State Song—"Swanee River"
(Old Folks at Home)
BY
STEPHEN FOSTER
Designed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 22, Legislature 1935
Way down upon de Swanee Riber,
Far, far away,
Dere's wha my heart is turning ebbier,
Dere's wha de old folks stay.
All up and down de whole creation
Saddy I room,
Still longing for de old plantation,
And for de old folks at home.

All de world am sad and dreary,
Everywhere I roam;
Oh, darkeys, how my heart grows weary,
Far from de old folks at home!

All round de little farm I wandered
When I was young,
Den many happy days I squandered,
Many de songs I sung.
When I was playing wid my bayder
Happy was I;
Oh, take me to my kind old muddy! Dere let me live and die.

One little hut among de bushes,
One dat I love,
Still sadly to my memory rushes,
No matter where I rove.
When will I see de bees a-humming,
All round de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tunning,
Down in my good old home?
Dear Sir:

I enjoyed the Underwater Discovery in the March issue very much but I do not think sparse fish can be sparse. We have observed it in our county and I certainly am glad.

I live at Pine Island Bridge which is noted for good snook fishing. One day several young men from another county came where we get our dining outfits and spears. Down under the bridge they went. If I remember correctly they get 375 pounds of snook. The dozen sport fishermen on the bridge got none, nor did the kids for several days. We decided we had better protect our sport fishing so we had our lumbermen pass a low making it illegal to spear fish.

Long years ago I went swimming in Crooked Lake in Babes Park. I dived under the water and saw about fifteen bass in the white and yellow. They were not afraid of me and casually swam away. I couldn’t have missed with a spear because fish are just not afraid of people under water. Just what sport there is in goggle fishing I can not see.

Sincerely yours,
Wilhelmina Bly
Fort Myers, Florida

Deer Editor:

I am much pleased to renew my subscription to FLORIDA WILDLIFE. I have one more winter to put up in here and then more ice and snow. I have had a little sand in my shoes but it most gets out from time to time. I will take white sand over mow anytime.

I work with young people here in Detroit and will continue the same program that your commission sponsors. I think that if we look after the youth of today the world will be different about the future of the country tomorrow.

Herbert C. de Witt
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

A long time reader I feel somewhat justified in making a few suggestions which I hope will be taken in the constructive manner which these are intended. Until June 1955 I lived in Miami and my wife is a former resident of Gaines-

ville. Now we have a brook toad, opossum and moose and bear have replaced turkey and quail as the center of our hunting interests. However, we still enjoy reading of the fish and wildlife of our old home state.

Unfortunately we feel that the magazine loses much of it appeal when the scenes of natural beauty, which formerly appeared on the cover, are omitted and set your magazine apart by distinctly different and attractive, were replaced by the otherwise attractive covers we are referring particularly to the March issue wherein we feel you really scrapped the bottom of the barrel.

I might add that this is the first time I have ever written an editor regarding my magazine. We deliberately refrained from offering our opinion when the question of drawings for natural photographs for the cover design was an issue last year. For those who want artistic surrealistic covers there is magazine stands full of art magazines. For those of us interested in FLORIDA WILDLIFE give us pictures of Florida wildlife.

Sincerely,
ROBERT G. SOMMER
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I have turned up something that I think you will be interested in. While walking along the shore of our place on Lake Kerr, Fla., I came upon an eagle eating a fish. The fish turned out to be a bass weighing about five pounds. After eight pounds which had died from eating a large shellcracker. The smaller fish had lodged in the throat of the eagle and was still alive. The eagle had eaten away a good part of the bass. Enclosed is picture.

Jack Stanley
Lake Kerr, Fla.

Dear Sir:

A recent novel of frozen “store-bought” fish prompted me to enclose a check for another subscription to a good magazine about the most wonderful spot ever lived.

Store-bought fish aren’t bad when you’re lucky and have a cracker gir1 who’s well qualified to cook any kind of fish and also Florida hushpuppies along with them, but nothing can beat eating a good speckle perch, bream or even better cat. As you can see by my choice of fish I’m starchy a fresh water fisherman, born and raised in Pasco county.

Keep up the good writing.

Sincerely

R. E. Macornor

Wahulas, Hawaii

Dear Editor:

In your last October issue, I read the interesting article on the Swamp Buggy races. I do not believe it was quite long enough, as those buggies are the most useful means of transportation through the swampy lands. When looking for oil in the southern swamps, find them most convenient in their work. My brother-in-law, Don Busch of Sarasota, was the 1953 champ in the Swamp Buggy Race. He just finished second in the “March Hawk” and I am enclosing a picture showing some of the results derived from the use of this type vehicle.

I received my first issue of Florida Wild for a Christmas present and find it enjoyable indeed. My children find them helpful for supplementary work at school. Could you please tell me why you call some tackle gophers?

Mrs. JoAnn Veaver
McKeesport, Pennsylvania

National Wildlife Federation
Southeastern Division Meets at DeFuniak Springs

The joint meeting of the Southeastern Division of the National Wildlife Federation and the Florida Wildlife Federation recently held at DeFuniak Springs brought together many noted conservationists from Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. On the program were Claude Kelley, President of the National, and Ralph Cooksey, Regional Director; Walter Mims, President and B. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the Alabama Wildlife Federation; Dr. Joseph Pettus, president of the Mississippi Wildlife Federation; James McAllister, Chief of Game, Fish and Department; Walter Greesh, Southeastern Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Ed Komarok, quail specialist; Birdsong Plantation, Georgia, and Dr. H. R. Wilber and other officers and directors of the Florida Wildlife Federation, and Fresh Water Fish Commission were E. W. Hinson, Commissioner from Third District, Director; C. W. Pace, O. Earl Frye, Assistant Director; Barry O. Freeman, Chief of Fish Management, Jack Shoemaker, State Director of Information and Education. Also, John Kennedy, Area Supervisor of the State Board of Conservation.

The world of information was gleaned of interesting things as dove, quail, duck, goose, and other wildlife found in Northwest Florida.

The Third District was represented by Thomas D. Beaman and Buford Toole, of the Northwest Florida Sportsmen’s Club and Sportsman’s Springs; Judge J. A. Jacoby, of the Pensacola Anglers and Hunters Club; and R. E. Diegert of the Northwest Sportsman’s Association of Panama City.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the Sportsmen’s fish fry at DeFuniak Lake attended by more than 2000 persons from the surrounding counties.

After the fish fry, many federation members and Game Commissio members were conducted on a tour through Eglin Field by a number of Wildlife Officers. A total of 53 deer were observed throughout the area during the three hour trip.

J. JACOBI PRESIDENT OF PENSACOLA CLUB

COCOA CLUB AND FEDERATION AFFILIATE

Among the Clubs newly affiliated with the Florida Hunters and Club. To serve with them are S. S. Baggett, Vice-President, F. C. Apel, Secretary, and Bob Ellis, Treasurer. There are also Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Sophia Johnson, Mrs. Agnes Jerome, Treasurer; with the following Directors: Carl Kuehner, Lloyd Adams, George Gay, Geo. Acroyd, and Garland Scott.

The Fish and Feather Club of Cocoa has become active in Salt Water Conservation.

MAY, 1954

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

PASCO CLUB

PILAO Pow Pow

The Pasco County Fish and Game Club recently had a delicious Chicken Pilau Supper attended by more than 400 persons. Special guests were the - Governor by Judge A. J. Hayward; Game and Fish Director Mr. C. W. Pace; Recreation Director, C. W. Pace; representatives from Pasco County, R. A. Will- liams; and Don Southwest and Jack Mills of the Federation. The affair was sponsored by the beautiful Zephyrhills Community Park, in Zephyrhills, netted the club a nice profit.

The Pasco County Club, char-

(Continued on Page 21)

PAA Club Issues Special Bulletin

The Pan American World Airways International Rod and Gun Club of Miami Springs, issues a special Fishing gr. It is the April issue. The Bulletin lists practically every fish found in the area, gives detailed information as to catching them, and includes specially drawn maps of the area.

Federation Essay

Winners Announced

Judge J. A. Jacoby, Jr. was recently named as winner of the 1954 Federation Essay Contest. History of Manchester, N. H. received a check for $250.00. Entries in the nationwide competition were the winners in preliminary State contests sponsored by the Federation’s State affiliates. Florida’s winner was Dolores Sommer, of Ar-

Continued on Page 40)
From the State Executive Secretary of the Junior Conservation Club:

A check was forwarded to me by Mr. Frank Nowak, Information and Education Officer, Everglades Division, from the Pahokee Jr. Sportsman's Club. The amount of the check was for $800. Paid up full in the State League for 1954-55. It was the first check for the Pahokee Club. The club under the direction of Mr. C. W. Orr with the help of Mr. W. A. Renolds and Mr. Edwin Wagon has been doing a splendid job in that area.

SUMMER CAMP

It's just around the corner fellow janitors, the time to start planning and of course to start saving those pennies and nickles. It will be here before we know it.

By the first week in April all clubs within the League will be receiving numerous forms for electing their choice for the outstanding Jr. Conservationist for the 1953-54 year. Each club may date. Just one!

Mr. Nowak, please select that fellow, remember that you are putting him right in the middle of the nation.

To send in a nominee for this title you must be in good standing with the League and that means your dues must be paid up.

You're nominee or choice must be a student in high school or junior college. In fact, if you have an elaborate club too. And your choice must be active in the club, sickbed in the hall. Someone who accomplishes a great deal for your club—with plenty of leadership ability.

Date for sending in the form has been set at May 1, at this writing. Date will be extended to May 31. The first week in June will set the date for the extension of time.

Agenda for the Orlando meeting of the League:

1. Ratings of clubs.
   - It is most important that any club wanting to be rated have all of its work sheets. A copy of your minutes of any of the club's meetings and activities will be necessary for the necessary points for rating.

For a report of your meeting, you must be rated at a possible 100 points.

For reporting your meeting and good attendance, a possible 160 points.

For any activity of merit you may have during the month or week, a possible 250 points.

For any newspaper or radio presentation, a possible 300 points.

A club meets once a week and it will have to perfect attendance each week. Their total for that month would be 800 points and reporting them all would be 1000 points: total 1280 points. If they had an activity and add another 200 points; if they had something in their paper about their activity or meeting add another 50 points. Total 1550 points.

Remember the completion of the report will determine the number of points awarded.

Any club maintaining an average of 25 per cent of its membership at its meetings and major functions or activities receives full credit.

A maximum of 200 points will be set aside for newsletters that have been carefully planned and executed by the respective officers and members of the clubs. The grading of the activities will be determined by the type of activity, participation of the club members, planning, origination and leadership shown by the members.

Publicity (Newspaper or Radio) — Full publicity should be given to the League and it is advisable that it be covered by having the Secretary include with his reports clippings mentioning the activities within the League. These clippings may be from local papers, high school papers, magazines and pictures. Paste clippings on separate sheet and give name and date of publication.

TOP TEN CLUBS FOR MARCH 1954:

1. Pahokee Jr. Sportsman's Club — Pahokee
2. Glades Jr. Conservation Club — Belle Glade
3. Everglades Jr. Conservation Squadron — Homestead
6. Anglers Club — Ft. Lauderdale
7. Alapaha Jr. Conservation Club — Bainbridge, Georgia
8. West Palm Beach Jr. Conservation Club — West Palm Beach
9. Bellevue Conservation Club — Bellevue


Florida Wildlife

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

MAY, 1954
THE DRY FLY
IN FLORIDA

By ERNEST LYONS

His man was a "roll your own" fly fisherman. With the skilled hands of a surgeon, he deftly wrapped a bit of egret fluff, tied on a dash of roseate spoonbill feather, added a fleck of iridescent green from a wood duck's wing— and admixed his "secret on the spot" fly of Florida materials.

He made a false cast or two over the surface of the beautiful jungle river where no man had ever used a rod and reel before—much less a flyrod— and christened the "Henshall Special." Another cast, another bass! Monotonous. That was Dr. James A. Henshall, fishing the South Fork of the St. Lucie River above what now is Stuart, back in 1882. Let him tell it from his book, "Camping and Cruising in Florida."

...Even with the artificial fly, one soon tired of the sport, for it required no skill to lure them from the dark but clear water. Those I caught averaged four pounds and the largest I took with the fly weighed nine, although I saw some heavier ones...

Whether the good doctor tired of baulking in tinker bass or wielding his rod is the question. Most famous American angler of his time, the Joe Brooks of his day—his "Book of the Black Bass" is still a standard reference—he recommended a 12-ft. ash and lancewood stick weighing 12 ounces.

Oh, my aching wrist! I suspect that Doc Henshall's flies may have been as massive as the rod, compared to what's available today. This I know: the dry fly will still catch plenty of bass in Florida, not so big on the average but even the yearlings are loads of fun on such light tackle as the 3½-oz. South Bend split bamboo dry fly action. I'm using both on bugs and flies.

Dry flies? What's the guy talking about? Those little puffs belong on Eastern trout brooks and Western rainbow streams. They're for wimpy wanders, tapered two-pound leaders, the selective choice after watching the rise, the skillful approach to the pool, the artist's presentation—mainly designed and made for trout. Our slugging Florida bass want bigger stuff. Yeah, I know. But our Cracker bass and bluegills haven't found out yet. They don't know that it takes an artist to present 'em. Shhh: here's a secret—they don't know the difference between a Wichmann's Fancy and a McKenzie Grey.

If it hits the water and has wings and a hackle, it's a bug. Period. Bang! Even a dub like me, who habitually steps on the line, casts full arm instead of flicking the wrist and doesn't know or care where one o'clock is, can make three futile efforts to lay a McGinty against the far bank and on the fourth they'll still pop it on the nose.

They're bugs about flies!

Don't get me wrong. I'm not urging anyone to go down the silly lane of dry fly purism in Florida. Bass fishing is the most fun when you're catching bass and the dry fly offers an efficient, fun-filled and largely overlooked additional method of catching them. They're inexpensive, available in hundreds of patterns on hook sizes to suit—and, for the bug caster (which is what most of our Florida flycasters are) can be an invaluable extra piece of ammunition in the fishing kit to catch more bass.

It's a sin and a shame, a national disgrace, that we sport fishing writers have exalted method above the real thing, which is the fun of catching fish. So let's wipe the abstraction out of our minds which makes a Brahman of the dry fly man and an Untouchable of the worm dabbler.

Put this down, remember it: here's one writer who believes that it takes just as much skill and is just as much fun to catch bass skittering a saw-tooth frog on a slender cane pole as it is to plop the newest spinning lure back under a cut bank.

Now that we understand each other, did someone say dry flies?

Yes. I was in Harry Swingelhurst's tackle shop at Stuart when he complained: "Dry flies, I'm stuck with them. Bought out a bankrupt stock that had a lot of good stuff in it—and this junk, Ernie," he said artlessly, "you take 'em and try 'em. If they're any good, pay me what they're worth."

Harry is a fooey guy. He knows that I fish for bass every conceivable way. No manufacturer can send me a lure so weird that I won't try it. When I push off in a boat there is (1) a casting outfit and Tackle Box A full of plugs (2) a spinning outfit and Tackle Box B filled with Super-Dupers and such (3) two flyrods (I might bust one) and Tackle Box C bursting with popping bugs and streamers. Just to play it safe, I always include a cane pole and Assortment D, full of corks, split shot and hooks, plus a can of worms, minnow dip net and minnow seine. I do not believe in taking chances on not having the proper equipment along.

So I added "that junk," a card of Western trout flies and a bunch of spares and extra patterns in plastic boxes, got hold of my fishing pal, Bill Abbott, and said:

"Let's give this stuff a whirl. It's mighty pretty, it might catch bass."

We drove out to a new canal draining the Allapattah Flats where the water was running swift and furious. Bill chose a Grey Hackle.

"There's the fly dope," he asked.

That's how dumb I was—I didn't even know you had to grease a dry fly. Bill looked at me pityingly, he used to fish the Gummie, "Liquid or paste line dressing is a fair substitute," he allowed. Luckily we had some. I picked Queen of the Waters, got my camera ready and advised, "You start out first; I'll like to get a few pictures in case these things really work."

Bill's first cast scooted down the white water into a swirl and a pound-and-a-half big-mouth sucked it down. His next choice was Silver Doctor and I snapped a picture of a two-pounder which figured that finny bit of floating fluff was a delectable confection. A one-pound stream snatched Jack Scott on the nose. In an hour of Bill's fishing and my photography, bass and bluegills gloomily flew after fly as Bill changed the lures after each fish.

"Hold, enough, you have convinced me," I laid the camera down and hooked myself behind the left ear with Queen of the Waters. To heck with a fly that you can't make a decent float cast with. I slapped it off, tied on a Parmachene Belle, took two whole casts without getting a rise, then switched to Grizzly King and landed one of those average two-pounders which weigh 12 ounces on the average lying scale.

We went up to the pond to fish a fly. There was—mixed bass and bream. Nothing big, although a week later, when the run-off had subsided, Bill caught a beautiful four-pounder which rose in glassy water to suck down a No. 6 Royal Coachman.

There's a time and place for the dry fly in Florida, just as there is for every other sort of method and lure.

While mine is purely the experience of a novice, I'd say they're best when the fish are gathered below
Use the dry fly as an accessory when bass or brook are knocking bugs without taking them—and you’ll be surprised how you’ll start scoring. They don’t deign to “shoulder bump” the fly nearly so much as they do a bug when they’re in the non-taking mood.

I’m not too sure, though, about Parmachene Belle. To date Bill and I have kept a record and we’ve caught bass or bluegills on every bit of “that junk” except Parmachene. I’ve laid that one carefully away. Harry said “If they’re any good, you pay me what they’re worth.” That’s what’s bothering me. I assumed that he was a reputable dealer. What do you personally think of a tackle man who would unload a whole assortment on a fellow, including one dry fly that couldn’t catch anything in two whole casts?

We’re sure that you’ve often heard the expression, “Don’t shoot doe deer and you’ll always have deer hunting.” It’s fairly easy to issue such a statement, but it’s mighty hard to get some people interested in hearing it with both ears open; that is, getting these persons to take this statement for a rule of the field and forest.

Many are those sportsmen who abide by the laws relating to the taking of game birds and animals, while on the other side of the ledger you’ll find those who either through carelessness or with a sense of “buck fever,” or through disregard of the law shoot or cripple does in the forest. Some get away without being arrested while a few are caught by the Wildlife Officers.

But since this article concerns the propagation of deer, let’s sidestep the violation angle and stay with the does. We’ll see exactly what they mean as far as increasing the deer herd is concerned.

Did you know that one doe deer killed in the forest by either neglect or violation of the law means a loss of eight years?

This is a true statement taken from the records of our wildlife biologists and for the rest of this article we’ll discuss the story of this doe deer.

Does usually don’t reproduce the first year except in rare occasions, but thereafter for the next seven years when in good condition their reproduction rate is an average of 1½ fawns a year, with twins—both buck and doe—each even year and one every other year for a buck or doe—during the odd years. Yearling bucks and does do not produce any fawns the first year but they, too, begin their cycle of 1½ fawns a year the second year, and so on down the line.

The picture is somewhat like this. The first year you have one doe and a buck to service her. The second year you’ll begin the reproduction cycle with twins for the doe, then the following year the doe will have another fawn, either a buck or doe. We’ll make her second year’s child a doe since at the end of the eight-year cycle the bucks and does will sort of even themselves out. Perhaps a table can help you to get this story better:

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We must admit, however, that the above story of reproduction would take place under ideal conditions, that is plenty of food and cover, with no shooting permitted. But if hunting were permitted, approximately 28 bucks could be taken in this particular area, since according to the records of our biologists, one buck can service an average of six does.

Poaching is very detrimental on deer as can be seen in the above figures for the loss of one doe can and does mean the loss of numerous other does and bucks in the years to come. On the other hand, deer are very responsive to efficient law enforcement for with a carefully guarded herd, its numbers can increase steadily to insures a better than average deer shooting season for all sportmen.

All species of game here in Florida depend upon food, cover and weather conditions, but the deer is a hardy creature that can pretty well take care of itself under most conditions. True, it needs food and cover, but probably does not fluctuate so much in response to these factors as quail, squired and waterfowl do. Turkey is in the same category as deer in this respect since that bird too, is extremely dependent upon protection and the exclusion of poaching for an increase in numbers.

The white-tailed deer, Florida’s big game animal, is found in approximately 80 percent of the counties. There are above numbers to produce fair to good hunting. He is most abundant in the Ocala National Forest, the Eglin Field Military Reservation, and the vast forests along the Gulf Coast. His history reveals that he was slaughtered by the pioneers, his natural habitat was exploited by agriculture and logging practices, and he finally disappeared from most of his former remote areas of the State. Fortunately, due to protection from overhunting by efficient law enforcement, the protection which they enjoy on State breeding areas, the more conservation-minded attitude of sportsmen, and the fencing of large areas by private concerns, the deer clan is again increasing in numbers. Some five years ago, records indicated that the deer (Continued on Page 40)
WILDLIFE AND TAME WATER CAN SPLIT A FLORIDA MELON

By COLONEL HERMAN W. SCHULL, Jr.
District Engineer, Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers

AUTHOR'S NOTE: From time to time we hear remarks from two groups of dedicated interests. These are (1) the "Leave it as it is, you can't improve on nature" group, and (2) the "Flood control needs cannot be reconciled with wildlife needs" group. Both are sincere, but both, it seems to me, are suffering from black lines or warped sights. A leading tobacco manufacturer once advertised that his cigarettes "did not contain a single inferior leaf from the time they are planted until they are smoked." Even Tennyson referred to nature as being "red in bone and claw." I hesitate to think of Florida or this nation as being still as the Indians knew it. Undoubtedly, it was wonderfully blessed with water, game, fish and forests in those days, but research shows that even then they had flood, famine, and plagues. Obviously, nature did not prevent those occurrences; obviously nature can be helped along by intelligent human cooperation. Every one would like to see Florida natural. We wish to see that happen, however, with as little disruption to natural resources as possible. It is the sincere belief that flood control and conservation interests run parallel that prompts me to present the following article.

H. W. S. Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Fish and Ozone Management authorities agree in general with the conservation aims as presented in this article. Points of difference lie principally in the degree and direction of control as so frequently dictated by local government bodies to use natural marshlands for agriculture, and in the definition of a "flood." A rise in water that inundates the natural flood plain of the Kissimmee River may be a flood to the cattlemen whose pastures are covered with water, but to the hunter and fisherman it is simply the normal rise in water that accompanies the rainy season. The question is—should these marshlands be raising permanent cattle pasturage or serving as natural fish hatcheries and waterfowl areas? Somewhere between these opposing uses a satisfactory compromise must be reached and the aim of the flood control project presumably is to arrive at such a compromise.

MORE than 27 million Americans enjoyed fish and wildlife and recreational facilities at more than 150 Corps of Engineers projects in 1952. More than 5,500,000 man-days of fishing and 350,000 man-days of hunting were recorded at those projects, which provide 3,500,000 acres of water for some form of outdoor sporting activity including 1,500,000 acres of permanent water habitat and 2,000,000 acres of shore-line range. These benefits have been the corollary to the construction of more than 300 flood control projects. The 306 projects throughout the nation protect some 680 communities of 4,000,000 inhabitants and 26,000,000 farm acres from direct flood damage of more than $300 million a year.

As flood control works already begun by the Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers are completed, Florida and tourist-seekers will soon be engaged in still another project—one of the nation's most carefully conceived flood control-conservation plans. This is the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Plan, the first phase of which was adopted by Congress in 1948, and for which a contract was let in 1950 along with the engineering and construction of the Cooper and St. Lucie projects. Conservation provisions of that plan are not a happy stroke of luck, but are a dividend to be harvested as a result of careful planning and cooperation between the Corps of Engineers—the constructing agency—and the agencies concerned with fish and wildlife management—the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Other departments of the State Board of Conservation, such as the Division of Water Survey and Research, are important in promoting water conservation practices at all levels of project development. Cooperative efforts in providing for wildlife activities have been so successful that the Federal fish and wildlife agency, in cooperation with the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, put out a preliminary report in 1947 conservatively crediting the flood control plan with $201,000 in annual benefits to fish and wildlife resources, not including the many intangible benefits of water conservation, improved health, and sport and recreation to be derived from public use of the facilities planned.

Sportsmen and conservationists are interested in the creation in the lower Everglades of a water conserva-
tion area nearly twice as large as Lake Okeechobee, where wildlife at higher safe levels than has been possible for several generations. They are interested in the creation of dependable water-retention areas at desirable levels in 10 or more large lakes in the Kissimmee River Basin, which now alternate flood surrounding high land or dry up to muddy death traps for countless fish. They are interested in conserving more water in Lake Okeechobee and other storage areas for beneficial dry-season use, rather than wastefully rushing it to the sea in times of heavy rainfall. All of these features, and many more of interest to conservationists, are incorporated in the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Plan. The initial phase of that plan, as adopted by Congress, is the first flood control project to be authorized for construction in the peninsular portion of Florida. The project contains so much of interest and concern to Florida sportsmen and conservationists that they should study it thoroughly and objectively.

The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Plan when completed will provide flood control to an area of 15,000 square miles in the most frequently flooded portion of Florida. That area is larger than Connecticut, Delaware, and New Jersey combined. It includes about a fifth of the area of the state, one-third of its population, and nearly half of its wealth. In addition to being capable of producing more than $40,000,000 in flood damages and land production enhancement the plan includes extensive provisions for improved fish and wildlife and water activities.

Detailed studies are now under way in Kissimmee River Basin which will lead to plans for that area. The general plan of flood control will consist of creating dependable water storage areas in 10 large lakes of the valley which are now either undesirably low in dry seasons or flood high in wet seasons. Those lake bottoms are like a saucer with one edge broken off. The plan would restore that low edge by a levee containing a control structure. In that way, more water will be stored so that the excess of rainy seasons can be carried over to subsequent dry ones. To safely hold these lakes at desirable higher levels, it will be necessary to provide improved connecting channels throughout the chain of upper valley lakes on down to the lower end of Lake Kissimmee. When hurricane rainfalls or other storms occur with lake levels high, control gates will be opened, and the excessive rainfall moved downstream rapidly. In that way, high lake stages may be maintained without marginal flooding. As soon as the excess rainfall is re-

MAY, 1954
It is in the conservation area that the greatest fish and wildlife benefits of this project can occur. No less than 1,000 square miles, or nearly twice as much surface area as Lake Okeechobee, will be returned to a natural state. This area includes the lands for the benefits of fish and wildlife, water storage for agricultural and urban uses in coastal regions, and may be used by you and your family for the production of combustible organic soil, and creation of a fresh water head to assist in resisting salt water encroachment in the Florida Everglades.

The northerly conservation area has already been taken over by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The other portions are under management by the State Game and Fish Water Fish Commission. This despite the fact that extensive studies and control works have not yet been completed. Conservation interests are critical to the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District for obtaining the vast tracts of Everglades lands comprising these areas and the State Legislature to represent local interests in all matters connected with the Federal project, and to

If you're planning a trip to a fishing camp in the near future, you're probably wondering what you can expect of the operator and guides. It may be disheartening to know of a somewhat of a shock that there are certain things expected of you. That's right—of you! You know you're planning to lay out all your money for a few days, or weeks, at the camp and feel that everything should be done to make your stay pleasant—and it will be. But you'll find that the enjoyment of your stay and the day will depend upon what you take with you and how you act while you're there.

You should keep in mind that staying at a fishing camp means more than a mere client-operator relationship. Lasting friendships are developed from these experiences. Common sense, applied to a few simple points, will enable you to get the most enjoyment out of your fishing trip.

When you write the camp operator, bear in mind that he has had time for lengthy correspondence. Keep it brief! The advertisement, or brochure, will usually supply you with all the information you need—location, facilities, rates, etc. The operator should definitely agreed upon. Later arguments can thereby be avoided. Be sure all the names are clear and spelled correctly. Be sure the charge for the guide include a boat and a motor? If you have your own motor, are there boats available for it? Does the camp furnish gasoline and, if so, is there an extra charge for it?

Another thing. Don't ask the operator whether he guarantees you will catch any fish. Tell him how many party you are planning on. With a continuous flow of fish, it is possible to get the fish you want. Remember that a guide is not a tireless engine. Don't ask him where to go. He's supposed to know. That's why you've hired him.

Have you ever seen a fisherman with a battery of gang hooks stuck in his steel? Chances are he's the victim of a sidearm hunter. This "side-winder" is one of the most dangerous obstacles fellow anglers have to contend with. Don't be afraid of it, particularly in a boat.

When you beach somewhere for lunch it's your guide's job to take care of all the details—preparing a fire, cooking lunch, cleaning fish, etc. On the other hand, common courtesy demands that you do what you can to help. One of the first things you should do is to get the fish cleaned and hold to—that, unless the extra members are prepared to sleep on the ground. Arrangement for a boat or chartered boat can be made by the guide, or if the operator is not expecting to move in when you leave. On the other hand, if there's nothing wrong with rain and fine, we don't get discouraged and check out. The operator has made arrangements in his behalf, and you'll be leaving him holding the bag.

For clothing, follow the very good general rule of taking shoes and a change of clothing. If it's warm enough, a change of clothing can be worn to work, but it obviously doesn't work the other way. Your shoes or boots should be waterproof, but not very heavy. You'll be walking, you'll be hot, and you'll find composition soles are better than leather, since the leather will stretch and crack.

The ad or brochure will tell you what fish are available and what methods are recommended. From these conservative guides, you're going to want to do, then take everything you'll need. Remember: the camp is not a sporting-goods store. There may be odd bits of equipment around that can be used for repair purposes, but don't count on it.

At camp, don't expect to be treated like a dude. They're probably not equipped for serving meals at lunch, or for any particular course of food. Be prepared to cook for yourself, or to bring your own food. Be willing to eat breakfast at 6:00, 6:30, or 8:00. And leave your fastidious tastes at home, or stay there with them. There are special requirements for the foods you eat. Some are not served with your lunch, or are served in special times, or in special amounts.

If you want to keep yourself among the majority of fishermen who have a good time at a fishing camp, treat the camp operator and his personnel with the same thoughtful courtesy you'd want to be treated. They're expecting it of you!
GET THE CREAM OF THE CROP!

BY EDMUND MCLAURIN

Excellent—new condition, used but little, no noticeable marring of wood or metal, bluing perfect (except at muzzle and sharp edges where normal wear is natural); Good—perfect working condition, no appreciable wear on working surfaces, no corrosion or pitting, no minor surface dents or scratches. Good—in working condition but well worn, perhaps requiring replacement of minor parts or adjustments, no rust but may have corrosion pits which do not render article unsafe or insconsiderable; Poor—badly worn, perhaps requiring major adjustments or repair; junk place in safe operating condition.

Within the scope of these gun condition definitions, countless thousands of used gun transactions are annually consummated in gun shops and gun buyer-satisfaction.

In dollar values, used guns in the Excellent to Perfect classifications are generally worth 75 to 85% of their listed catalog prices. If Very Good, a maximum of 75% is within reason. If Good, then from 50% to two thirds of the original retail value is fair asking. (Note: This suggested valuation appraisal scale should not be applied to gun collectors' items, where scarcity as well as condition combine to establish far higher dollar value in a specialized field of gun trading.)

In a Fair or Poor condition are frequently not bargains, unless you are so mechanically gifted that you can do the necessary gunsmithing at nominal above-purchase cost.

Used guns, whether they be pistols, rifles, or shotguns, have certain common components, such as barrels, basic frames, firing pins, triggers, stocks and assembly screws, plus a factory-provided headspace tolerance that normally is only three to four thousandths of an inch. Begin your inspection and appraisal of an offered used gun by first checking these common features.

Most serious to personal safety is existing headspace, in non-technical language the tiny space that exists between the face of an unfired cartridge or shell and the chamber or the face of the breech-seat or breech-block. Within a narrow margin of safety, this provided-for headspace takes care of minor variations in face thickness of cartridges or shells used. Headspace increases with hand use and wear. It demands attention when it climbs to .006 of an inch or above. The only cure for excessive headspace is to have the factory, or a competent local gunsmith, re-seat the barrel closer to the bolt face or breech-block, a job usually involving cutting a thread off the barrel for re-fitting and re-facing. If your contemplated used gun purchase has headspace exceeding operational safety margins, better not buy it.

A gun that has had good care should have a spotless barrel, most desirable if it is to be used for target work. Neglect or abuse is indicated by rusted, pitted, rough or ringed interiors. A full length barrel examination should disclose no bulges or rings, and the shadow line as the barrel is slowly rotated for inspection should be straight and unbroken. The muzzle face should not be marred. In used rifles and pistols, look for rust marks on both the muzzle end and the first four inches from the breech for good accuracy. Normal headspace for a .22 long rifle is around .044” or .046”, with barrel-to-action generally being fitted to closer tolerances than other types of actions which, like the semi-bolt at the first inch is hopeless. If a new barrel is needed, replacement will cost around $10 for a pistol, $15 to $25 for average rifles and even higher figures for new shotgun and target barrels.

Test a barrel for looseness in its frame or breech assembly by grasping the barrel near the muzzle and twisting with an unswerving motion. Sometimes barrels work loose (un-
CONSERVATION:

A THEME FOR PLENTY

By

ACTING GOVERNOR CHARLEY E. JOHNS

Recently I had the honor of announcing the selection of William D. Gunter, a 12-year-old Live Oak boy, as the Young Outstanding Outdoor Floridian of 1953. Billy represented Florida at the first National Conference of Young Outdoor Americans held in Chicago under the auspices of the Izaak Walton League of America. His selection was to me very fitting because as an active member of the Future Farmers of America Billy has learned the value of conservation, and conservation of our outdoor resources was definitely a theme in 1953 Florida. It is my sincere hope that conservation will be a theme for plenty every year in Florida. I proclaimed March 21 through 27 as Florida Wildlife Conservation week to focus our attention in this direction.

We must look to our young Floridians to carry on the vigorous conservation program the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has inaugurated in the past decade to save our state's great natural resources. I feel the Commission is on the right track with its Junior Conservation Club program. There are many of these clubs active throughout the state today. The summer camping sessions for youngsters which are sponsored by the Commission and the plans for enlarging this project with a permanent location and buildings are steps toward increasing our young people's awareness of the need for conservation as well as bringing them the joys of outdoor sports and sportsmanship.

Conservation of our game and fish is a favorite subject of mine, and it hasn't been very long since only a few farsighted and, fortunately for the state, active individuals got the conservation ball rolling. According to professional wildlife biologists, some of our farming and industrial methods were reducing the fertility of our soil and waters to such an extent that game and fish found it difficult to survive in some areas of Florida. Careless burning of woodlands was either destroying game or driving it into the few places still untouched by our civilization, where it could find natural cover and food. Over-fishing was beginning to seriously cut down our stock of the famed black bass and other game fish. Restocking of game and fish was only a partial answer and could do little good when cover and food for them were constantly decreasing. In fact, restocking an area where cover and food were depleted could only make the fight for survival more difficult.

Since 1947 when the Commission had only 213,709 acres of public hunting land under its protective wing, the amount of supervised public hunting acreage has increased to 3,500,000. These lands are fenced, provided with a warden for law enforcement, receive adequate fire protection, restocked with game where conditions are favorable now, and planted with food crops to be followed with restocking where conditions are not now favorable. The results of this program in the deer and turkey population alone showed an increase of around a hundred per cent from 1947 through 1952.

Fishing, long a favorite Florida activity, is increasing by leaps and bounds, even though the amount of fishing waters has remained the same. In some favored fishing spots, the catching of bass and pan fish at an ever increasing rate over long years, caused the rough fish population to get out of balance with the desirable fish. In one Alachua county lake the Commission reported the removal of 300,000 pounds of gizzard shad over a period of a few months! The removal of rough fish means that game fish have a better chance to become the tackle-busting, mouth-watering size that puts a gleam in fishermen's eyes.

The illegal seine fisherman, another of freshwater fishing's foremost enemies, is battled daily by the Commission's Wildlife Officers. In one netting these fish outlaws can spoil the joy of countless sport fishermen. Thousands and thousands of yards of illegal seines have been seized and destroyed by Wildlife Enforcement Officers, who often use two-way radio between air-borne spotting crews and ground forces on land or water to trap the violators. Each time these men go into action against illegal seine fishermen, Florida's good fishing benefits. (Continued on Next Page)

MAY, 1954
Behind the activities of the Commission must stand a Florida public well sold on protection, conservation, and restoration of our game and fish. Without public support and cooperation our state’s official efforts are often wasted. Through the education program of the Commission, through the Junior Conservation Clubs, and through the publication of Florida Wildlife magazine, the ardent message of conservation goes out to Floridians and those who come to Florida to enjoy our sun-filled outdoors. The efforts of every man, woman, and child who appreciates and enjoys our woodlands and meadows, lakes and streams must join those of our official agencies toward promoting a well planned and balanced conservation program.

In our own experience, we can all remember times when we broke one of nature’s laws, and the dishheartening result. It may have been trying to get too much too quickly out of the land, or it may have been burning off trash on a windy day. Sometimes the results follow closely on the heels of the act, but more often it takes years to see the vast extent of our careless or hasty deed.

Florida has taken a stand while there is still time and while it still has the resources with which to work. We must not abandon this stand. For while Florida’s conservation laws were written into the books by men, they follow nature’s laws which were written into the centuries by time.

END.

No, that little creature in the photograph above is not an earthworm but a lizard modified for subterranean life. It has a back-bone (which worms lack), and a distinct head and tail. Like most lizards, it has scales, but they are fused together as to form rings around the body. These rings give the lizard traction as it burrows through the sand. The mouth and the nostrils are located on the under side of the pointed snout. Eyes are present but usually concealed beneath the skin; sometimes they are visible externally as small black dots. The tail is bluntly rounded, and covered with enlarged, rough scales. This collared tail tip is useful when the lizard decides to travel backward, which it often does. There are no limbs whatsoever, and no external ear openings.

When fully grown, the worm lizard is about fourteen inches long, and nearly a half-inch in diameter. Its color is usually a pale lavender, sometimes pinkish, whitish, or purplish-gray. Occasionally there are faint stripes on the head and neck. When held to the light, the worm lizard is somewhat translucent.

Fossil remains of worm lizards have been found in some of the western and central states. Evidently, ages ago these odd creatures were more widespread than they are at present. For some unknown reason, they died out everywhere in the United States except Florida. Thus the one kind that survives in this country is appropriately called the "Florida worm lizard." Fairly close relatives of the worm lizard still survive in the West Indies, the Mediterranean region, Africa, and South America.

Even in Florida the worm lizard is not widespread, being largely confined to the central part of the state. This creature was first made known to science about 95 years ago, when specimens were found at Missippi, in Alachua County. Since then it has been found as far north as Lake City and as far south as Lake Placid. Specifically, it is known from Columbia, Levy, Alachua, Marion, Volusia, Orange, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, and Manatee counties. Within this region it mostly inhabits dry, sandy places. It is especially common in areas where the turkey oak and the longleaf pine grow. Here it burrows in the ground, rarely venturing to the surface. It is also found in "scrub," live oak hammock, well drained lake-

(Continued on Page 34)
were thine that
special place

a brook, a river, a lake,
a hidden pond, a slow meandering stream,
where, on a hot sultry summer day, the Florida
bass and trout and bream more lazily about.
the low moan of a distant motor and then the
closeness of the quiet settles down like a soft warm
quilt to offer escape from the activities of the
busy days past. there but for the things
that must be done,
go i.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL ABOUT STRIPERS

By PAUL MAINS

The majestic striped bass has a long-range habitat stretching from Long Island Sound and its tributaries to northeast Florida, and to some spots along the Gulf of Mexico. They have also been transplanted in California coastal waters. However, the waters we are covering are those adjacent to Duval County in northeastern Florida and Caddo County in Southeast Georgia.

To be more specific the streams concerned—in Florida—are the St. Marys River, Nassau River, Lof tin Creek, Bogg Creek, Mills Creek, Thomas Creek, Plummers Creek, Black Creek and the Little St. Marys River.

Oddly enough a few stripers are taken occasionally in widely scattered spots of the upper St. Johns River, and they are taken regularly from a deep rock-bottom area in Little Lake George, called the "Croaker Hole." This is approximately 180 miles from the mouth of the St. Johns River at the Atlantic Ocean.

For your interest, the last time I caught around the Flint River Dam at Albany, Georgia, which is 180 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Fish recorded at the latter spot have weighed up to 40 pounds each. The general average in the Jacksonville vicinity are much smaller, and so it is around Kingsland, Georgia.

Southeast Georgia streams that are popular with "rockfish" anglers are the Satilla River, Crooked River, and the many creeks which flow into the St. Marys River and the Intracoastal Waterway. Best known points in the St. Marys River are Chandlall, Casey's Cut, Scrubby Bluff, Three Sisters Creek, Georgia Creek and the high bluffs to the east of Chandlall. The Little St. Marys River, a very good stream in winter, flows into the St. Marys several miles up stream from Scrubby Bluff.

The use of a "tackle" is a matter of personal preference and whether the experienced fishermen are the final phase of flood (rising) tide, high water slack and the first half of ebb tide. In backwater, fly fishing or spinning the logical places to fish are at the mouth of the smaller streams which flow into the larger ones. Most folks anchor their boat about the grassy shoreline at one side of the outlet and work their lures across the rapid current coming out of the marshes and up into the waters inside the small streams.

Old "inside" is not a jumping fish but he packs plenty of power, wisdom and speed. His fin and tail areas give him leverage sufficient to produce a resistance that is hard to handle. A small comb, broken wire, dead, cut lines and burned thumbs into blisters. His sturdy bone structure, husky tail and raker-sharp gill covers are his best weapons and he'll slug it out to the last retrieving revolution of the reel spool. Mr. Stripper knows no rules of ethics when he is hooked but rather is a nasty, rugged, truculent creature without principle or consideration for the man or woman on the opposite end of the line.

Many have been the tender hand or finger that was sliced to the bone by the steel-like finned edges of his gill covers. They will ruin you while removing lures or hooks, from the mouth of the roughhouse demon of the inshore marsh area. Being a rewarding fish he will seek out submerged logs, limbs, roots, rocks, wrecks or any other underwater hazards as quickly as he feels the hook barbs. The first thing the angler must do after setting the hooks into the mouth of "old rock" is to get him, or try to get him out in open water where there is an even chance you will save him for the camera and the dining table. Right here it should be said that for flavor, the striped is excellent. It is one of our really delicious seafoods.

The reason so few people fish for striped bass is because they can't catch them. We'll give you a few tips on how to catch them so you can tell about stripers. Unlike other species that require certain seasons and places on specific stages of the tide, our subject fish may be most anywhere at the wrong time. At times, usually around high water slack or the flood sign of the ebb tide, one night accidently come upon them feeding and schooling on the surface and have a picnic. Other times not! When they would strike anything tossed at them during such times, and under another conditions at other times not even notice lures placed right in front of their noses.

For example, about three years ago Ken Friedman of Jacksonville and the writer ran up to Crooked River, Georgia to try for "rocks." We spent the better part of four or five hours searching for them and about thirty minutes before dark as we cruised around a curve in the stream with a high bluff on our left, we found them feeding on a small shell on the surface all over the place. It was just after high slack tide and the current was moving out at a fast clip. As we rowed into the bend they were feeding on the surface all over the side. As we reached the fish Ken cast a top water lure in the center of the mass and "wham!" he had one. I moved the boat away from the bluff shoreline to open water, to permit my partner to keep the fish out of the roots and in about 10 minutes the fish was boated. I circled the stream and maneuvered the boat so Ken could cast out. Again and just before a big striper struck it like a bullet. By this time it was very hard to see as I moved out to open water for the kill. The second fish was finally boated at good dusk.

That proved another thing. A good beginning is not always a bad ending. On the first cast Friedman made sure that he had plenty of hi-line on his spinning reel. In the last try he took a 9-pound 6-ounce and a 11-pound 4-ounce striper. Three fish weighing a total of 25 pounds 10 ounces is not bad for three casts.

Now most people in the know regard striped bass as migratory fish and perhaps they are to a great extent. But a peculiar thing about these found in Florida is, during the cold weather months, December, January, February and part of March they are found in the Nassau and St. Marys River areas. On the other hand they are found in Black Creek, about 40 miles—by water—south of Jacksonville, up the St. Johns River, from April to September. And in recent years some have been taken from the Nassau and St. Marys during summer. They are truly hard to analyze.

It has been our good fortune to fish stripers in the Long Island Sound waters around Martha's Vineyard, Montauk Point, Cape Cod Canal and other famous waters the world over, and in the last two cast he made that day he took a 9-pound 6-ounce and a 11-pound 4-ounce striper. Three fish weighing a total of 25 pounds 10 ounces is not bad for three casts. Now most people in the know regard striped bass as migratory fish and perhaps they are to a great extent. But a peculiar thing about these found in Florida is, during the cold weather months, December, January, February and part of March they are found in the Nassau and St. Marys River areas. On the other hand they are found in Black Creek, about 40 miles—by water—south of Jacksonville, up the St. Johns River, from April to September. And in recent years some have been taken from the Nassau and St. Marys during summer. They are truly hard to analyze.
KINGDOM OF GOLBBLERS

By BOB REVELS

TURKEY hunters in Florida are going to be mighty pleased with the future of their sport if the potentialities of this particular species of wildlife are transformed into realities. And such can be the case, according to biologists of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, with the help of Nature and the assistance instead of the hindrance of Man.

Today, Florida possesses a bigger and potentially better turkey-raising range than any other State, except Texas, and the cause of that fact is the opportunity of becoming the wild turkey headquarter of the world. Comparatively few Floridians realize that the State contains approximately 21,000,000 acres of forest. But more important than mere area is the idea that 8,000,000 acres of forests and prairies can be considered good turkey habitat and can be made into a turkey’s paradise.

From a relative standpoint, Florida’s bright turkey future stands in sharp contrast to a rather dismal national picture. Of the 39 states once inhabited by turkeys, only 21 now contain them and only about two-thirds of these States have an open season for taking them. Of the estimated population of 129,000 birds the country over in 1949, hunters bagged 24,000. Of these approximately 7,000 were taken in Florida, or nearly 30 percent of the total hunting kill. Each year since that time both the increase of turkeys and the kill of these birds have been recorded in this State with the present Florida population numbered near 50,000.

Florida hasn’t as far to go in building its turkey stock as have many other states since it is very fortunate in three respects: it has an abundance of natural turkey range waiting for the population simply through redistribution, it has an even greater potential habitat available through a minimum change in land use practices, and it has ample native stock in certain areas that can be trapped for release in understocked habitats.

With this view in mind—that of becoming the top-flight turkey hunting state—the Game Commission has enlarged its wild turkey trapping program for restocking purposes. It is estimated that 1,500 birds will be trapped for restocking during the next five years. This restocking, with the aid of adequate protection and habitat improvement will result in Florida’s reaching her immediate goal of 150,000 turkeys in a very few years.

In addition to the acreage of good habitat there is an additional 8,000,000 acres of land considered partly habitable or habitable part of the year. This land can be improved through the addition of a proper food supply accessible to good cover, with proper fire protection and hunting control.

So it can easily be seen that Florida does have the potentialities. It has the land and the breeding stock provided by Nature and it is aided by a progressive program of transferring turkeys from one area to another that is unoccupied but has excellent habitat.

This writer was given the privilege of participating in a recent turkey trapping program where those hens and gobblers caught were redistributed to areas discussed and although the hunting season was over I shot turkeys with my camera as a weapon for we wanted pictures to show the various trapping operations.

I met Lou Gainey, project leader of the turkey trapping, in Palmdale not too long ago. After a short and hurried breakfast, we traveled to the Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area, which is considered one of the better turkey sections of the State. On the way into the area, we met Fred Stanberry, another biologist who is in charge of the deer and turkey restoration program. Fred said that he was going to try his luck that morning “in outfitting the prized gamebird of North America.”

The three of us drove for some distance in this tropical wonderland, a section of the state that is complete with the best that Nature could afford, pleasant skies, countless birds, huge cypress trees bedecked with Spanish Moss, and numerous small game birds and animals.

Eventually we stopped and hid our truck in heavy undergrowth and walked some 200 yards to the place the trap was located. If there were any turkeys in the area we surely didn’t want to scare them away.

The trap we used that morning was a pole trap, that is, it is made of long poles put together to make a pen about 16 feet square. The pen is covered with poles and is about four feet high. A door, also made of poles, is held up by a trapping pole, one that has a notch in it to be used in propping the door. A cord, attached to the trapping pole, is yanked when turkeys are inside the pen, thus closing the door and shutting off escape for the birds.

Before the actual trapping begins, the pens are built in the area and left open for several days. Bait is used to attract the birds in the pens, and eventually the turkeys accustomed themselves to the idea that the pens mean a free and easy meal. That’s when they’re trapped turkeys.

Well, this trip was getting to be interesting. Lou spread more feed on the ground around and to the pen, fixed the trigger pole and then we retired to a blind with our cameras.

We heard the turkeys almost before we settled down in the blind. One turkey hen that had not left her roost spotted us and began to yelp loud and long. But by being quiet and still, we were able to make the others and to make her as quieted down and left her roost in search of food.

Time rolled by and we became restless. Another half hour passed and then we heard turkeys coming through the palmettos. We waited anxiously and soon two nice hens came from the other side of the pen and walked right into it, picking up feed as they rambled along. We waited to see if more birds would
Turkeys thrive on areas where up to half the terrain is given over to agriculture or in balanced forest or cut-over land. A mixture of hardwoods and open pasture, such as often occurs in cattle country, affords excellent range for this bird. During the fall and winter turkeys feed primarily on mast of trees and shrubs, acorns and cypress balls, seeds of various trees, berries and fruits. In the spring they eat a great deal of fresh green growth and in summer they come to the trap, but evidently they decided to feed elsewhere. Lou finally pulled the tripping cord and the door slammed down on the pen. He figured it was better to have "two in the trap than 20 in the bush."

We hustled over to the trap, took several pictures, then Lou caught the turkeys and placed them in bur­lap sacks to carry them back to the truck. Here he released them in specially-built cages, made to let the turkeys travel without injury while being transported.

Later that afternoon we went back to the head­quarters in the Management area, gathered up all the other turkeys trapped that day and made arrange­ments for releasing them in specific areas of the State.

Previous to the trapping, biologists and Wildlife Officers had investigated tracts of land throughout the State, checking the turkey habitat available for restocking of this big gamebird. In all cases, restock­ing is done on range that has been ascertained to be good habitat but not possessing a good turkey stock. Although Florida turkeys can live under a wide variety of conditions, abundance and proper distri­bution of food and cover is necessary if they are to thrive and increase. They must have heavy woods in which to roost and from which to obtain feed during the fall and winter months. They must also have open grassland in which to range particularly during spring and summer.

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Acting Governor Johns tendered me my Commission only last January 25, but I have been an honorary Wildlife Officer for workers is that, and have worked very closely with the officers in Sumter and surrounding counties. This association with the men in the field has caused me to appreciate the good work that most of the men are doing, and will, I think, be very helpful in my work as Commissioner in helping to solve their problems of poor equipment, low pay, and the many other handi­caps that must be overcome to real­ize the maximum amount of conservation for each of our scarce con­server­vation dollars. Much forward progress has been made in recent years. Among the things that have been done to increase the effective­ness of Commission work is the installation of the Division adminis­trative set-up, the provision of more and better equipment, putting field workers in neat uniforms, a 2-way communications system that will soon blanket the entire State, and just recently it became possible to give a small pay increase to most of the employees. These things have been done, but much remains to be done, so I will take this opportunity to present my views on some of the Commission’s programs.

When I was asked to come to Tallahassee to discuss a possible appointment as Commissioner the first answer Acting Governor Johns wanted from me was my position in regard to commercial seining in the fresh waters of our State. I assured him at that time, and now assure you, that I am totally and uncom­promisingly opposed to any and all commercial seining operations in our fresh waters. I have always been violently opposed to such operations in the past, and expect, for the rest of my days, to continue to fight the interests who favor these operations.

While we are on the subject of seining, I would like to heartily ap­prove the program of rough fish control now in progress in Lakes Panasoffkee and Newnan. Broadly, the program is this: Commission personnel operate haul seines in these lakes, remove the rough fish, and return the sport fish to the lakes. Biologists keep records on all phases of the operation and some of the results are positively amazing. For instance, figures gathered on the first two weeks of the operation of the seine in Newnan’s Lake showed that 94 per cent of all the fish caught were rough fish, and that about 85 per cent of the rough fish were gizzard shad. I claim to be an average fisherman, and until I became acquainted with the opera­tion of these seines, I didn’t know what a gizzard shad looked like. These fish are almost never taken by any of the legal methods of take­fish so the average fisherman doesn’t even suspect their presence in the lake, let alone in the quanti­ties in which they actually do exist. The proportion shown in the first two weeks of seining in Newnan’s Lake means that if 100,000 pounds of all species of fish were taken in that two weeks that 79,000 pounds would be gizzard shad. Amazing, isn’t it? Figures on the operation through January show that the per­cent composition is down to about 90 per cent rough fish, so it appears that maybe the seining boys are yet­ting a little. However, the whole project is experimental, and it will take some time to determine if this type work will help solve the rough fish problem. In the meantime, age and growth studies, food habits, and other valuable information is being taken down on the various species that we are trying to increase.

The current game restocking pro­gram that is now being carried on by the Commission is, in my opinion, to be highly commended. This pro­gram should be expanded as rapidly as is consistent with wise game management, availability of trained personnel, and, of course, the neces­sary money. There are breeding grounds and other closed areas in the State where the deer, turkey, and quail populations have in­creased to the point where it has become desirable to trap some of the game and remove it to areas of suitable habitat where, for one reason or another, the game popula­tion is below the numbers that the area would support. Game techni­cians tell me that this program is biologically more sound than any practical method of restocking that has yet been devised when measured in terms of long range popula­tion increase.

(Continued on Page 31)
Wildlife Officer Louis H. Stokes is shown with three home-made quail traps that he found and destroyed inside the city limits of Jacksonville. Quail trapping is illegal unless it is done by Commission personnel or duly authorized persons as a part of the wild quail trapping and release program.

Sportsmen in Jefferson, Wakulla and Taylor counties are looking forward to better deer hunting in the future with the release of these deer in the Apalachicola National Forest recently. All deer are released in the areas where there is available habitat for these animals. Game Management Technicians have investigated all sections of this territory to find places having the best food and cover possibilities for Florida's favorite big-game animal. Hunting will be permitted in the Apalachicola Area next fall, but sportsmen are urged not to kill any does or fawns that they may see while out in the fields and forests. If these does are left alone, the hunters will find a good increase in the deer population of this area and in time the Apalachicola WMA could be one of the better deer territories in the entire state.

An experimental program to discover food habits of the wildcats in the Apalachicola National Forest was inaugurated recently by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. University of Florida biologists are analyzing the stomachs of more than 20 wildcats trapped during the past month by Ross Summer, veteran Wildlife Officer from Orange. Results of the stomach analysis will be reported after the program is concluded and determination is made of the various types of food eaten by that species of wildlife.

During the last year, Wildlife Officers of the Northeast Division checked a total of 17,820 hunting and fishing licenses.

Red Wilkinson, crew chief of the boat seen being used in Newman's Lake, is shown with a load of more than 5,000 pounds of rough fish that were taken during a special Sunday haul. This haul was made to permit the public to actually see the results of the program and nearly 5,000 pounds took advantage of the opportunity. The seine is usually pulled from Monday through Friday and the public is always welcome. The special Sunday haul was made to stimulate public interest in the program.
COMMISSIONING

OIL REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL PLANT COMMISSIONING

This document provides a comprehensive guide to the commissioning process for oil refining and petrochemical plants. It covers all aspects of the commissioning process, from planning and preparation to start-up and optimization. The guide includes best practices, case studies, and practical tips to ensure a successful commissioning project.

1. Introduction

Commissioning is a critical phase in the life cycle of a petrochemical plant. It involves the preparation and execution of the commissioning activities to ensure that the plant is ready for startup and operation. This section provides an overview of the commissioning process and its importance.

2. Planning and Preparation

The planning and preparation stage is crucial to the success of the commissioning process. This section covers the key steps in the planning and preparation phase, including risk assessment, scope definition, and procurement.

3. Execution

The execution phase involves the actual commissioning activities. This section provides a detailed guide to the execution phase, including start-up procedures, testing and verification, and optimization.

4. Post-Commissioning

The post-commissioning stage involves the optimization and fine-tuning of the plant. This section covers strategies for improving performance, reducing downtime, and enhancing safety and environmental compliance.

5. Conclusion

This section summarizes the key takeaways from the commissioning process and provides recommendations for future projects.

Appendix

This appendix includes useful resources, such as commissioning templates, checklists, and case studies.

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ATTENTION: INSURANCE CLAIM

This document provides important information regarding insurance claims in the context of oil refining and petrochemical plant commissioning. It covers the steps to take in case of an insurance claim, including notification, documentation, and settlement.

1. Notification

Immediate notification of an accident or loss is crucial to the success of an insurance claim. This section provides guidance on how to notify the insurance company and what information to include in the notification.

2. Documentation

Documentation is essential for a successful insurance claim. This section covers the key documentation required, including accident reports, photos, and witness statements.

3. Settlement

Settlement of insurance claims can be complex. This section provides guidance on the settlement process, including negotiators, arbitrators, and legal representation.

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CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:

This document provides a list of career opportunities in the oil refining and petrochemical industry. It covers roles in commissioning, engineering, safety, and quality assurance.

1. Commissioning Engineer

Commissioning engineers play a critical role in ensuring the successful commissioning of petrochemical plants. This section provides information on the responsibilities and requirements of a commissioning engineer.

2. Safety Engineer

Safety engineers are responsible for ensuring the safety of plant operations. This section provides information on the responsibilities and requirements of a safety engineer.

3. Quality Assurance Engineer

Quality assurance engineers are responsible for maintaining the quality of plant operations. This section provides information on the responsibilities and requirements of a quality assurance engineer.

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ATTENTION: INSTALLATION

This document provides important information regarding installation and maintenance in the context of oil refining and petrochemical plant commissioning. It covers best practices, regulatory requirements, and quality assurance measures.

1. Best Practices

Best practices are essential for ensuring the safe and efficient operation of petrochemical plants. This section provides guidance on best practices for installation and maintenance.

2. Regulatory Requirements

Regulatory requirements can vary depending on the location and type of plant. This section provides information on the regulatory requirements for oil refining and petrochemical plants.

3. Quality Assurance

Quality assurance measures are critical for maintaining the integrity of petrochemical plants. This section provides guidance on quality assurance measures for installation and maintenance.

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ATTENTION: OPERATIONS

This document provides important information regarding operations in the context of oil refining and petrochemical plant commissioning. It covers best practices, regulatory requirements, and quality assurance measures.

1. Best Practices

Best practices are essential for ensuring the safe and efficient operation of petrochemical plants. This section provides guidance on best practices for operations.

2. Regulatory Requirements

Regulatory requirements can vary depending on the location and type of plant. This section provides information on the regulatory requirements for oil refining and petrochemical plants.

3. Quality Assurance

Quality assurance measures are critical for maintaining the integrity of petrochemical plants. This section provides guidance on quality assurance measures for operations.
That Don't Throw Away Old Canteen

That Don't Throw Away Old Canteen

Good C:..er J.a New!

remnants. As the worm lizard grows older, the eyes apparently degenerate

After landing him and then letting him flop out of our hands while taking a picture. It was a day Hank and I will always remember, and it could have happened any time in the spring.

A SPECIAL SPRING: This is a spring the like of which may not happen again for a long time, if ever. The past fall and winter blessed Florida with a beautiful, rainfall. In spite of the many complaints at work dreary and chilly digging, this spring finds Florida's bird songers bountiful of clean, life-giving water and at the peak of their fishing productivity. Plan to take advantage of the fortunate condition. From one end of the state to the other, reports of above average bass fishing are coming in. Even in south Florida, the sportmen of Miami are getting a taste of real bass fishing, as the high waters bring these to the canals and ditches of that area.

IN THE SPRING:

There is a time and place when each thing is at a pinnacle of perfection, when its meaning and purpose reach a natural climax. Each month of the year and each season brings a delightful fullness, some part of God's handiwork, of which we are a part.

Who can forget the scent of new mown hay on an August afternoon when the sun lies on the fields like a warm caress? Who has not thrilled to flowers in May as they reassert their promise of everlasting life?

June is for brides, fall is for the harvest moon, rising in full glory to a throne in the sky. Winter is for the birds—figuratively and literally. It brings to Florida a host of them, both snow and feathered—and both welcome. Winter is most important as a reminder that spring is on its way. Spring is for the desert flowers that, for a short while, make a vision of loveliness from nature's cruellest environment. Spring is for youth and dreams. Spring is for the young man who turns a faith, but most of all, spring is for BASS.

BASS ARE WONDROUS!

Yes, bass are wonderful at all times of the year. Bass are America's favorite game fish, most fishermen for and most widely distributed of all game fish. At all times of the year, Florida bass are ready for the angler. Spring, summer, fall, and winter, the bass are there for the taking. They are a blue-green color, not nearly as well marked, with the snout of the worm lizard. One of these coral snake. Their deadly rapids spend much of their time beneath the ground, and often, they are encountered in the area of the coral snake. The coral snake has a number of tiny parasitic worms in its stomach. These parasites probably do no great harm to the reptile.

A few years ago, hard rains in much of the West Coast of Florida, and we found two worm lizards, one in a dried out burrow and very thin, weighing in at three. The armadillo is not native to Florida, but is common in the state as an introduced species.

Most worm lizards have a large number of tiny parasitic worms in their stomach. This is particularly surprising, for nearly all wild creatures pick up internal parasites at some time during their lives. The parasites probably do no great harm to the reptile.

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muzzle flashes

By Edmund McLauren

When a shooter’s preference is for metallic sights, one of the most impor-
tant considerations in selecting rear sights is neces-
sary to achieve accuracy and full
enjoyment of his firearm.

Last month’s column dealt with rear sights, open and peep varie-
ties, this one will turn the armecho-
spotlight on the various types of front sights. Like “Miss America” and a style bathing suit, a matched set of metallic sights makes a great comple-
ment.

Used with a proper style open rear sight, a good front sight will team up with the former to give 3½ to four inch groups at 100 yards. Used with a peep rear, the same front sight should give you con-
sistent groups of 2½ inches or less
—all the test firing being from the
position utilizing the gun’s steadying influence and natural support of the bag rest. If, when firing from offhand position, your shooting is on
a par, with either combination’s po-
tential accuracy, you need not worry. You’ll bring home plenty of game;
not many shooters go after a poten-
tial shooting performance in the
capable of a first-class firearm with good sights.

Front sights for shooting firearms are available in a variety of shapes, in a wide choice of materials, colors and prices. For reasons of space, only the more easily available types and their good and bad fea-
tures will be discussed. It is hoped
that selection will help you more easily select the front sight best suited to your gun and the shooting you
tend to do, while giving you a few pointers relative to installation and practical use.

Regardless of which of the three most universally used front sights—bead, dot, and post, you choose, clear definition, proper shape and strength should be em-
phased in the one you use on your

gun. A front sight that lacks any of these characteristics usually give unsatisfactory service, in one form or another. In the same vein, hinting that the importance of one of proper height for your par-

ticular gun. For firearms requiring

high front sights, one with a matted,
dull faced ramp, or inclined plane, gives a special appearance and tends to the eye to the sight itself. A front sight and base ideal for one
can in many cases be all suited to an-
other. Therefore, always give the
make and model of your gun, and
the type and model of rear sight to be
used in conjunction, when or-
describing.

The majority of front sights made
for sporting firearms are held in place by driving a dove-tailed base into a slightly smaller, similarly shaped slot cut in the barrel. Sights of this type are driven into their
slots from right to left (as the fire-
arm is held with muzzle pointing away from you). They are removing by
driving out from left to right. The
best tool for making such front sight
installations is a hard fibre rod, used
as a punch and tapped lightly to drive a hammer. Another type of front sight, with blade, is held in place with a steel pin that can be easily punched out and replaced. A third type slides on a permanently
installed mount, equivalent to a scope
block, and is held in position by	
screws. You can experiment with colors by deftly painting the bead portion with a thin coat of 

drying lacquer or nail polish, allow-
ing it to harden and then carefully

Kil” any remaining shine with very fine steel wool twisted on a tooth-
brush.

From an accuracy standpoint, the
shape and the size of the bead are
more important than color. In phys-
ical proportions, front sight beads
should be a perfect flat across the
back area seen by the aiming eye;
never cone-like, hemispherical or
otherwise irregular. The bead should be flat and, and the surface of the bead should be free from

The peep rear sight and medium-wide blade front sight with a “six o’clock” point of aim and with sights adjusted so that bullets will strike the center of the 12”x36”x15" box, is the best available metallic sight combination. You simply look through the rear peep; when you see the tip of the front sight in the peep hole, line the eye as close to the rear aperture as you can. The peep sight is set so that the bullet will hit slightly high of the point of aim, the target resting on, or being intersected by, the top of the rear aperture.

Peep rear sighting is fast and can be used on small game targets at close ranges and single point-of-bullet-impact hold. But at 100 yards, even a small 1 1/2° sight, may cover too much of such targets when using that sight picture. For hunting, it is better to sight in so that the bullet will hit slightly high of the point of aim, the target resting on, or being intersected by, the top of the rear aperture.

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Open rear sight and bead front sight are ideal for groundhogs, in fact, has been found to work even at 200 yards, as the groundhog would have to be a lot smaller than this. The high peep remains a good tool in hunting, but not handglove. For open rear sights, the peep blade sight is preferred.

The peep rear sight and medium-wide blade front sight with a “six o’clock” point of aim and with sights adjusted so that bullets will strike the center of the 36”x36”x36” box, is the best available metallic sight combination. You simply look through the rear peep; when you see the tip of the front sight in the peep hole, line the eye as close to the rear aperture as you can. The peep sight is set so that the bullet will hit slightly high of the point of aim, the target resting on, or being intersected by, the top of the rear aperture.

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In northern waters the majority of these foods are used for bait, in their natural state.

In our part of the country anglers confine their lures to live shrimp or small fish in live bait fishing, and a few chosen artificial lures such as the Vamp, Palomine, Pikie, River Run, or similar plugs. In certain waters pork rind lures are most productive, being used frequently in the deep holes of Black Cane, and fishermen choose such lures measuring up to 6 to 8 inches in length and work them deep by slow trolling. This method gets the larger fish naturally but it is far from the sportier styles of angling.

One of the best locations for live bait fishing for striped bass is a Seaboard Air Line Railway Trestle which spans Nassau River, just west of U.S. Highway 17 about 20 miles north of Jacksonville. The best authorities we know of on this phase of the sport are, Louie Kaleel and Carmen Tulano of Jacksonville, who have been doing it for some years, and they get them. In live bait fishing with float you must set the line as quickly as the fish strikes, as is done in sea trout fishing. After the hook is set your troubles begin. As many fish are lost as are hooked, and the big fellows of an estimated weight of above 10 to 15 pounds, are seldom hauled out of the rockinfested waters at the trestle mentioned above. This is because the anglers are using ordinary bait casting outfits.

For it was possible to combine the fighting qualities of two salt water game fishes and wrap them into one, we would undoubtedly take the stripers and the Florida snook. The stripers furnish great power while the snook added nearly as much power and speed. This is one reason why sportmen all over Florida and far corners of the United States are in favor of making the stripers and the snook popular game fishes. If such a move ever materializes it will add millions of dollars to the annual income, through the sale of more fishing licenses and what the sportmen spend while using them. This would be a great boost to Florida's economy.

For information we have it has been established that striped bass will reproduce in fresh water and spawn in South Florida that have never breathed salt water, according to claims made by natives in that section of the state. This should furnish sufficient evidence to establish a Florida Fresh Water Baptist Commission that the species can successfully be planted in fresh water lakes and ponds. They live a normal life and at the same time, act as bait to attract more game of the same kind, through the same machine, with their spinning, fly and bait casting equipment. It is possible that in time to come, both of our aristocratic salt water game fishes will be taken from the same fresh water lake. That would be something to crow about from the house next door.

As for making the stripers and the Florida snook popular game fishes in Florida, it might be well to remember that it took the sportmen of New York State 16 long years to have the stripers placed on the protected list. They would experience less trouble with the same species because it is not an important market fish in this area. The snook picture might be a somewhat harder problem but, with the cooperation of all sportmen's clubs, it could be accomplished. We predict that sport fishermen, the Florida Wildlife Federation and the sports organizations will finally see striped bass and snook classified as game fishes, and that a fishing license will be required to fish for them.

Another 35 years of fishing for striped bass behind us we frankly admit, "You can never tell when the bass season begins, but we always know when it ends, General Longbottom, of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission. We have a feeling that the day will come when the bass are as plentiful as the mullet. This is the picture of the future. For we are sure that in the near future the eating game fish will have no less variety than the mullet's.

However, we heartily recommend that all sport fishermen, that they allocate a few hours now and then in an effort to pass judgment on one of the state's most magnificent salt water fishermen. You may be glad you did.

Florida's resurrection fern appears to wither and die in dry weather, but the summer sun warms it up, and becomes freshly green with each rain.

A lot of bum jobs have been made about the hind legs of the Florida pork rind lures, but gourmets know they make for just about the finest kind of eating known to man.

Lemon Sauce
Melt two tablespoons butter in a sauce pan but do not let brown. Add 1 tablespoon flour and mix well. Slowly add 1 cup of hot water, stirring thoroughly. Then slowly add another tablespoon of butter. When smooth again, add pepper and salt to season, and two tablespoonsful of lemon juice. Serve hot over fish or frog legs.

But the most popular recipe for cooking frog legs with the Florida Cracker is:

Fried Frog Legs
Skin, and parboil the legs for three minutes in boiling, salted water, which contains a little lemon juice. (Besides seasoning the meat, the lemon and salt keep the meat white.) Drain and wipe dry. Fry two or three slices of thin salt pork until crisp. Dip the frog legs into beaten egg and cracker crumbs (or bread crumbs, if you prefer) and fry in the pork fat until a delicate golden brown.

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**RECIPEs BY ELENA K. MEAD**

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

**ANDREW...**

**STRIKES AND BACKLASHES (Continued from Page 4)**

For something that's a little different, dip the frog legs in a thin batter made from your favorite prepared pancake flour and fry in deep fat.

property on Lake Steepr north of Tampa where we expect to make our home some- day. I read with a shudder the title, "Florida Fantasies." It is not as fantastic as some may think. We along the Kukako River in Illinois are experiencing most of the things in Mr. Wyley's story.

This river, long considered by many to be the best fishing river in Illinois, has been polluted by a chemical plant near the head of the river. All the fish and water life of all kinds have been killed for 150 miles and will very likely be killed for the 900 mile length of the river.

The recently,

CLYDE B. MILLER
Cowden, Illinois

Dear Editor,

In your January issue, I read a most interesting story called "Wildcat Roundup." I would like to tell you a true story that happened here in the eastern part of South Carolina.

One night a hunter and a member of the police force were passing through a brown-grass field while hunting hogs when suddenly out of the grass, a large bobcat sprang upon to their dog. They rolled over and over, and then the hounds began to work almost fifteen minutes before reviving the dog by drinking a little water or scratching on the dog and the only thing he figured was that he was `scared to death' and suffered from shock.

The wildcat was probably following the dog and the hunter may have had a neat of kittens close by.

Andrew K. Bernholz (M5)
Sundet, South Carolina
SMOKED BASS

By THOMAS McGARRY

IF YOU want some fine eating, the year round, listen, my angler, and you shall hear a tale of Mr. Bass done up in smoke!

The first thing is, of course, to show your skill as an angler and gather a big mess of big-mouths, and clean them as soon as possible. Get yourself some old boards, wide enough to stretch the fish out on, and drive some nails from the bottom—spaced according to the size of that fish. Set the fish on the nails and salt down well. Put the boards up some place where the local cats can get to them, and cover with cheesecloth to prevent the bugs from spoiling some choice pieces.

If you don't have a smoke-house, use any old outdoors shed that is available and a little smoke won't burn. Get some old pipe about a foot in diameter and about ten or twelve feet long. Clay pipe is preferable. This is used to carry the smoke from the curing fire into the house.

Now, for the important part! Find some alderwood, if you can, or some hickory, as both give a very fine flavor. If neither of the above can be found locally, look for some old fruit trees, or the branches, if you can get enough that have been cut during pruning. You'll find that different woods impart different and delightful flavors to old Mr. Large-mouth.

We now have a smoke-house and the pipe all set, but we need a pit for our curing fire at the outside end of the pipe. Make it big enough so a good fire can be started, then cover with branches to kill the flame and cause plenty of smoke.

When the house becomes well filled with smoke, you're ready to set the fish. Get some wire racks and space the fish on them in such a way as to give the smoke plenty of chance to get around the entire surface of the meat. Keep the house well filled with smoke for twenty-four hours, then remove and let Mr. Bass cool off in some nice shady spot for about two days. A word of caution: Don't use your refrigerator to chill the fish!

After cooling, wrap the meat in heavy waxed paper. You can bet he'll keep for more than a year, and Oh Brother, are them Florida bass good all smoked up. And your friends just don't happen to believe the tale about the big bass you caught last summer or fall, or how many—well, buddy—you can make him eat it and like it!

END

PASCO CLUB

(Continued from Page 5)

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