequately all throughout the year, it is best for the birds that they be fed only during the periods of natural food scarcity, which is generally during the winter months.

Another bad feature of bird feeding is that it is sometimes possible to build up a local population of birds to the point where they become a nuisance. This, however, can be readily cured by reducing the extent of the feeding program, which will usually cause the surplus birds to move into better areas.

Above photo of Cardinal ("Redbird") by Allan D. Cruickshank from National Audubon Society.

MARCH, 1951
In addition, water and dust baths should be so located that nearby shrubs are not afforded protection and hiding places for predatory animals. This does not mean that the area about a feeding station should be bare. Birds want, and require, cover, cover, shrubs, and vines, as well as open space, are necessary in any first-class feeding with special王牌, well-grown clumps of shrubbery, a few thickets of luxuriant vines and grasses, and some shrub openings all combine to make a place livable for birds.

WATER

The importance of providing drinking and feeding places during dry periods should not be overlooked. Lack of water sometimes becomes so critical that birds will die from thirst. Sauces, pies plates, or similar shallow dishes can be used to provide water, but the supply in them must be frequently renewed.

A large bath, perhaps two to three feet in diameter, either on a stand or on the ground, is better and more convenient for the birds. Such a bath should be no more than six inches deep and should have gradually sloping sides. The bottom and sides should be smooth to prevent footing.

If the bath is placed on the ground, it should be located in an open space or at the edge of a grove, so that it is not easily noticed. In many gardens it will be possible and desirable to combine the bird bath with the pool, in that case, the structure must be designed to provide the shade water and open area. It is advisable to provide a good bath, as well as the deep water wanted for fish. A few attractive aquatic plants may be welcome addition to such a set up.

While probably not attractive to so many species as the water bath, the importance of the dust bath should not be forgotten. This can best be provided by turning and breaking the soil in one or two small spots. These should be located in a well drained, protected, sunny area where the soil is quite fine. It is possible that suitable dirt will have to be imported and placed in a shallow hole two to three feet square. Such a bath, of course, should be filled to ground level.

FOOD

Though protection, cover, and water are essential in attracting birds to any area, food is probably the most important factor. Where food is available there will usually be birds.

Food may be offered either directly or by growing plants which produce edible fruits and seeds. A combination of the two is generally preferable. Shrubs, trees and herbs having fruits and seeds which are attractive to birds can often be incorporated into the general landscaping plan. Nut trees, shrubs or cultivated cherries, hackberry, crabapple, Virginia creeper, dogwood, sour gum, persimmon, grape, sunflower, amaranthus, various melons and sorghums are, along with many others, species which can be planted to produce bird food. In addition to the seeds and fruits which they provide, the trees and shrubs of a well landscaped area will harbor an abundance of insects which are most desired by the birds.

But even when such natural foods are grown, direct feeding remains as probably the most important single factor in attracting birds to an area. This is true because there is some period of scarcity with the smaller, more easily replaced food. For example, bird food, and because much more food can be supplied in a small area through feeding stations. Apples and other fruits can be impaled on small flathead nails driven into a feeding shelf or post. Ripe sunflower heads can be similarly supported, or suspended upside down from the upper branches of a natural tree. Dried mealworms filled with suet, peanut butter, or raisins makes an attractive and practical feeder when attached on its side to a tree or to a feeding station.

The feeding stations themselves can be of various designs and are interesting to build and arrange. Often two or three of different types will be wanted. The main considerations are simplicity, practicability, durability, and cost. A shelf outside a window, or a tray on a post or tree, is commonly used.

Simple arrangements like dried fruits make attractive nesting and feeding spots for such birds as house wrens. (Photo by Allan D. Cruickshank from National Audubon Society.)

For a handful of crumbs, young and old alike can join the legion of people who enjoy feeding and watching songbirds.

Florida wildlife

MARCH, 1951

Simple food dispensers or hoppers, such as the one being patronized by a tufted titmouse, are important to health of birds. (Photo by Hol Hanson from National Audubon Society.)
Pits of Gold

Aaron Dutton went out to the coquina pits and discovered a mine of gold...goldfish, that is.

By JOHN L. VOLBRECHT

A NUMBER OF YEARS AGO, college students started a national campus fad based on the difficult feat of swallowing goldfish. Just a few months ago, Aaron Dutton of St. Augustine, Florida, went into the coquina pits of Anastasia Island and came back with a story that was even harder to swallow than a goldfish. Dutton told of millions of wild goldfish swimming in the pits. He had followed a hunting dog to the brink of an abandoned coquina quarry and discovered that beneath the silty green surfaces of dozens of quarry ponds lay a small fortune in rare and semi-rare goldfish.

Anastasia Island was Florida's first known source of coquina, the limestone rock composed of shells and coral from which the old fort, Castillo de San Marcos, was built in 1672. Prior to that, in the late 1600s, it is known that coquina was taken from the island to build the old city of St. Augustine. Some of the earliest pits, dug by Indian and peon labor, have been abandoned for centuries.

The pits of Anastasia Island are swimming with millions of rare and valuable goldfish...one seems to care so long as the goldfish are plentiful. (Photo by Author)

Williams, variety store proprietor and chief goldfish merchant in the city. Now that the market is open, new customers are going to normal. Williams said that he didn't care if the fish sank or floated, just so they were there.

How did the goldfish find their way into the pits? There are several explanations. One group of goldfishers claims that back during the Florida boom of the twenties a party of promoters started a commercial project to crossbreed goldfish with other types. The existence of mass-grown boombine streets (paved) and curbing in the pit are but superficiality of this theory to the town, but wildlives are not at a

Here's one Sportman-writer who is tired of verbal brick-bats which he labels "Anti-Sportsmen Propaganda." He says the pot is cracked in three places...

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CRACKED POTS can be DANGEROUS

BUT cracked sharply ahead of me where a fringe of green palmetto met the grey black gum creek border. I saw the buck's tail bobbing over the underbrush, and then across a bush sailed the strangest animal I ever hoped to see.

It was the pinto buck whose picture you may have recently seen in the newspapers and magazines. It was published widely because this deer was pure white with irregular brown patches.

As a matter of fact, I was so flabbergasted at his appearance that I didn't even shoot at the animal. But seconds later one of our party bagged him, and this writer duly recorded that accomplishment on film. We returned to our several homes with a very pleasant memory of a truly memorable hunt, the remarkable harvest of a deer taken in the best traditions of sportsmanship—and considerable meat for the pot.

That should have been the end of this, and of every similar story—but it wasn't.

Nossler, this writer had no more than returned and gotten the picture on the Associated Press wire when the very scornishest of letters began pouring in.

This was not the first time a writer has received letters condemning him and all of his ilk for slaughtering poor, innocent (whatever "innocent" is supposed to mean in this case) deer. It will not be the last.

For sportmen are today standing fast and happy in a downpour of public opinion that grows more torrential every year. I've been in the business a good while and I know. It may be okay to shoot a sheriff, make moonshine whiskey, or even trap a mink coat—but by golly you'd better not bounce birdshot off a game bird to put meat in the pot. If some of us don't recognize this as serious anti-sportsman propaganda, it's simply because we're too damn thick.

You may laugh it off by saying "cracked pots always blow off steam." And you're right.

But stick your finger over the kettle some time and you'll learn that uncontrolled steam can get mighty rough. Casey Jones and the fellow who shoved "Old Engine 97" down her last mile of railroad track were scalped to death by their own blessed steam before.

More and more misinformed males are dabbling in this anti-sportsman propaganda, which originally got its forced-draft heat from a few of our gentle womenfolk. And enough will never be said or written about anti-sport crusaders who eat veal, who wear downin' gloves, beaver or mink coats, and alligator or kangaroo shoes.

You can bet your pet scattergun or "hot-letter-to-the-editor, spare our poor-animal" crankpot is going to do without his or her bestfoot. I don't know how a car can be less "innocent" than a deer, but to these people the "innocent" animal is always the one they themselves happen to have no use for—or can't hit.

These are the men and women who seem to spend all their time bleeding up foolish ways to plague sportmen. But their plans would necessarily be impotent without approval of those...
Florida this hunting season, but there were fewer hunters afield. So the question is
buying a license when they did not have even a fair chance to bag their favorite game.

Since, on an overall basis, there was plenty of game available to Florida hunters this year, the principal fault must be that there was a scarcity of public hunting lands accessible to the average hunter.

Obviously, there is only one remedy for the situation: Open more lands to public hunting. It sounds simple, and it is. The simplest, most effective way to open hunting lands to the general public and build up the supplies of game, and the necessary finances are not presently available. There are, in fact, hundreds of thousands of acres of private lands in Florida that could be very easily opened to public hunting, if sufficient funds were available.

During the past three years, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has acquired public hunting rights on approximately 470,000 acres, generally under long-term agreements. Included in this total are: the Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area (120,000 acres), the St. Johns River Basin Area (107,000 acres), the Wewahitchka Wildlife Management Area (76,000 acres), and the Hart-Russ tract (8,000 acres) that was opened to controlled deer hunting as a part of the Avon Park Hunt.

All of these lands, except the Avon Park Area, are privately owned. The latter tract is the Avon Park Bombing Range which belongs to, and is controlled by, the United States Air Force. The Air Force and the Commission executed a 5-year agreement under which approximately one-half of the area is open to public hunting, and the remaining half is utilized as a breeding ground.

In general, it has been found that it is not too difficult to have certain types of private lands opened to public hunting. Agreements covering the private lands are in effect for varying lengths of time, depending largely upon the initial expenditures necessary for the Commission to acquire public hunting rights. These agreements vary in length from the year-to-year understanding covering the Hart-Russ Area in Highlands County to the 25-year agreement for the Gulf Hammock Area. The principal points in all agreements are as follows:

1. That the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission be given the right to permit general public hunting on the lands involved for the length of time specified in the agreement.

2. That Commission wildlife officers be assigned to such lands, and that they assist the landowner in preventing cattle or timber theft, woods burning, or other such trespasses. Such wildlife officers are not empowered to make arrests for trespassing, but are obligated to advise the landowners of any activities which are damaging to his property.

3. That the Commission agree to construct fence, improve pasture, and furnish other services to the landowner that will also be of value to the Commission in protecting and producing game. The extent of these activities is dependent primarily upon the quality and type of game range involved, and the length of time during which the public will be allowed to hunt on the land.

Because the Commission is supported almost entirely by revenue from hunting and fishing licenses, it can never hope to compete financially with wealthy private individuals for...

(Continued on Page 24.)

| Acres of Major Types of Active or Potential Public Hunting Lands in Florida—1950-51 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                | Open to Controlled Public Hunting | Open to Uncontrolled Public Hunting | Closed to Hunting |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| National Forests               | 1,240,000                       | 139,750         | 682,360         | 453,000         |
| Military Reservations—Air Force| 507,000                         | 410,000         | 140,000         | 157,000         |
| Private Lands—Hunting Rights Controlled by Commission | 361,000 | 289,000 | 15,000 | 55,000 |
| Lands Owned by Commission      | 115,000                         | 57,000          | 15,000          | 50,000          |
| Florida State Forests          | 284,000                         |                 | 18,000          | 48,000          |
| Lands Belonging to U. S. Department of Agriculture | 110,000 | 67,000 |                 | 110,000         |
| **Totals**                     | 2,605,000                       | 918,750         | 841,360         | 888,000         |
A NEW DEAL for both bobwhite quail and the farmers is presently sweeping through some of the agricultural districts of Florida. It is moving so fast in some sections that people have difficulty in keeping abreast of the latest developments. It is the Farm Plan.

Curiously enough, the Farm Plan is a scheme that takes into consideration two seemingly opposed factors—the wild, free creatures of Nature, and the tamed, cultivated acres of Mankind.

At first glance, it seems almost absurd that the abundance of wildlife on a cultivated farm can be in direct ratio to the fertility and productivity of that farm. And yet, there is a very close connection between the two.

Years ago, the primary objective of the settler and the farmer was to rid his land of all wild things—plants and animals—so that he could better cultivate his land and produce as rich a crop as possible. This often resulted in stripping the land bare down to the very soil, and then planting it as thickly as possible with paying crops. This seemed to be a good plan and was used by American farmers for many generations.

But now the shoe is on the other foot, and modern farmers are learning that the wisest and most effective use of their land may be achieved by devoting portions of it to the production of such valuable wildlife crops as bobwhite quail.

Today, Soil Conservation Districts and State Game Departments are working together under cooperative agreements that will assist farmers in the conservation and restoration of native wildlife in Florida, as in many other states. Numerous farms are beginning to produce better wildlife and money crops as a result of this work.

THE PLAN

All land-use policies recommended by the Soil Conservation Service stem from individual farm plans. A land owner who is interested in having a land-use program on his land must first file application with his local Conservation District office. The technician, in turn, surveys the landowner's property, makes a detailed land-use map, and recommends practices to be applied. This roughly constitutes the farm plan. The technician also attempts to tell the land owner that wildlife food or cover crops be planted on a certain side which he classifies as either wildlife land or land on which he feels that wildlife will dovetail into the general land-use pattern.

If the landowner is a good cooper ator and is willing to follow recommendations of the technician, planting material is furnished to him free of cost by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Thus, through the combined efforts of the landowner, the Service, and the Commission, a bit of land that has heretofore been unproductive will hereafter be producing a wildlife crop—a symbol of wise land-use and conservation service.

As an example of this, a detailed farm plan of a 40-acre farm is presented with this article. This farm is located in Escambia County, Florida, and is cooperating with the Perdido River Soil Conservation District. The farm was used as a demonstration farm in a "Save Our Soil Day" on October 20, 1949. Under the direction of the Soil Conservation Service, and the sponsorship of the District and local civic and industrial organizations, a complete soil and water conservation program was put into operation on the farm in one day; normally a task that would require six years if the landowner was working alone.

The entire acreage and wildlife area will be planted to thunnbergi lespedeza next spring. This is a perennial, introduced bush lespedeza that is a preferred quail food and has proven to be quite successful in North Florida plantings. It also helps to control erosion in waterways. Other wildlife practices include the sowing of Florida beggarweed in the cornfields at the time the corn is "laid-by". Florida beggarweed is a tall annual legume which is native to Florida and which also provides excellent quail food. It also adds nitrogen to the soil, and serves as a cover crop during the remainder of the season after the corn is "laid-by".

The thunnbergi seedlings and the beggarweed seed are furnished by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Conservation practices applied on this farm include stabilization of hillsides and terracing in Escambia County. Here the people are progressive, and are therefore in need of erosion control and water grading.

FIELD No. 1

Water Disposal— 1-acre waterway along N.E. corner of field intercepts part of terrace water from field. Upper portion of this waterway excavated, sodded with carpet grass, seeded with Pennsia bella grass and 40 lbs. of 4-10-7 fertilizer worked into soil. Ten lbs. of Pennsia bella grass and one-half bushel of Florida beggarweed sown in a.c. Fifteen lbs. common lespedeza per acre sowed later.

Terracing— 5,000 feet of level terraces constructed. Level terraces used for moisture conservation and as erosion protection while grass is being established.

Fencing— Fencing along all boundaries, except E. side of field, established to continue.

FIELD No. 2

Water Disposal— 1-acre meadow strip extends into fields No. 1 and 2. Carpet grass and planted, and area seeded with 10 lbs. Pennsia bella grass and 20 lbs. rye grass seed.

Terracing— 3,000 feet of broad-channel terraces constructed.

CRUPTING PRACTICES— Field prepared, seeded to bupleurum and fertilized with basic slag. Due to small acreage, owner will use this field for annual row crops followed by a winter legume each year.

FIELD No. 3

Water Disposal System— 1-acre meadow strip across E. side of field excavated, sodded with carpet grass, seeded with 10 lbs. Pennsia bella grass and 20 lbs. rye grass. Meadow strip mixed with oat straw as protective cover.

CRUPTING PRACTICES— Field planted to a light mixture of hill field rotated with corn and peanuts, with lupine following peanuts. Beggarweed sown in corn middles of "laying-by" time.

By ROBERT W. MURRAY
**Know Your Reptiles**

Most people have heard of very few kinds of snakes, but nearly everyone knows of the king snake, which is famous for its habit of attacking other snakes, including even poisonous ones. It is a matter of fact, the whole life history of the king snake is interesting, as the following account reveals.

The female king snake deposits 10 to 20 eggs, sometimes more, in the loamy wood of a decaying stump, or under humus and debris in a woodland glade, or even beneath soft sand in a warm, sunny spot. The eggs are leathery-shelled, not hard-shelled like birds' eggs, whitish in color, each about an inch long and a half-inch wide. Heat from the sun, and from the slow decomposition of the surroundings wood pulp or debris, incubates the eggs, which hatch in about 2 months time. The little snake emerges from a neat slit in the eggshell, and usually stays in or near the nest for a few hours, during which time it sheds the outer layer of its skin. Then it crawls away, ready to begin life on its own, never having received any parental care.

From the start, the king snake seems quite willing to tackle any sort of creature that isn't too large to be eaten. The baby snake feeds on earthworms, grubworms, grasshoppers, lizards, small snakes of other species, little frogs and salamanders, and many rat and mice. As it grows older, it may catch and eat adult rats, mice, pocket gophers, young rabbits, frogs, lizards, birds and their eggs, and snakes of many kinds. It is not true that the king snake deliberately seeks out poisonous snakes with which to do battle; it eats many harmless snakes as well, including garter, ribbon, green and hog-nosed snakes, several species of water snakes, black snakes, and yellow rat snakes. But if a king snake, while hunting, happens upon a diamondback rattlesnake or some other kind of rattler, or upon a cottonmouth moccasin, it doesn't hesitate to attack; and usually the king snake emerges victorious from the combat.

It is interesting to watch a king snake capture its prey. First there is a careful stalk, then a sudden strike as the king snake imbdes its many sharp teeth in the victim. In a flash the prey is drawn beneath the snake and enveloped in several constricting coils. If the prey is a rat, it dies in a few moments, unable to breathe in the snake's powerful grip; but if the victim is another snake, and especially a large one, it may be several hours before the king snake can kill its opponent, and in the meantime there's a great deal of thrashing, writhing, and biting on the part of both combatants. Should the prey be a rattler or moccasin, the king snake is very apt to be bitten several times, but is little affected by the bites, being immune to the venom of these snakes.

Apparently the king snake is not immune to the nerve-depressing poison of the coral snake, however. The victorious king snake then eats its prey, swallowing it whole and usually head-first. Like most snakes, a king snake can stretch its jaws to an astonishing degree, and may swallow another snake nearly as large as itself.

Many people are surprised to learn that the king snake is an important enemy of turtles. Most common water turtles of Florida leave their lakes and streams and crawl back upon the bank a varying distance, there to scoop out a hole in which to deposit their eggs. The turtle nests are well concealed and hard to find—but not for the king snake, which seeks them out, noses into them, and devours as many eggs as possible! During the turtle's nesting season, it is easy to find king snakes jam-packed with 30 to 40 turtle eggs.

(Continued on Page 19)

**By ROSS ALLEN and WILFRED T. NEILL**

Ross Allen's Reptile Inst., Silver Springs

**MARCH, 1951**

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**Atomage Fishing Camp**

There really is something new under the Florida sun—Sam Pickard's exotic fishing camp located on Crystal River along the central Gulf coast. If Sam's Paradise Point doesn't do anything else, it will surely set a new trend in luxurious bailiwick for anxious anglers. Theme of the camp is found in the slogan: "Live and fish in modern surroundings away from the big city."

Nestled among the pines and palms, and fronted by the crystal-clear waters of King's Bay, Paradise Point actually consists of 16 beautifully constructed, efficiency apartment units, each saturated in modernistic South Sea Island atmosphere.

But even the horny-handed, be-whiskered fisherman, accustomed to sleeping in ramshackle, plain deal fishing cabins, will like this place. At Paradise Point, a fisherman can leave his ever-loving wife and children behind while he fishes all day, with the assurance that his little woman will be purring upon his return. For any woman would purr upon seeing the home-like air-conditioned living units which are fully equipped, even down to the last shiny pot or pan.

Better yet, Sam's camp is located in a beautiful waterfront setting, and offers the angler his choice of any fresh-water or salt-water sport. The salt-water sport offer submarine hunters some of the finest of Florida's duck hunting, for migratory waterfowl birds dot the surface of the spring waters of the river like pepper or on a poached egg. The clear waters of Crystal River, incidentally, offers the sea-going yachtsmen an excellent opportunity to clear the ship's bottom of barnacles, and if they want, to have their ships at no expense. According to Ronnie Green, manager of the camp, King's Bay, headwaters of the river and site of Paradise Point, is one of the few places that will take a 30 to 40 foot cruiser in water so clear that it will kill all of the sea-  

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**BOB DABNE**
VISIT ROSS ALLEN'S REPTILE INSTITUTE WHERE SNAKES ARE MILKED FOR VENOM EVERY DAY

\* Shakables \* Alligators alligators \* Turtles \* Mammals \* Reptiles \* Equipment \* Curios \* Postage stamp address furnished \* Traveling display \* ROSS ALLEN'S REPTILE INSTITUTE \* BILTMORE SPRINGS, FLORIDA

FLORIDA WILDLIFE
d and HUNTING

Ray Janda

By FRED W. JONES

Outdoor Editor, Lakeland Ledger & Radio Station WILK

The dog has often been called man's best friend, but even this comparatively high honor doesn't do full justice to the species. Or, since the term, "best friend", could cover a multitude of things, possibly it would be better to say that few people fully realize, or take advantage of, the potentials for service to mankind that the abilities of dogs make possible.

From the hunting angle (the only one we will consider) there are dozens of breeds and strains of dogs, each of which has its own adaptabilities that may be used to great advantage. The proper use of dogs in hunting is not only greatly increasing the pleasures to be derived, but also serves to greatly reduce the amount of game lost.

In fact, it is our opinion,forced over a period of some years of observation and experience, that this last service is one of the most important offered; yet, oddly enough, is the one most often overlooked.

If a game technician were to approach a group of sportsmen with the statement that he had discovered a way to increase the number of available ducks for the coming season by some 15 or 20 million, to increase the number of available upland game birds by some 80 million, to increase the number of legal duck hunters by almost one hundred, or to increase the number of legal duck hunters by more than half a million, to increase the number of legal duck hunters by somewhat more than 50,000, how many of these people would be interested in what he has to say?

Animals are recovered by this method in the country as a whole. We are just as firmly convinced that 75 per cent of all such mishaps might be corrected if every hunter made proper use of a properly trained dog.

Assuming that we are somewhere near right in the foregoing statements, it becomes obvious that there is absolutely no reason why the dog, properly trained, cannot be a friend indeed to the conservation of our wildlife resources.

The proper and full use of dogs can greatly increase the number of deer, quail, pheasants, ducks, muskrats, and other species that are brought to bag in the coming years. And it can do this without harming, or increasing the over-all populations of the species.

In short, it can extend the number of years of public hunting that we have left in this country.

An increase in the proper use of dogs can also tremendously increase the amount of enjoyment that each individual hunter gets out of the days in the woods and fields.

There is no greater satisfaction than watching a skilled dog at work.

Of all the wildlife conservation practices ever suggested, in our opinion the most essential and the one that brings all of it together is: "Buy and use a good dog."

Give man's best friend a chance to show what he is worth to you. (continued from Page 151)

THE KING SNAKE

(continued from Page 151)

There is a common belief that the king snake always remains calm and friendly in the presence of man. Actually, while some king snakes seem quite docile when approached, others will run from man, and if escape is blocked, will turn and fight an instant. An outstanding feature of the king snake is its clothed body and bears the head and neck in a fighting pose, often with his teeth bared. Simultaneously, the tip of the tail is vibrated with great rapidity, and if the snake is among brush, it is a baring of a belligerent sound, somewhat like that of a rattle-snake.

From this position the snake will strike at any object that comes within range, accompanying each lung with a sharp, piercing bite. The bite wounds and the bite marks are completely non-poisonous, the many sharp little teeth producing only small scratches which soon heal.

The king snake, as a species, ranges from New Jersey to the southern tip of Florida, and thence westward to California, and Mexico, and throughout the United States it has broken up into local races, each with a distinctive coloration and with other characteristic features. Thus the king snake of the southern Mississippi Valley is spiky; that of Kentucky is usually unspiked black; a California race is sometimes striped; etc.

The king snake of the Atlantic seaboard states is glossy black with white or yellow markings forming a chain-like pattern (see photograph). Called the "common king snake," "chain king snake," or simply "king snake," it is the best known member of the group. It ranges southward as far as Florida, and across much of Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. It may be present in all of Florida, for it is known throughout the state. In the southern tip of the state, the Florida king snake is replaced by Broke's king snake, which is nearly a uniform golden brown. In the Chipola and Apalachicola river area is found the rare and recently discovered Goin's king snake, which is marked with wide alternating bands of brown and cream.

The four races of the king snake that occur in Florida are all decidedly similar in habits, as far as is known. All are large, glossy, attractively marked snakes, reaching an average adult length of about 5 feet, with occasional specimens of 6 feet or more. (The largest king snake ever brought in to the Reptile Institute was caught near Orange Lake, Florida; it measured 6 feet 10 inches in total length, and was 5 feet 1 inch in body length. All are docile and hardly in captivity, and are in considerable demand for exhibits, zoos, reptile collections and laboratories.)

In addition to the common king snake and its races, two other species of king snakes occur in Florida. One of these, the broad-bellied king snake, is new to science and has been described in a recent paper of this series. (FLORIDA WILDLIFE, Oct., 1950.)
By PHIL FRANCIS

TIPS ON CRAPPIE-KING OF PANFISH

You may know this finny and flashily elbowed panfish as "speckled perch," his most commonly used Florida alias. Just to keep the record straight — and in fairness to the crapppie— there's not a perch at all, but a sunfish. Only a sunfish—a relative of the bluegill and the black bass—can be so sly, aggressive, and pugnacious as this fellow!

In spite of his swaggering manner and the dog-like shouldercollar, the crapppie is not particularly a hard fighter. He doesn't have to be, because he always has his eye on you. Evidly the most pre

gnacious of the sunfishes, crapppies are invariably selected when he has to

In my experience, the best way to hook a minnow for crapppie fishing is through the forward part of the eye sockets. With a light wire hook this can be done without actually piercing the eyeball, and the skull bones of the minnow serve as reinforcement against the hook's tearing out. Minnows may also be hooked through both lips, the lip, or near the tail. The tiny fresh-water shrimps are best threaded on a very small hook of light wire.

Crapppies are extremely prolific spawners. Their reproductive capabilities are so great that they frequently overpopulate lakes so completely as to ruin the bass fishing and, in some instances, to become the chief sport of those who

The good news is that with a minimum of labor, these lakes can be made more productive by applying the principles recommended for largemouth bass fishing. The following suggestions should be considered:

1. Use live,而不是 dead, bass as bait.
2. Use small hooks, as small as size 20 or 24.
3. Use small, live minnows.
4. Use small, live shrimps.

5. Use small, live crappies.

6. Use small, live perch.

7. Use small, live sunfish.

8. Use small, live bluegills.

9. Use small, live black bass.

10. Use small, live green sunfish.

By PHIL FRANCIS

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Please mention FLORIDA WILDLIFE when answering ads.
BOBWHITE QUAIL
(Continued from Page 13)

460; number of acres in applied rotations, 13,000; number of acres in crop years, 7,500.

During 1949 and 1950, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission received requests for and distributed the following amounts of wildlife planting material to landowners in East Texas County for use in improvement of quail habitats:

- 284,000 biocell and thimbleberry lespedeza seeds, 4,000 mulflora rose seedlings, 200 seeds of Florida beggarweed seed, and 170 pounds of common lespedeza seeds.

This material was planted on 96 farms, and better than 10% of the farms in the county now have wildlife programs; a noteworthy accomplishment in two years. In addition, the 1951 program is scheduled to be greater than ever before.

PARTICIPANTS
The Soil Conservation Service has not been solely responsible for the stimulation of wildlife interest in this county. During the two years, the Extension Service was responsible for the planting of 9,000 biocell and thimbleberry lespedeza seedlings by 4-H Club members. Future Farmers of America, under vocational agriculture training, planted a total of 34,000 seedlings. The Pennsylvania Anglers and Hunters Club also stimulated a great amount of interest among local landowners. This sporting club offers a substantial annual prize to the F.F.A. boy who has best planted biocell and crab lespedeza, which is considered a very worthwhile program for a sportsman's club.

Surely, it makes sense to welcome and encourage any form of conservation education that can be administered among the youth of today, for they are our landowners and sportmen of tomorrow.

The interest in wildlife in East Texas County is lighter than in several other north Florida counties. F.F.A. chapters in various counties have launched in extensive habitat improvement for quail. Some of the best wildlife plantings in other counties are by 4-H Club boys.

RESULTS
In fact, the Farm Plan program has staved off the same extent that the Commission has had some difficulty in fulfilling all the requests for planting material.

The results of the Farm Plan, when analyzed, are easily apparent. As one tours through these counties, he sees terraced fields and contour farming wherever he looks. Healthy, high-yielding crops are growing everywhere as the result of crop rotation, cover cropping, and other practices of soil and water conservation that enter into the cycle of good production.

In many places, it is possible to see a strip of food and cover crop which has been planted adjacent to the woodland area on the farm to encourage the increase of bobwhite quail.

Thus, the bobwhite quail is rapidly expanding through the counties of the Farm Plan and good soil conservation. The day may come when the majority of Florida's farms will be efficiently operated at the peak of their productivity, and when that day comes, the future of the bobwhite quail in Florida will also be assured.

In considering these facts, the amount of food available for the average citizen should feel a sense of optimism about the future of our wildlife supplies as well as our food supplies. Wise land-use is the key to the welfare of both wildlife and the entire human race.

FISHERMAN'S SERVICE STATION

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
MARCH ISSUE, 1951

Total Paid Subscriptions
20,134 Copies

Total News Stand Sales
25

Total Unpaid Subscriptions:
- Exchange, Complimentary, etc.
- Overage—Single Orders, File Copies, etc.
704

Total Press Run
22,000 Copies

(Figures from February 15, 1951)

SUGGESTED REFERENCES ON BIRD ATTRACTION


"How to Feed Birds"—R. R. koleweck


The enjoyment to be derived from watching, at close range, as the birds about their feeding, is increased from observing the differences and similarities in behavior between the various species and between individuals of the same species, and from noting the habits and characteristics of birds, is much easier experienced than described. Most people who try this hobby of bird feeding immediately become enthusiastic, and, in some cases, begin developing a great portion of their lives to watching birds.

It is certain that, for the little money spent or the few hours of leisure, there are few hobby or recreational activities that will pay such big dividends in pleasures, interest, entertainment and education as bird feeding and attracting.

It is a No. 1 hobby.

- END

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH OUR HUNTING?  (Continued from Page 11)

hunting privileges on nearly encoun-
tering land to furnish hunting for the public, and it can improve such lands for hunting
within the limits of the Eglin Field
Authority area. Also, the payment of outright
monetary losses on one truly public land
area. The Commission does not feel that a
Commission to the impossible financi-
sal and economic factors of paying similar
interests in the area is the proper way to do things.
Congress. Florida's Eglin Field projects
the public land data on the same data
portion of the United States.
So, again the problem is one of
money.
"Well then," you might say, "let's see what's wrong with a game like me can hunt every year.""The only answer to that is
WHERES.

The Game and Fresh Water Fish
Commission is financed almost solely
by fees derived from the sale of
hunting and fishing licenses. We
cannot sell more-hunting-licenses
until we have more hunting lands available
for the average hunters of Florida
as well as fishing-licenses until they have better assurance
they will get their bag of game.
In other words, we cannot get more funds
to open and develop more public hunting
lands until more public hunting
areas are opened and developed.

Where, then, will the money come from?
The most logical source is the average
fish and game hunter, since most people who are hunters are also
fishermen.

It would not be practical or just to
raise the price of the present fishing
license when that portion of the fish-
ing public now obligated to buy a li-
cense carries the entire burden
while another portion goes scot
t free. Perhaps the average problem
seems to be to sell more fishing li-
censes. Since we cannot force our
 licenses on those who, if they are not fishermen, the answer is
to have fishing licenses that will apply
to all of Florida and will be presen-
tly fishing, instead of just a part
of them who are lucky enough
to find the better part of classification.
In other words, we need a fishing license
that will apply to all fishermen.

A license fee paid by the few
rodded fishermen eligible under our present
license laws. This, of course, is the
basis of the proposed law calling for a $1.00 county fishing license and the $2.00 state fishing license.

In conclusion, the answer lies with the public itself—if the people
of Florida actually want more
public hunting but you don't know that the necessary funds are made available.

CRACKED POTS  (Continued from Page 9)

who constitute, with increasingly not-
only exceptions, our entire population. Active approval of our wives, fellow
lodger members, girl friends, and swivel-chair "nature lovers" isn't even
necessary. By mere passive indifference
they automatically endorse warp-
ed ideals and legislation that may
wipe out our oldest and most honored
recreation. They should be properly
informed through media they trust,
and our enlightened watchdogs should have
got to pitch in and help us.

The pot is cracked in three places:
Crucially to game animals, misdirection
of resources, and mis-information
about conservation. We won't even
bother to go into the relative crudity
and sportsmanship of killing an "inno-
cent" deer as opposed to the quite
acceptable situation of killing a
bawling cow confined in a slaughter
pen with a sledgehammer beating her
trustful eyes to a pulp, or shooting a
short-lived dove as opposed to slaugh-
tering pen-raised turkeys for milady's
or His Honorable's table.

As for misdirected resources,
determining whether the bowhide quail, for instance, or another bird or song-

Where, then, will the money come from? The most logical source is the average fish and game hunter, since most people who are hunters are also fishermen.

It would not be practical or just to raise the price of the present fishing license when that portion of the fishing public now obligated to buy a license carries the entire burden while another portion goes scot free.

Yet in Ohio, where the bowhide has become a "game" bird, my latest information is that he must not be huntsed for at least 10 years. Meanwhile he overbrowses the forest, runs
off, and his potential harvest is lost.

The Ohio bowhide problem lies in
its close association with boars of
toratory family. This in turn makes bowhides indistinguishable from any other animal in the field, so
is he a conservationist, or is he simply

In addition, $290,000 of public
lands at present open to uncontrolled
public hunting are not supporting
a fraction of the game of which they
are capable. Also, there are $99,000
acres of public lands now closed to
to hunting that may eventually open
to public hunting when sufficient
capacity has been built up.

One of the primary conservation
needs in Florida is that those lands
be properly managed for the produc-
tion of game for public hunting. The
best method of doing this is to
improve such lands for hunting under
non encoun-
tering
monetary
Area.
The
Commission
is

in

Continued from Page 11)

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

MARCH, 1951

Please mention FLORIDA WILDLIFE when answering ads.

Please mention FLORIDA WILDLIFE when answering ads.
the affect sports. If we add all shooting fatalities over the last ten years we have numerically insignificant as compared to deaths caused by automobiles, or even walking to the corner store. Accident like air- craft crashes, make news because of their spectacular nature, not because of their frequency of occurrence.

Fortunately, we can do something about accidents. It takes millions of dollars to associate daily with the very worst of our male persecutors, and can be buried in the lives actually every American woman. We, by number and distribution, are the principal education all our female understandings, instead of ignorance and preventing being minded. It's all very well to write staring (and unread) exhortations about how the American sportsman is being sold down the river, and to discuss in vitriolic terms about our campfires (and the other audience always sees the various deplored actions being taken toward outlawing hunting. We've got to do is get personal about this thing, and on a big scale.

There is, of course, a better way. Let us talk about the hunting accidents... we've got to tell them we don't intend to make geniuses of already self-made fools, or--in ex- treme cases--to shoot again. We have been shot in wars than in all cases of hunting accidents since the world began.

There is, of course, a better way. Let us talk about the hunting accidents... we've got to tell them we don't intend to make geniuses of already self-made fools, or--in ex- treme cases--to shoot again. We have been shot in wars than in all cases of hunting accidents since the world began. |

Theorists, of course, is a better way. Let us talk about the hunting accidents... we've got to tell them we don't intend to make geniuses of already self-made fools, or--in ex- treme cases--to shoot again. We have been shot in wars than in all cases of hunting accidents since the world began.

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Volusia Sportsmen
Appointment Committee
For Coming Year

New committees of the Volusia Wildlife Association for 1951 have been announced by Stanley Cady, president of the association, as follows:

Restocking--Larry Fagan, chairman, F. R. Simmons, Freeman Moore, Claude Boldin and E. V. Fisher. program--Drew Harris, Howard Weber and Brad Smith; projects--San Jans, Lincoln Jacobs, Gene Bevis, Walter Catzana and Dan Knight; new chubhouse, Freeman Moss, Joe Connery, Howard Carter, Theodore Staver, Jr., and Bob Cady.

A registry book, donated by Harry Gatlott, Fairfield, and 1,000 lbs. of commercial feed, donated by Trueman Farmers, was awarded by J. M. Baker for selling the highest number of subscriptions in each supervisor's district. A 10-year membership was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gatlott, Fairfield, a 5-year membership by the Paradise Fish Farm and a 3-year membership by the Fish Farm and a 1-year membership by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gatlott, Fairfield.

The committee announced that the annual meeting will be held on Monday, May 1, at 7:30 p.m., at the Paradise Fish Farm.

TAXIDERMY

HI-GRADE TAXIDERMY, most modern taxidermist, guaranteed workmanship with a satisfaction guarantee. FLORIDA WILD ANIMAL, 4th Street N. at 4th Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.

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BRAND'S COTTAGES, with cooking facilities, Lake Tarpon, Good fishing, boats and canoes. Box 286, Tarpon Springs, Phone 2473.

REAL ESTATE—RESORTS


MISCELLANEOUS

GOING HUNTING OR FISHING?—With the increasing demand for live game, the demand for fish, the demand for attractive prices and the demand for proper care, there is a growing demand for anglers and hunters. The demand for these services has increased tremendously in recent years. The demand for these services has increased tremendously in recent years. The demand for these services has increased tremendously in recent years.

$1.00 with order, Bal. C.D.D. Price includes all tax. ROCK-OFFICE-KIRSH, MELROSE, FLORIDA. J. W. Outline, Owner.

FISH BAIT FOR SALE

LIVE BAIT FOR SALE.—Gilbert's 3.00 LB. WORMS—1.00 WORMS. $0.50 for 3; $1.00 for 6; $5.00 for 10. C. D. T. Packets to stop with hand for two weeks. Check with order. 1000 WORMS for $5.00. $15.00 for $50. Orders shipped same day received. PREPARED—GILBERT'S FARM, CHIFFLEY, FLORIDA.

STICKS AND STONES

(Continued from Page 3)

Important part in the balance of life in nature.

FRANCES G. BROWN
Bird and Conservation Chairman
Federated Garden Circles of Florida

1. Long before publication, "They Don't Need Poison" was carefully checked for accuracy by the most reputable authorities on Florida snakes. 2. It is the nature of blacksnake to "glide deliberately towards an intruder" showing little fear for mere human beings. 3. An intruder "comes out of the darkness with the scores of needle-sharp teeth in the blacksnake's mouth. A Neither Victim of Florida Wildlife had any intention of presenting the blacksnake in a false light. 5. More power to all blacksnake for not letting people abuse them. 6. Blacksnake are easily tamed and make nice house pets. —ED.

CORAL SHARKS

Dear Sir:

I had no intentions of letting my dog play with this shark. I enjoy it much too much to let that happen. Yesterday afternoon I came to work and my wife's brother came with a dead shark in the front yard. We have a friend, Mr. William W. C. Skelton. We were told by him to let the shark die. The shark had the description of the coral shark and that is just what they had. A 96% Certainly CORAL CANDELE can be helpful as well as entertaining. HANNAH C. Brown	1551 WILLOWS
Fort Myers

MARCH, 1951
Recreation - A Community Responsibility

We, as a nation, are giants in production and pygmies in the pursuit of happiness. For a period of 6,000 years, man worked from sun up to sun down in the struggle for existence. Only a privileged few enjoyed leisure. Then, at the beginning of the last century, an era of inventive progress started. Today, the United States leads the world in production. A part of our potential manpower can produce all the necessities and luxuries we need in a short week, and billions of leisure hours are available to us - to enrich our lives or leave us mentally and physically bankrupt.

People have been educated for everything but the use of leisure. We have adapted ourselves for acceleration in transportation. The horse was our fastest means of moving for about 6,000 years, then the steam engine came into being and we increased our speed over land and water. The invention of the internal combustion engine gave us power for autos, and good roads gave us a chance to use it. The airplane invaded another dimension, and the recent adaptation of rocket power to this means of transportation has boosted our potential rate of travel to 1,000 miles an hour.

Telegraph, telephone, radio and radar have increased the speed of communication and signals. Thousands of labor-saving devices and automatic machines do man's bidding; they do everything but decrease man's distance from the object of his pursuit - happiness.

Since man, as a community, has produced leisure, since leisure is a force which can destroy life or make it more abundant, it follows that the community is responsible for the use of leisure if the ultimate product is to be a socially wholesome, happy citizen. Empty hours make empty lives.

Part of the void is filled by churches, schools, playgrounds, scouting, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, youth clubs, kindergartens, golden age clubs, 4-H clubs, and many others which provide a physical set up to satisfy men's interest in athletics, arts, crafts, dramatic expression, rhythmic activities (dancing and music), linguistic performance, social recreation, civic interests, the challenge of religion, and many forms of entertainment.

Additional sympathetic, enthusiastic and capable leadership is needed in many of these groups to make facilities and normal interests work together to provide satisfying experiences.

Organized groups interested in our natural resources and their conservation can do much to round out the picture in dealing with outdoor activities such as fishing, hunting, camping, boating, and photography. Through them, the benefits we have gained technologically in the Western hemisphere can be extended, replacing empty hours with useful, stimulating achievement in the art of living by preserving and using wisely man's greatest heritage from his Creator, the unsupplied out-of-doors.

We should remember that teaching recreation to the individuals of a community is the responsibility of that community.

Nathan L. Mallison
Superintendent of Recreation
Jacksonville Recreation Dept.

AN OPEN LETTER
TO SPORTSMEN AND CONSERVATIONISTS

Many of us who live in Florida know that the natural food of game birds such as quail is derived from cover crops, especially prairie peas. Some 15 years ago, Florida had an abundant supply of prairie peas for our quail, but improper conservation practices almost destroyed completely this important natural food.

It became necessary, therefore, to find a new method of supplying food for our quail. Conferences were held between sportsmen, conservationists, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and a program for artificially supplying quail with food was undertaken. This food consisted of cracked corn, wheat and rye which was placed in automatic feeders.

I believe that some of the first of these feeders were placed in our pastures here in Dade City. After some experiments, it was proven that these feeders were highly successful.

Thus, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, together with the sportsmen, accomplished a minor miracle in providing the necessary food for our quail, and I have no doubt that, in a few years, Florida will once again be swarming with our beautiful game birds, the bobwhite quail. I, myself, have assisted in the program by furnishing information about these feeders to thousands of Florida sportsmen, and firmly believe that more sportsmen's club should undertake quail feeding programs.

MATERIALS
Our 6-gal. galvanized gurney can with a sufficient galvanized metal for shelter apron, sufficient ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth to cover feeding trough openings.

CONSTRUCTION
1. 6-inch horizontal rust evenly spaced around bottom of can ¾ inch above ground. 3-4 inch of 1½ inch rust are bent inward ½ inch to form feeding troughs. Metal must be bent inward sufficiently to enable quail to get food as well as allow feed to fill up trough but not spill onto ground. 2. Strips of ¼-inch mesh cloth about 1 inch wide then soldered in place on inside of can to cover troughs. In a manner to prevent rain from entering. A formed metal apron soldered to top of can so that lid will fit squarely over the place where apron is attached to prevent water from entering.

A QUAIL FEEDER

I have also attended many meetings of civic and sportsmen's organizations, and I have heard speakers tell the many accomplishments of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, notably in developing and preparing public hunting grounds, and eradication of water hyacinths.

I have also heard about the needs of the Commission for the development and maintenance of more public hunting grounds, the future work that will be necessary to completely eradicate hyacinths, the necessity for acquiring more right-of-ways to public fishing waters, and the great need for more and better game management in Florida.

To do this, civic-minded people are being asked to cooperate with our Senators and Representatives in working for the passage of the so-called ''County Fishing License Law'' which provides for a $1.00 county fishing license fee, and a $2.00 state fishing license fee.

I went on record here as heartily favoring the passage of this law, for I know the purposes for which it is needed. I certainly believe that the people of Florida will go along with this law, and the resulting funds will be used. I certainly believe that the people of Florida will go along with this law, and the resulting funds will be used. I certainly believe that the money will be well spent for a great cause. I also feel that passage of this law is highly justified, and that the money will be well spent for a great cause. I also feel that passage of this law is highly justified, and that the money will be well spent for a great cause. I also feel that passage of this law is highly justified, and that the money will be well spent for a great cause. I also feel that passage of this law is highly justified, and that the money will be well spent for a great cause. I also feel that passage of this law is highly justified, and that the money will be well spent for a great cause. I also feel that passage of this law is highly justified, and that the money will be well spent for a great cause.

FLORIDA'S OUTDOORS SPEAKS

Another in a series prepared by members of the Florida Outdoor Writers Association.

L. C. EDWARDS, JR.
PASCO PACKING COMPANY
DADE CITY, FLORIDA

Paid Advertisement!
HERE'S WHY KYLE WILLIAMS RECOMMENDS BROOK'S BAITS AT HIS ARBUCKLE LAKE FISHING CAMP

Brook's hot, new surface bait, can be popped or retrieved with a noisy, rolling surface action. Remarkable lacking. In 4 colors, wt. approx. 1/4 oz. $1.10 each.

These bass—giants even for Florida waters—were taken by Kyle Williams and Eddie Jones on Brook's Baits, from Arbutule Lake. Kyle uses Brook's Baits and recommends them in his guest. If you want trophy size bass or just more fish—Brook's are the baits for you.

BROOK'S POPPOD

SPECIAL
Introductory Offer

To readers of this magazine only. We'll send postpaid for only $1.00, one of the sensational new Brook's No. 2 TOPWATER lures. Mail coupon at right.

R-JAY INDUSTRIES, 224 Portage Trail, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Please send me postpaid your new Brook's No. 2 TOPWATER LURE. My $1.00 is enclosed.

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