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FLORIDA SPORTING GOODS COMPANY, Inc.

ON MIRACLE MILE—U. S. HIGHWAY No. 1

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1951

FOR THE CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, PROTECTION, AND ENJOYMENT OF OUR GAME AND FISH

VOL. 5, NO. 8

Florida WILDLIFE

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

Tallahassee, Florida

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ROBERT A. DAHNE, Editor

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

The Winter in subtropical St. Marks Wildlife Refuge—

ROBERT A. DAHNE, Editor

Photo by C. H. Anderson.
Jii OilfOIIL

with a reliable contractor the construction cost of an average sized swimming pool and try to estimate the cost of reproducing these lakes — which, if possible, would still be artificial, not as Florida lakes. Think of the engineering planning for a lake the size of Okeechobee, or the elevation of one lake so that it could be shipped into another, as those at Crescent City. Let it not be said, Florida lakes are not without enough appreciation except in Florida.

smaller lakes of Florida are verily bowls of plenty and fountains for youth. Generously providing all the youngsters may want for swimming and boating, Florida lakes also stir the interest inherent in most youths to “catch fish” and reward well their outdoor pleasure in “goin’ a fishing.” Here the lad doesn’t have to be content with bent-pin fishing for branch suckers, for he can display big ones which didn’t get away.

We have fine hotels, race tracks, and endless recreation diversions for the tourists, made available through the cost of many millions of dollars. Then we have thousands upon thousands of lakes available “for free,” a sufficient number that thousands of our small lakes could well be reserved for children under fifteen years of age. For interesting our youth in pastime endeavors which are innocent and effective, and which would mould manhood and pure womanhood for future Floridas, reservations for lakes for youngsters is no less than our public duty.

When you enjoy the gay splendor of the sun setting upon the blue-mirrrored lakes of Florida, you may pause to acknowledge they are the gift of God — and the friends of the youngsters. Let’s see that our youngsters are denied this pleasure: May a child lead us to this consideration in its behalf.

As a suggestion, shouldn’t the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission set aside and designate lakes stocked with fish for the youngsters under 15 years of age, such as they have in or near various towns in the state? The civic clubs would probably cooperate by giving prizes once a week for the largest fish caught, thereby encouraging our youngsters for innocent employment. Surely that would be a worthy project — Small Lakes for Youngsters.

D E S P I T E the best efforts of numerous governmental and private agencies, the most unique group of deer in the United States is still hard-pressed for survival in the smallest part of the country. In this country, Florida’s miniature Key deer are still clinging precariously to the slender thread of existence. Hunted, hounded and driven until their number has been reduced to the present count of from 50 to 100 head, these rapidly disappearing deer average less than 60 pounds in weight, measure 38 inches in overall length from nose to tail, and stand about 17 inches high at the shoulder. Although appearing to be miniature reproductions of the eastern white-tailed deer, they are sometimes recognized as being a subspecies of this animal.

They presently range over about 10,000 acres of area in a small group of sub-tropical coral and limestone keys near the 100 miles south of the Florida mainland. So far as known, they inhabit only the keys known as Big Pine, North Key, Duval, Black, Sugarloaf, Big Torch, Middle Torch, Little Torch, Satter, Ramrod, Knockeddown and Cudjoe keys. They are apparently transitory habits, swimming from small key to small key in search of food and fresh water holes. They usually do most of their travels at night, resting during the day sheltered in the day. This latter trait probably accounts in part for the fact that so one has yet produced a good photograph of a Key deer.

The tiny deer were probably the first American deer seen by white man. On his fourth trip to the New World, Columbus described a “deer” which was undoubtedly this same Key deer.

JANUARY, 1951
Is there an antidote for the deadly green poison that is spreading slowly over the face of Florida? A few private citizens had remarkable success with the Talquin Plan. Will it help eradicate hydracynths in your home county?

By Waldo S. Carrell with Bob Dohne

SLOWLY but surely, a vicious green scourge is throttling the lifeblood of Florida's once sparkling waters. Like an insidious plague, the water sickness creeps across the face of our State, leaving nothing but sorrow behind.

Like all illnesses, it is expensive, costing Florida taxpayers an estimated $10,000,000 or more every year. Like a cancerous growth, it grows more and more expensive as it eats deeper and deeper into its host.

The deadly hydracynths... so beautiful and yet so destructive!

For years, independent citizens have battled helplessly against this invasion of their years, people have sought valiantly for an all-inclusive remedy that would halt the spread of hydracynths. Now, local groups of citizens have actually sought to eradicate the tough, green water plants—'with their bare hands, while others have used dredgers, dredges, boats, planes, hand-pumps, sprays, and every other conceivable device. Thousands upon thousands of dollars in and innumerable man-hours have been spent in the fight, but almost all of it vain.

Still the green leaves and lily_pad blossoms continue spreading—growing in thickets that congest the shore and suffocate the once-clear waters beneath. Lakes become stagnant, streams become paralysed, and rivers are bogged to any form of transportation. The very life in the water is slowly sucked out of existence. Game fish disappear, water birds lose their homes, and lesser water plants are squeezed out of existence.

Two years ago, in 1948, one out of every 10 planted water acres in Florida was either infested or polluted, useless by hydracynths. Since then, they have continued spreading, no one yet knows how far. Many fishing camps have been forced completely out of business, numerous waterfront properties have become undesirable, and irrigation and drainage systems have been destroyed.

And still the green scourge continues.

Is there an antidote for this green water poison? Is there a way to fight and stop the spread of hydracynths? Is there a way to save the taxpayers (ourselves!) millions of dollars next year? Is anything being done about it now?

The answer to all of these questions is: Yes. A concerted effort to check Florida's hydracynths is costing thousands of dollars, but it is going to be done. It will take money and work from the State, Federal Government, and private individuals.

To prove that it can be done, we need only consider the amazing Talquin Plan. The plan is admirably simple, though it is working effectively here now, but because of the astounding amount of volunteer labor, money and finances poured into it by a few private individuals, it is in danger of what can be done apathy at any time. hydracynths when the people and the State feel become interested.

The Talquin Plan has the following essential ingredients: 1. A concerted effort to check hydracynths. 2. Interested citizens and business firms. 3. Technical aid from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

The Talquin Plan was conceived, planned, strengthened and put into action by a group of citizens. It has been responsible for clearing over 10 acres of the dead, hydracynth-ridden Lake Talquin on the borders of Leon and Gadsden counties.

The Talquin Plan is not an easy plan—no good plan ever is—but it has proven to be workable. It is not inexpensive, except when compared to the enormous sums of money that hydracynths are costing us every day.

Here is the Talquin Plan in the words of a man, Waldo S. Carrell, of Quincy, who played, and continues to play, an important part in the hydracynth-control program now taking place at Lake Talquin:

THE PROBLEM

The peaky, prolific water hydracynths have multiplied to the epidemic stage on Lake Talquin in northwestern Florida. The green aquatic plant has increased its area by leaps and bounds during the past few years, almost entirely covering the lake of 11,500 acres. It has definitely covered the nature spawning grounds of freshwater fish for which the lake has long been noted.

Consequently, game fish such as bass, crappie, and bream have almost disappeared or are decreasingly scarce by host, since hydracynths render the lake fishing has reached a low but encouraging hard and black fish to the fisherman. Local fishermen have been forced to the shore, no fish—no fishermen, no fish profits.

Though many efforts have been made to eradicate this trouble during the past few years, very little has been actually accomplished. It seems a losing cause.

THE ORGANIZATION

The Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Quincy Kiwanis Club, and the Capital City Dairy of Quincy, the Chamber being largely interested, is trying to eradicate this hydracynth at Lake Talquin. A group of representatives from these organizations, in the Spring of 1949, they organized themselves into a more sincere and true effort to do something about the rapidly disappearing open water in the lake, and the resulting damages.

The outcome of this meeting was the formation of an organization called the Talquin Hyacinth Eradication, Inc. With three active directors from each county assuming the responsibility of a fundraising program to carry out the planned eradication, the project slowly got under way.

James Dees, president; Waldo Carrell, secretary-treasurer, and H. C. Hinson, of Quincy; Roe Oliver, vice-president; A. D. Baldwin and Dr. W. R. McCollum, of Tallahassee.

THE PLAN

The directors met several times to discuss the ways and means of eradicating the hydracynths, as well as securing the necessary funds for the project. The Fish Management Division of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission consulted and asked to lend its assistance.

After much study by this group, and recommendations from the U. S.
Pilot L. O. Rutten (foreground) talks over the day's spraying program with Biologist C. E. Hall, Jr. This pilot-biologist team worked closely together throughout the entire Talquin Plan.

**FINANCIAL TROUBLES**

Publicity was given to the entire program. Interest, however, lagged, and very few acres of hyacinths were sold. Midsummer passed quickly, with little or no money going into the treasury.

Again, those appointed to carry out this project were alarmed, and somewhat discouraged by the almost total lack of interest. So a mass meeting was called and held in Quincy, with many interested sportsmen present. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission represented through Chief Fisheries Biologist John F. Devine and his assistant, C. E. Hall, Jr., who gave a report as to their study of the problem.

Enough interest was created during the mass meeting that several people volunteered to make contacts for contributions. Beginning with this meeting, a continuous stream of money flowed from hyacinth sales flowed into the treasury.

The hyacinths had caused considerable expense to the Florida Power Corporation, which has a plant located at the lower end of Lake Talquin, it was contacted for financial support. The company came through with a contribution of $2,500, and a promise to continue the eradication after a major kill of the water plants had been made. This gift, however, was subject to a release from the

(Continued on Page 25)

**Sprayed hyacinth leaves twist, turn brown, and are flattened as if a hurricane had passed over them. The hormone 2,4-D causes hyacinths to literally grow themselves to death.**

**Are Black Bass Sissies?**

Are black bass over-rated?

This well-known fishing author claims that they are slow, sluggish and poor fighters.

by Phil Francis

The largemouth black bass is considered to be the outstanding freshwater game fish found in Florida. But the question is: Just how game is the largemouth black bass? Is it an over-rated fish, or is it really a top-notch battler?

If you ask the average angler he will claim that largemouths are bigger, and that bass fishing means just one thing - the sound of a largemouth smashing a plug on the water.

For all those reasons the bass is considered one of our best game fish. But the largemouth bass is not the only game fish in Florida. There is the largemouth black bass, which is as good as the largemouth, but is considered a different fish. It is my belief that the largemouth black bass is a better fish than the largemouth.

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**Pilot Rutten oversees the task of mixing spray solutions and loading the plane with 2,4-D mixture. A total of 990 gallons of 2,4-D was purchased for the Lake Talquin program.**

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

JANUARY, 1951
Randall Made

Knives are made to cut, and that is one thing the Randall knives will do, whether they are used for fighting, hunting, fishing or throwing.

Randall himself, is a man who was almost forced into business. Actually, his knife-making is a hobby with him, and he is therefore able to put long hours of skilled craftsmanship into each of his knives, a procedure which would be fatal to the ordinary knife-maker.

Skilled hand-labor is an expensive ingredient in any manufacturing process, and all of the Randall knives are hand-made. This means that they are fairly expensive, but it also means that they are knives of the finest quality, for good knives cannot be mass-produced by machine methods. It takes the good eye and skilled hand of an experienced craftsman to build a fine knife, piece by piece and edge by edge.

"Bo" Randall made his first knife in 1939, when he saw a friend scraping the paint from a boat with a fine knife made by the late W. Scagie, one of the best known knife makers of the day. Randall's immediate reaction was: "That's a shame to treat a fine knife like that!"

He then became so interested in the Scagie knife that he took a mental picture of it home with him, and decided to see if he could equal or better the knife on his own grinders and lathes. Slowly but surely, he worked out the basic methods and was making his own new hobby knife, but slowly but surely, more and more of his friends began demanding that he make them a "Randall" knife.

Soon he was making 10 or 12 knives at a time, and then Chicago's enormous market for Pearl Field & Co. began ordering them by the dozens.

"Bo" Randall (left) first developed his wealthy hobby. It wasn't long before English-trained Bill Platt needed an essential part of the tool.

Then came Pearl Harbor Day, 1941, and the war which brought forth an unprecedented demand for the Randall fighting knives, well worth their price in gold and silver as a night-fighting commando or raider.

In order to understand fine knives you have to understand that the five most essential qualities of any knife, in order of their importance, are: 1. The blade, length and shape. 2. The blade edges and point. 3. The handle. 4. The balance of the entire knife. 5. The sheath and overall appearance.

To have a fine knife, you must have a blade in which all five of these qualities are nearly perfect, from the standpoint of both beauty and practicality.

There is no doubt that the Randall knife meets all of these specifications. Randall knives go out under the following guarantee: "I guarantee that you will agree, on seeing the knife, that it is the finest you have ever seen at any price, and I make no hesitation in saying I will be glad to refund the purchase price, if you think otherwise."

Any manufacturer will agree that this is a strong guarantee, but, in 12 years of knife-making, Randall says he had never had a knife returned for refund.

That, in these days of American mass-production line and cheaply built products, is a fact that would bring pride to any craftsman.

"Randall Made" knives are manufactured from imported Swedish Dan- nemora tool steel which has a carbon content of 8%. By comparison, ordinary tool steel used in making drills has a carbon content of 10. Probably the most interesting property of knife-making is the hand-forging of the stock steel. The steel must first be softened by heating it to a cherry-red color so that it can be carefully hammered into the general shape desired. After cooling, the blade is then ground down into a nearer approximation of the desired shape and size, after which the steel is hardened by re-heating it to the cherry-red point, and then plunging it into a tempering oil. The brittleness and internal stresses now present in the steel are drawn out by tempering the blade at a low heat until it becomes a straw-blue in color, at which time it can be cut with a new file.

At this point, the true craftsmanship of knife-making enters the picture. One of the most essential parts of the Randall firm is Bill Platt, who comes from an old line of English knife-makers. Platt was originally trained in the making of Sheffield pocketknives. His father recently retired from the firm, after 70 years of knife-making.

When Bill Platt picks up a piece of tempered steel and applies it skillfully to the grinding stones, you know that the rough blade is going to be slowly ground in with true bevels, contours and lines.

Emery in a Randall knife has eight separate plane surfaces, which must be carefully ground into the steel, and re-ground after use in by the craftsman's eye and sense of touch. No dies or patterns can be used in this work since each piece of steel has its own individual characteristics.

The steel is now beginning to look like a knife. But first it must be honed with a coarse hone to true up the cutting edges and remove any waves, ripples or unevenness in the steel. Now the blade is reground on a fine grit wheel, lubricated with mineral oil, to remove scratches left by the honing process. The blade is then sanded with coarse and fine emery cloths to a perfect smoothness.

After this lengthy process, all hand-labor incidentally, you have only to polish the blade on an emery wheel, fit and glue on the handle and guard, re-polish the blade and handle with grit and muslin wheels, sharpen the blade to a razor edge, re-polish it again and sharpen it to a final keenness, and then polish the whole works one more last time.

Meanwhile, you have to worry about such factors as flying grit and steel slivers, muslin wheels scratching the blade out of your hand and sending it flying through the air, and other miscellaneous dangerous operations.

There are no short-cuts or secret processes in the hand-crafting of "Randall Made" knives. In fact, "Bo" Randall is more than anxious to have anyone try to duplicate one of his knives, and has even printed the full directions for his processes in a pamphlet which he distributes. Even so, no one has yet gone to the trouble to compete with Randall, but just a little too much, careful hand work for the ordinary knife-maker. Furthermore, the high caliber of skilled workmanship needed is almost impossible to obtain.

As an indication of how far the fame of the Randall knives has spread, it is interesting to note that one of the "Bug Sarver" comic strips, published in 1943 by King Features Syndicate, "Buzz" was shown using a Randall knife to kill a Japanese soldier. There, strapped to the comic strip's hero's side for all to see, was a Randall knife with a sheath of shapely, which, incidentally, costs $8 by itself at the retail price. Randall knives are built in a sheath with every knife he sends out.

Most of the Randall-Made knife handles are constructed from duramumium, although there are many calls for ivory and stag handles. The

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Emery belt is needed to grind in flat side surface of a knife. Platts must painstakingly grind eight plane surfaces on each knife.

Hand-forging of the Swedish steel blanks is one reason why blades are made by hand are expensive. This is first step of the process.

(Continued on Page 19)
Fewer than 60 Everglades Kites are left in North America! A renowned field ornithologist tells of the plight of the last of these Florida birds.

Vanishing Wings OVER THE SAWGRASS

By Alexander Sprunt, Jr.

(Reprinted by permission from AUDUBON MAGAZINE, published by National Audubon Society, 1000 Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

The tail is square, the legs and eyes bright red and the beak excessively hooked and slender. The male is quite dark, the shades of gray andfuscous hue, almost black. The most dissimilar female is dark brownish above, with much white about the head, and heavily streaked below, the longitudinal breast markings standing out against the pinkish buff underparts. Immature birds resemble the female.

The bird’s distinctive appearance is matched by its distinctive habitat. It is utterly tied to the Everglades. Even the Everglade kite or expect it anywhere but in fresh-water marshes, on which it completely depends. This environment is, in itself, an indication of the bird’s highly individualized way of life, for the marsh must support the snail, Pomacea californiana, if Everglade kites are to be found to any extent in the sole article of food of the Everglade kite. The dependency of this bird on one food item is, perhaps, the outstanding example among North American birds of a specialized feeder.

The Everglade kite is found only where the Pomacea snail occurs, and outside of this snail’s environment, the kite cannot and will not exist. So obvious is this food preference that the kites are known as marsh haunts, at times notoriously unseasontable, know the kite by no other name than “marsh haunts.” Even the local bird name more descriptively accurate. The bird has been reduced, it has not been the environment of Pomacea snails on which the Everglade kite depends, it is possible for man extermination this kite without firing a gun. Although the bird has played a part in the Everglade kite’s reduction, it has not been the major factor in its population losses.

Draining has been. Drainage has destroyed marshes, therefore it has destroyed kites. Drainage has almost destroyed the Everglades for many kinds of wildlife, which means that the native name of “snail hawk” is more accurate than Everglade kite, for it has now practically disappeared from the Everglades.

Looking back upon its century-old history, one finds that the Everglade kite is a common species in almost any of the fresh-water marshes of Florida until about the early 1920’s. Everglades kites were once common in John’s River and Loxahatchee Marshes of Brevard and Palm Beach Counties; parts of the Duke County Everglades and the Lake Okeechobee region, particularly the northern and western shoreline, together with nearby Lake Okeechobee. Many ornithologists found it in these localities and Arthur T. Wayne reported it abundant about the Wacissa River (north Florida) in 1905. It probably never occurred in any numbers north of that region. The bird is found only in Florida in the United States, but it also occurs in Cuba, eastern Mexico and Central America. I am unaware of any record of Everglade kites outside of Florida, though the available literature on this bird is not extensive. Bent gives no occurrence beyond (north) Tallahassees. The northern nesting limit of the Everglade kite is Wakulla Springs, 20 miles south of Tallahassee, where Herbert L. Stoddard found a nest 21 years ago. The nest (hanging six eggs, which constituted the total clutch) was 50 feet above the ground—much higher than their nests are usually built—and it was in a large cypress tree which was also exceptional.

Unlike the other kites, the Everglade kite is a low-flying bird. Now and then it may be seen to cascade in a zigzag flight and swing about in great circles, but it normally hunts, rests and nests at low elevations.

Cruising along over the grass-tops, it may see a snail, whereupon it suddenly checks its flight and, with a quick dive, descends and seizes the snail in its talons. The snail is then carried to a stake, old fence post, or even a low mound in the marsh to which the kite may return time and again. The snail is usually extracted by the kite’s specialized beak, torn apart and swallowed without damaging the snail’s shell, and the discarded shell is dropped below the bird’s perch. Variable piles of empty Pomecas shells may be found about the base of such feeding perches.

The Everglade kites usually nest from almost ground level to heights of eight to ten feet. The nest, composed of twigs, mosses, leaves and grass stalks, is attached to the tail stems of reeds and rushes, or in the crotches of willow and cypress saplings. It is sometimes quite bulky; the eggs are always neatly laid among the handiest of the birds of prey, a group of birds noted for its.

(Continued on Page 21)

"Everglade kites were recently photographed at Wakulla Springs, Florida — Ed."
KNOW YOUR REPTILES

THE HOG-NOSE SNAKE

A common snake of Florida is the hog-nosed snake, often called "spreading-adder," "puff-adder," or "blowing-viper." In spite of the fearsome-sounding names applied to it, the hog-nosed snake is entirely harmless. However, few creatures can put on such a show as this reptile does when disturbed: it flattens the head and neck to form a "hood" like that of the cobra, inflates its body prodigiously with air, and expels its breath with a sharp hissing sound. It may go through several other motions, such as opening the mouth, protruding the long, forked tongue, and making short lunges with the head and neck, as though to strike. But it's all sheer bluff—the hog-nosed snake will not bite at all, not even if a finger is forced into its mouth! Apparently this snake has no aggressive instinct, simply relying on its bold manner to frighten enemies away.

The hog-nosed snake has a second remarkable trick in its repertoire, that of "playing dead." If teased or angered for several minutes, it suddenly ceases its efforts to look dangerous, and apparently begins to go into convulsions. It turns on its back, and writhes aimlessly with open mouth and drooping tongue. In a few moments the writhing becomes slower and slower, and the body deflates noticeably. Soon the snake lies motionless, belly up, arrayed as though its mouth open and full of sand, its tongue lolling out lifelessly—the perfect picture of a dead snake. Now it can be picked up, handled, thrown about, tied in a knot—it remains absolutely limp and motionless. But it's easy to prove that this is all a trick: turn the reptile onto its belly, and it will promptly flop over on its back once more! Go away for a few minutes, and the snake slowly and cautiously raises its head, looks about, turns onto its belly, and makes off as fast as it can.

The hog-nosed snake is astonishingly variable in color. Generally it appears to be heavily mottled or blotched with some dark shade on a lighter background. Black spots on a yellow ground color is a common pattern in Florida. Sometimes, however, the spots are light brown or reddish or gray, or a combination of these colors, or a combination of red, brown on light brown, brown on light greenish, or black on a mixture of yellow, orange and red. Some specimens are uniform brown, a few blue-green, and a good many are entirely black. Most hog-nosed snakes have some bright color—yellow, orange, or red—on the skin of the neck and the underside of the scales of the neck region. When the snake is disturbed, it spreads its "hood" and a bright pattern suddenly flashes out. Such an abrupt display of bright colors is of frequent occurrence in the animal kingdom, and is thought to serve the function of warning off or frightening away would-be predators.

Although the coloration of the hog-nosed snake is variable, its form will readily identify it. This reptile is quite stout for a harmless snake; the head is relatively broad, and the tail rather abruptly tapers. The snout, viewed from the side, is flattened, pointed at the tip, sheeled-like, and somewhat upturned. With this moth the snake can root hog-like, in dirt or leaves, in search of the toads upon which it feeds: or can "dig in" completely to escape the cooler days of winter. Most hog-nosed snakes in Florida are under three feet in length, although there are a few that reach five feet.

The hog-nosed snake deposits a great number of whitish, soft-shelled eggs, which are well-lined with a hard white shell-like material. Usually 20 to 40 eggs are produced, but as many as 72 have been reported in a single nest. The female soon deserts the eggs, but the warmth of the surrounding medium helps to incubate them. The hatchlings, upon hatching, become slower and slower, and the body deflates. (Continued on Page 19)

Q. 1. Where can I get the most and best data on raising snakes? 2. What is the right name for what we call "bullheads" and "potguts?" — G. A. N., Sanford.
A. 1. Best available publication on hognose snakes is "The Propagation of Monagnes and Other Bad Species." Circular 12, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Obtained by sending 35¢ to Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. 2. Fish most commonly called "bullhead" in Florida is the Seminole Kilkfish, while the "potgut" is usually the Gambusia or mosquito minnow, which bears its young alive.
A. 2. Are the shad caught in Florida's St. Johns river in February and March any relation to the famous Hudson River Shad of New York?—R. G. C., Blaine-rock, N. Y.
A. 3. The American or White Shad caught in the St. Johns and St. Marys rivers in Florida is the same shad (Alevis sapidissima) as the Hudson River fish, and is found in most of the large rivers on the Atlantic coast from Florida to Canada.
A. 4. Is there a lake in Florida of more than 50 acres in area State property? 2. Can owners of land around such lakes prevent 4-otic fish from reaching the lakes? 3. Why are owls on the outlaw list when they feed mainly on rodents, vermin, and small predatory animals? 4. If it is against the State law to run sewage or drainage into fresh-water lakes, how do small towns get rid of their sewage? — C. S. C., Okeechobee.
A. 1. Florida Statutes provide that lakes with an area of more than 150 acres are automatically State property. 2. There is no hard and fast ruling preventing discharge from houses to lakes on State land, but the public from such lakes, since individual cases vary and must be settled through the court action. 3. All owls, with the exception of the Great Horned Owl, are protected in Florida. 4. Please refer to the "Pollution" section in the "Sticks and Stones" Department.
A. 2. What are the snakes which we "tacklers" call "water rat," and are they poisonous? — D. G., Tampa.
A. 3. Ross Allen advises us that this species is the Brown Water Snake, which is not poisonous.
A. 5. Mainly invertebrates, sponges and small birds.
A. 7. When properly prepared, the meat of the opossum is delicious and valued highly by many Americans.
A. 9. Gobblers tend to form flocks of from five to ten birds until winter. During winter months, the mature males tend to run alone, change their range, and occasionally to flock to each other until mating season.
A. 10. Where are wood ducks ordinarily found in Florida?—J. V., Miami.
A. 11. Wood ducks are primarily residents of wooded swamps, streams and ponds throughout Florida. They nest in tree cavities sometimes as high as 60 feet above ground, and feed largely on access, crayfish, small game, and seed.
A brief visit to one of North Florida's coastal attractions, like St. Marks Wildlife Refuge, 20 miles south of Tallahassee, is all that is needed to prove that Florida goes all out in attracting visitors.

True, the tourist found here seems no kin to the sun-bathing, golf-playing tourist found in central and southern Florida, but visitor and tourist he is, even though he is interested in other things.

The St. Marks Refuge attracts tourists for many reasons. Southern home of the bold eagle and its great nests in towering trees. St. Marks is also well populated with raccoon, opossum, mink, otter, deer, bear and panther. Even the majestic alligators, like the other wildlife present, seem to realize that they are safe in a sanctuary, and pay little attention to human visitors unless actually disturbed.

Outstanding to many wildlife-lovers are the estimated 40,000 ducks of 21 different species, that annually visit this 100,000-acre refuge, as well as 20,000 geese representing four species.

Established in 1931, the Refuge was initially the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Many miles of road dikes were made to impound fresh water on or near the tidal flats. Later, the operation was taken over by the U. S. Department of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Refuge takes its name from a small fishing village and river, both named St. Marks. It first came into prominence when the Federal Government built a lighthouse at the river’s mouth in 1842. The St. Marks lighthouse is now rated as one of the most scenic sites in the state.

Visitors are welcomed in the refuge all year around, during the daylight hours. with only guns and dogs being barred. Fishing is permitted during the summer months. Hunting is permitted at times in certain sections of the Refuge under controlled public hunts, directed by Paul T. Kreager, refuge manager, who also is responsible for gathering information about the wildlife under his protection.

—Charles H. Anderson.
U. S. Ranger Under Bond Charged With Illegal Hunting

OCALA—A district forest ranger and two companions have been arrested on charges of killing a doe deer, protected by law. Ranger Jack Thrond, Harry Hone, and another U. S. forest service employee, and O. G. Owen of Shady, were released under bond after pledging innocence when arraigned before County Judge D. B. Smith. Thrond's bond was set at $500, Hone, and Owen's at $200 each. The maximum penalty is three months or $500 fine.

Assistant Chief Wildlife Officers D. C. Land said he apprehended the trio today in the federal breeding ground near here, which is closed to hunting of all game.

The wildlife officer said he had gone into the breeding ground on a check of the area and shortly afterwards "near where I was standing at the time. He said he then toward the direction of the lodge and found Thrond, Hone, and Owen standing over a dying doe. They had two rifles, Land said.

Thrond told Land they had shot the deer because it had been previously wounded. The wildlife officer said he examined the animal and found "only fresh wounds." Thrond, who has been located here with the U. S. Forest Service for several years, was scheduled to be transferred to Atlanta Dec. 5.

Apopka Sportsman Hear Baker Review Year's Progress

WINTER GARDEN—Members of the Lake Apopka Sportsman's Association gathered here recently and heard a review of accomplishments as presented by M. O. Baker, president.

Removal of hyacinths from the lake, the construction of temporary weirs in the Beaulieu canal, and the campaign against commercial and sportsmen bootlegging are just some of the improvements that have been successful or nearly successful, Baker said.

The Association has appealed to the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for help in stopping the bootleg setting. Baker said, and has received a pledge of support.

15-Year-Old Kills Buck Opening Day

OCALA.—Fifteen-year-old Johnny Griffin of Lady Lake, Fla., got his limit of deer in a hurry. The kid killed a five-point buck weighing 115 pounds at 17.180 on opening day of the season. He was the first hunter to check in with a Doe. The season runs through December 31.

A few weeks ago, the boy and his father had a dream that the deer would be their. They went to the woods one night and shot the deer. They said the deer was shot at 5:30 a.m. on opening day of the season. He was the first hunter to check in with a Doe in the season that runs through December 31.

Randall Made

(Continued from Page 11)

Randall makes his knives in 11 models, with four types of handles and five blade lengths. These include two fighting knives, one throwing knife, one letter-opener type, one carving knife, and six sporting knives used by fishermen, hunters, and other outdoorsmen.

The Association has appealed to the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for help in stopping the bootleg setting. Baker said, and has received a pledge of support.

Florida Wildlife Officers recommend Trail-R-Boats for Service and Dependability.

Dealer Franchises Available.

Trail-R-Boat Company
Tampa Airport • Tampa, Florida

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RENTALS
REFINISHING
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FLORIDA HAND BOOK
1949-1950
compiled by ALLEN FRANKLIN

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Florida's only complete reference book.$3.00 post paid
THE PENINSULAR PUBLISHING CO.
P.O. Box 549 Tallahassee, Fl.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

pollution

Dear Sir:

It was good to read the editorial "They Are Thieves" (FLORIDA WILDLIFE, Oct., 1950) by Miller Joiner, Commissioner of the Second District, who lives in Jacksonville, and to note what he said about pollution. He said, "Those who would destroy our streams, rivers, lakes, or ponds are also our enemies. I have worked for years to help stop the pollution of the fresh waters of the State of Florida and have been before the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission on numerous occasions asking their help and cooperation, and have always gotten a very cold reception, although the Commission has full power and authority to stop the pollution of the fresh waters of Florida. One of the new spots of this pollution problem is in Commission Joiner's own territory. I am sorry to see this in southeastern Florida which would like to see the paper nulls stop polluting the streams in that state. It is my sincere hope that this statement on the part of Commissioner Joiner will be marked a conscious effort by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission itself to do its duty and stop the pollution of the fresh waters of Florida.

M. A. ROSIN
Arcadia

Let's Go Fishing
L. C. GALLAGHER
Phone 363

RIVERSIDE LODGE
HOMOSASSA, FLORIDA
"Best bait and tackle fishing in Florida."
A beautiful and quiet fishing and water sports resort set in a shaded, secluded setting.

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belligerent by nature, and making certain his own needs are satisfied. In short, he is a fish worthy of anybody's respect. Aggressive, a good family man (within limitations), paguacious, fearless, and oblivious to other fish, and with the comparative spirit fish need to get along these days.

He even looks like a gamefish is supposed to look, carrying himself proudly and with a definite swagger. The largemouth has his good points, all right, but gannets isn't one of them. He's Fun fish to fish for and fun to catch; but, inch for inch and pound for pound, he's a hoaky spawner.

Most anglers—true saltwater fishermen except—fish mainly for the thrill of the catch; the sudden jolt of a fish hitting an underwater lure, the light swivel or mere dimple into which a dry fly disappears, or the startling explosion which engulfs a surface plug. Whether you realize it or not, for anglers, these are the events which most of your fishing pleasure is based. If you are one of the many thousands who speak of the largemouth as the gamefish of you, you are probably addicted to his striking talents and blind to his mediocre fighting ability.

From the viewpoint of a hooked fish, any fight by which he earns his freedom is a battle for life. An individual fish may battle savagely and fall, and others may fight listlessly and go down like sheep. It is only likely to wear down capture than the weak one. In a weak one, a fish's fighting ability can be judged by his ability to get rid of a hook.

For the past 10 years I have kept careful experimental records on the number of fish landed on the fly rod. I do not claim that I have seen anything, but I do claim that they are accurate and uncorrected by personal feeling. I make no lack. He is far more the best game fish in America, yet he can't fight a lick.

The largemouth deserves its popularity. It's the only game fish found in every state of the Union. Clear or muddy, fast or slow, big or small, fresh, running or still—either it's water, the largemouth doesn't mind living in it. He can even stand some degree of pollution; being more hardy in this respect than the other basses, the northern sunfish and the bluegill.

He seems better able to cope with his natural enemies (man included) than any other species of bass. Among gamefish of all species he more than holds his own, coercing and

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

TOM'S HAND TIED

TOM'S HAND TIED

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

TOM'S HAND TIED

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

TOM'S HAND TIED

FLORIDA WILDLIFE
BLACK BASS
(Continued from Page 23)
swim around for a while if you don’t put much pressure on him, but he tires very quickly when you hook him and work a little. Maybe he has strength without the ambition to use it, and maybe he lacks of endurance is the result of boredom rather than short-windedness. I’ll give him credit for a few million, but the fact remains that unused power and endurance do nothing to improve the quality. Maybe he’s had a scrap on his hands.

Even with a fly rod, I can’t get a minute-and-a-half point per pound-of-large-mouth to have me. Most five pounders do well to last three or four minutes on fly tackle. If you think they last longer, try putting a watch on one sometime. The pathetic part of it is that the largemouth tries quickly without doing anything to reduce its supply enough to produce fatigue. A slow-moving fish should be lengthy; a short fight should be fast and furious. The largemouth’s fight is unique: short and slow-moving.

For years I’ve been to question to a hooked largemouth’s courage. His valor among other fishers rules out any possibility of him not being “yellow.” His many faults as a gamefish are more than compensated by his ferocity. Maybe he’s like the blind mole, and just “don’t give a damn.” I’m sure that many of the fly fishers who have caught largemouth simply haven’t done what it takes. He tries hard; but, like Ferdinando’s Bull, he just never learned to fight. Why to try to apologize for him anyway? He has nothing to be ashamed of. He’s the best fishing tackle salesman this country ever had. He’s made casting contest what it is today and fly rods in the hands of thousands of anglers who don’t even know what strok looks like. The present high state of fishing tackle perfection is a direct result of the mere existence of the largemouth bass. His dollar value is probably higher than that of all our other gamefish combined. Most tackle manufacturers owe their very existence to him and many other enterprises such as outdoor magazines, fishing tackle and boat building, and outboard motor manufacturing are indebted to him for a large measure of their sales. Offer anything to the largemouth! What a laugh! Maybe he isn’t a top-grade gamefish, but he has thousands—even millions—of devoted followers who will back him against the winning fins. What a personality that big-mouthed son-of-a-gun has! You’ve got to hand it to him; he really knows how to put himself across. How game is the largemouth? Who cares? He may not be a very game fish, but he is one of the greatest of our gamefish!

Washington Club Holds First Meeting
Since Chartering

CPLLEY—Approximately 100 persons attended last evening to see the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission’s show, on the shores of Lake Coos. Cooking was in charge of Frank Jones and Erle Daniels. Bishop R. L. Woman of the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission appeared and addressed the audience. Club president Cecil A. Bournes explained the purpose of the gathering was to inform the public of the work of the club. Club members were thanked for their attendance and Mr. Bournes stated that the large turnout and the success of the show confirmed his belief that Lake Coos is one of the finest fishing grounds in the state. There was no financial loss and the money collected was added to the club’s funds.

The beak of an unhatched bird is covered with a thin layer of egg white. The egg white contains an equivalent of the hard surface of the shell. This falls off shortly after the young bird emerges.

FISCAL REPORT
GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION
NOVEMBER 30, 1950

Debit

Credit
Cash with State Treasurer
$ 87,973.77
Salaries
277,987.69
295,971.48
Adjustment Account
6,000.00
Sale of Licensenses:
Fishing
$323,564.75
Commercial
56,779.95
Grassroots Collection
4,221.98
Sale of Magazine Advertising
3,435.80
Sale of Magazine Subscriptions
1,791.76
Other Sources
11,505.79

total
412,726.30
Commission Warrant
8,080.00
County Judge Accounts
17.90
Hunting County Deer Fund
4,594.88
Unencumbered Balance
2,534.93

$653,268.69

$653,268.69

TALQUIN PLAN
(Continued from Page 1)
State Board of Health and the Federal Power Commission. Definite proof that 2.4-D would not be injurious to fish or game although it was used in cattle and game often feed on the Tal- quin hyacinth. Necessary proof had soon been established, and permission to begin application of the weed killer was granted.

Meanwhile, other donations were flowing in, and by mid-September over $9,000 of the necessary $10,000 had been secured.

APPLICATIONS
A committee was appointed to investigate ways and means of application. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, prior to this time, investigated various means of applying the herbicides that the Federal Department had tested. The Commission made recommendations and offered its full support, furnishing necessary manpower and full facilities of supervision. It was later discovered that the Game Department would spend approximately $1,000,000 in making the initial aerial surveys, and in distributing, collecting, and analyzing the samples. This total is by no means complete, since the Commission must devote considerable time and effort to supervising future operations.

This aid was accepted with grati- tude. The Department contracted several air-spraying concerns for bids, and the bid of L. D. Rutten, of Mari- anna, was accepted. The company guar- antee on application included a complete list of equipment and was accepted. The spray was on November 13, and was successful. The Department guaranteed that the 90.4 gallons of 2.4-D would be used at the rate of 2.4 per 100 gallons of water.

ACTUAL SPRAYING
On October 25, actual spraying was begun in earnest. Rutten furnished two planes equipped with especially constructed spraying equipment, and work was started on recommendations from the Fish Management Division, as well as several Commission representatives. Work was started on hand throughout the applications.

By the middle of November, the animal population had not been harmed, and hyacinths that had, a few weeks before, been a menace to the leaves were showing the effects. The leaves were twisting, turning dark brown, and in some cases, even when the plants had passed over them. The bulbs were opened and the root system closed, and sinking to the bottom of the lake to decay. The lake was then allowed to rest, so that affected hyacinths could sink and allow those not affected to drift into areas accessible by boats. Then the lush, green, living plants could be brown, dried, dying hyacinths. Spraying easily distinguished from the withdrawn was then resumed.

RESULTS
A close inspection early in De- cember, 1950, pleased all sportmen who had occasion to see the lake. Once inaccessible shallowes and wind shadows had been clogged with hyacinths for years could now be reached by fisher- men in their boats without being heartened, and looking forward to a rewarding outing.

By the early Spring of 1951, Lake Talquin should be almost completely free of hyacinths, and will once again be one of the best parts of our fishing grounds.

With the success of the Talquin Hyacinth Eradication, Inc., has reached its goal, and has worked out the Talquin Plan that may be adopted by other counties all over the entire State of Florida.

CONCLUSION
Walde Carroll has told his summary of fishermen’s story. It has been astonishing to all of those who have watched it work during those few weeks that the plan works so well for so long. Walde Carroll has shown the public that the plan works for a dozen years, and the fishermen will have to think of ways to combat it completely.

The answers lie in the hands of the people and our government. What does our future hold?
adjourdgment in September, 1950. This occurred principally because Missouri's Senator Wernot Dorman (R) raised a technical point on the bill. He wanted a limitation in the bill on the authorization for land acquisition for the management area. Because Senator Dorman had previously pressed his point, customary Senate procedure forced a withdrawal of the key deer bill.

So the key deer were sacrificed in a test issue on clarification of senate procedure. We shall soon know whether this has rung a death knell for our key deer. Without suitable protection, they will undoubtedly soon become extinct.

Since September, there has been only one good development in the case of the key deer: The Boone and Crockett Club, which keeps the big-game trophy records and renders other unselfish and valuable conservation services, has offered the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service a subcommittee to advise the federal agency and expand the key deer warden-biologist. The warden-biologist will be appointed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and will be responsible for the formation of game management practices suitable for the key deer, as well as the law enforcement.

Now, in January, 1951, the key deer bill is again slated for consideration. By Congress, for public education and conservationists can help in its passage by writing their representatives in Washington.

Meanwhile, the only key deer remain cloistered to their very slender thread of existence, and soon become the latest entries on the list of animals slaughtered to extinction.

**LET'S GO FISHING**

Martin's new aluminum Flish-Popper is also available in a 3 oz. model. It is a superior bait. It holds more weight, and is superior to the yellow of fish, and the 3 oz. model catches fish more efficiently. It is the same as the 5 oz. model, and the 5 oz. model is the same as the 3 oz. model.

**SOUTH STATE OIL CO.**

**BULK PETROLEUM HAULERS**

**TALLASSEE, FLORIDA**

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

**AVON PARK RESERVE OPENED TO HUNTERS UNDER SUPERVISION**

Through cooperation of the United States Air Force, a portion of the Avon Park Military Reservation, commonly known as the Avon Park Bombing Range, is being opened for supervised public hunting, under the control of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. In order to finance the hunt the Commission is charging a fee of $5.00 per season for hunting permits. All fees so collected will be set aside for wildlife management on the Avon Park Wildlife Management Area. These uses will include game protection, habitat improvement, and restocking, as well as operation of the hunt.

In addition to the Air Force lands, an area of approximately 8,000 acres belonging to Earl Hard and Ronnie Bass will be included in the Avon Park Wildlife Management Area and will be opened to deer hunting. The same permit and the same rules and regulations applying to all areas except that no quail hunting will be permitted on the Hart-Bass area. Gaming will be permitted on the Hard-Bass, and the same prices as for all areas except that no quail hunting will be permitted on the Hart-Bass area.

**OCALA HUNTER KILLS RARE ALBINO SQUIRREL**

**IN NATIONAL FOREST**

Ocala—A wild albino squirrel, rare in this section of the country, was killed recently on the Ocala wildlife management area of the national forest, Floyd Arnold, employee of the Florida Telephone Corp., reported.

The completely white full-grown animal was shot near Buck Skin Ford by Arnold with a shot gun. Though one shot entered the right eye, another hit the squirrel's left shoulder, and two shots entered the left hip; the animal was not badly damaged, and Arnold intends to have it mounted.

Arnold said officials at the checking station on the forest informed him they had never seen or heard of an albino squirrel being killed in the area.

Arnold was hunting for ducks, with Charles Berlin, another employee of the telephone company, when they ran across the squirrel.

**DON'T MISS**

**THE RARE BIRDS, SNIKES, WILD ANIMALS AND TROPICAL LIFE AT THE CYPRESS HOBBY HOUSE**

Tomomi Trail at Redditch Beach Road, Bradenton, Florida in connection with the World's Greatest Gift Shop of Gifts, Greeting Cards, Pottery, Shell, Fruit Gift Packages, Clam Baking Shells, Turkey Baking Rags, Silhouettes, Venus, Numbers, Jolly, Marmalade and Honey

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

**THE STANDARD BOOK OF FISHING**

Edited by Bruce Tuttle. 322 plus six pages illustrated with four full-color plates and hundreds of line drawings and half tints. Price $5.95. Grosset Press, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York; 1950.

This is probably the all-time bargain among fishing books, since the $5.95 price was made possible only because the material is an abridgment of THE FISHERMAN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA edited by Ira N. Gabrielson and Francesca La-Monite and published by Stackpole and Heck, Incorporated, earlier in the year. Although material appearing in the earlier and larger volume has been reduced and some of the illustrations have been omitted, the book still covers a tremendous field. It remains a big volume and the price, had the publishers been forced to start from scratch, would have been at least twice the present figure.

Tackle, the life histories of all game fishes, fishing craft, angling, all sorts of fishing techniques, and the where, when, and how of fishing are covered by thirty experts. You will hunt a long time to find more value for the money in a fishing book in this price range.


This annual guide to Florida fishing grounds is undoubtedly the most complete and authentic guide book ever prepared. It gives complete information about all the Florida waters and treatment of their fishing grounds.

**DAHNE AND PARKER TAKE NEW FLORIDA WILDLIFE POSTS**

Robert A. (Bob) Dahne was recently named as director of FLORIDA WILDLIFE magazine, succeeding William H. Snyder, who formerly held the combined posts of director of Information and Education for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and editor of the GFWF's FLORIDA WILDLIFE. Richard E. Parker was appointed as new business director for the magazine, it was announced.

Dahne, who was formerly associate editor under Snyder, has been associated with Information and Education since June 1951.

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

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

**SUN GARDEN**

Ross Allen's Reptile Institute, 1710 Southern Boulevard, Cape Coral, Florida. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Watch the snake handler in the sun garden milk the snake for its venom. See every kind of snake native to the United States. Visit the 500 different kinds of reptiles and amphibians. Free admission. No charge for children.

**SILVER SPRINGS, FLORIDA**

MELTZER & PLEVIN REALTORS

Specialists in County Properties, Groves, Farms, Pastures and Waterfront Homes.

LUTZ, FLORIDA

Telephone—391 or 364

**LONE CABBAGE CAMP**

BLACK BASS FISHING

On Ocklawaha Old County

(Three Mile West of Ocklawaha)

**A GOOD PLACE TO KAY LEONARD'S SWEETS**

**S AND W**

DINING ROOM AND COCKTAIL LOUNGE

U. S. HIGHWAY 41—MELVIN 1-1000

Tampa, Florida

**WHERE ALL GOOD SPORTSMEN GATHER**

**IN ALL FLORIDA, NOTHING LIKE THIS**

The Florida Wildcat is the only weekly hunting and fishing newspaper published in Florida. Its contents are the result of constant research and up-to-date information. The Wildcat is the best hunting and fishing newspaper published in the United States. It is published in a handsome format and designed to appeal to all types of hunters and fishermen. Send for your personal copy today.

**H. B. BONAIRE**

Albert Wing, Mgr.

Lake Wales, Florida
Dear Sir:

Although I have been a resident of Pennsyl-
ania for many years, I have never been able to
build upon the good fortune which has been
granted to me by the local flora and fauna. I have
seen many of the wonderful animals and birds
which inhabit our area. In Pennsylvania, I have
seen deer, foxes, squirrels, birds, and even
turtles. In Florida, I have seen a variety of ani-
mals and birds, including pelicans, egrets, and
turtles. I have also seen many of the wonderful
animals and birds which inhabit our area. I have
seen deer, foxes, squirrels, birds, and even
turtles.

JAMES HUGHES, Jr.
Superintendent, Pennsylvania State

Dear Sir:

I have built a good reputation for my work on
a variety of projects. I am a trained architect and
have worked on many projects, including the
construction of a new hospital. I have also worked
on projects for the government, including the
construction of a new prison. I am a member of
the American Institute of Architects and have
received several awards for my work.

PAUL H. BRINSON
Goral Gables

Dear Sir:

I have been a resident of Pennsylvania for
many years, and I have always enjoyed the
beautiful scenery and wildlife that can be found
here. I have seen many of the wonderful animals
and birds that inhabit our area, including deer,
foxes, squirrels, birds, and even turtles. I have
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Superintendent, Pennsylvania State

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World War vs Conservation

We who are interested in conservation of our natural resources will shortly be faced with our greatest and most important task. For the drums of another great world war are again beating in our ears. It is a monotonous, horrid sound that strikes terror into the hearts of all thinking men. But, despite our best efforts, the throbbing beat of world-wide death and destruction becomes clearer and clearer. World war seems almost imminent.

As our country girds its loins for war, we must remember that conservation of our natural resources—soil, water, forests, fish, birds, and animals—is fundamental to the preservation of our homeland. We must not forget, nor allow others to forget, that conservation of our natural resources is more important in times of war than in times of peace.

As the national and international scenes become more tense and fevered, there is a tendency to forget all but the necessity of war and war materials. We forget that unless we conserve our land and waters in times of war, we will not be able to grow food and materials in times of peace. We forget that we will need our minerals, ores, and oils for other things besides war. We forget that our fish and wildlife are important and valuable resources that must be preserved.

As the prospects of war begin to dominate more and none of our lives and thoughts, we must remember to keep insisting upon the proper conservation of our natural resources. We must not allow our governments—city, county, state, or federal—to ignore the continuing need for conservation. It would be a terrible thing if we suddenly discovered that we had won a war but lost the things which make our homeland sweet and pleasant.

Under the pressure and tension of preparing and passing new restrictions necessary for war, our government officials tend to ignore and cast aside regulations necessary for proper conservation. This means that sportsmen and conservationists must work harder and longer for those things in which they believe.

We will undoubtedly be more than willing to donate our sporting arms and equipment to the needs of preparing for battle. But we must not, and cannot, forget the necessity for preserving the natural resources which are so important to all of us.

This we must remember:

Down through the history of mankind, war after war has torn the world asunder, but there has always come a time of peace.

This we must not forget:

When it comes time to again beat our swords into plowshares, we must have a ready, fertile earth awaiting us.

For what will war avail us if it leaves us nothing but an empty land?
HUNTERS FISHERMEN
Here's Dinner

Easy to Carry
Simple to Cook
In Cellophane Package
Tasty and Filling
Cooks in Can or Pot
Stays with You
Healthful • Good

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