1954
Vol. 8 Issue 2
July

This Florida Wildlife Magazine Digital Preservation Project is developed with financial assistance provided by the William H. Flowers, Jr. Foundation and the Fish & Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Inc. through the Conserve Wildlife Tag grant program.
HEY KIDS!

BIG PRIZES

Enjoy and Observe Florida's Outdoors This Summer

GET READY FOR THE JUNIOR CONSERVATION ESSAY CONTEST

HUNDREDS OF PRIZES

PFLIEGER REELS
SOUTH BEND RODS
KEIDING MINNOW BUCKETS
BAR-B-GRILL
PHANTOM WATERSCOPE
HUNTING AND FISHING BOOKS
FISHERMAN HANDBOOKS

MANNING SHRIMP LURES
CHASE DILLY LURES
PLASTIC GUN CASE
BARRACUDA SPARK-A-LURES
L & S MIRR-O LURES
LUCKY 7 TACKLE ACCESSORIES
FISHERMAN MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

STARTING SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

For all Florida School Children Grades 5 to 12

WATCH THE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Florida Wildlife

This Month's Cover

Summer time means vacation time throughout the country and Florida is where the outdoor boy can realize his utmost desires if he favors nature's bountiful resources. Fishing is as important to the outdoor boy as baseball, the hotdog, or heap ing plates of ice cream and whether he uses fancy rod and reel or just a plain ole cane pole, that feeling derived from a string of largemouth bass is the zenith of satisfaction.

These lads and their dog are heading home from the Ochlockonee River in Wakulla Land with a heavy and enviuous string of battling large mouth suckers.

Healthy and happy vacations are a MUST for the youth of America.

We are Sorry

But the subscription rates listed in the June issue should have read: one year $2.00, two years $3.75, and three years $5.25. In the June issue, our maximum rate read "five years for $5.25." This was a typographical error as the maximum subscription accepted is three years and that prevailing rate is $5.25.

This special three-year rate offers 16 issues of FLORIDA WILDLIFE at less than 15 cents a copy—still a major bargain for all Florida sportsmen.

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Florida Press Association

Curtis Wright, Division Director
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OUTBOARD Magazine, P. O. Box 4246, Jacksonville, Florida.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Mr. Bill Snyder, Director Northern Gulf & South Atlantic Fishery Management Council Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Editor,

I enjoyed the "Underwater Discovery" article in the May issue of Florida Wildlife. I have been a subscriber for three years and that article was the best one I have ever seen in your magazine that has dealt with fishing.

In the Striker and Backsliders Department of the May issue I read the letter of William Bahama Blye to the editor about the drift nets. She says several months ago 375 pounds of mackerel under a bridge. In Florida and therefore most5pecifically in the area above the rule of not fishing within a mile of a bridge the law does not apply. The men who fished under the bridge are the ones to typify the average spearfisherman who is considered a "fish thief" and is trying to steal another man's fish to win his friendship. Just like any sport, spearfishing has its bad members but these and few and far between.

Florida is a special place for spearfishermen because it is the only state that has beautiful coral reefs. It is the goal of many fisherman and spearfishermen alike. If the false idea of being a "fish thief" was cleared up I am sure all fishermen could cooperate and enjoy the resources that the state has. Mr. Blye talks about should not have to be taken. It would be a crime if Florida were shut off from spearfishermen by such laws.

Yours truly,

Charles Fleischman
State Island, N. Y.

Dear Editor,

At one of my April issue of Florida Wildlife I pulled to a stepping stone at the shore entitled "Swamp Land Goose" accompanied by the very interesting drawing of coon hunting at night. Having been an ardent lover of the swamp and marshlands of Florida since early enough to carry a lantern at night and follow a bayou band in search of the abundant wildlife, I just had to read this old article at once.

The story was extremely well narrated and as I followed the action of the tale I was genuinely surprised to see my name in print and from that sentence on I rec

Gentlemen:

Florida State Price
Randall Florida

Gentlemen:

thought you might like this story for Florida Wildlife.

Last May a year ago when the season opened on East River and I had been fishing with my limit of bass. Tom Vereen of Mosquito, Ga. saw me and asked me if I had any fish and I had to tell the unashamed truth that weighed about seven pounds. He said he would like to have a large one to bake and all that he had caught were small ones. So I gave him the large one and he took it up to the market and came home with the same amount of money that he had spent in the St. Marks Fishing Tournament. With that fish he won a red and roe. Of course the joke was not mine but had plenty of fun out of it. You'd never believe a fisherman could win a prize without catching a fish.

Yours very truly,

L. B. Sturges
Thomasville, Georgia

STRIKES
and Blows

Gentlemen:

In the May issue of Florida Wildlife's "Muzzle Flashes," I made reference to the so-called "Parridge" rear sight, a square-ended open sight used in combination with a rectangular blade front sight, as being ideal for ideal ambulance.

Due to an over-cautious typist preparing the final draft for me, the name was made to read "Parridge," which is incorrect. Actually the described type of rear sight received its name from its inventor, E. E. Parridge, famous pistol shooter of the late nineties.

I might add another minor error seen in firearms articles is the use of the word """" in the spelling of the name Henry Deringer.

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At last, the perfect call for that elusive game bird, the Northern Bobwhite. Designed to fool to death, your hands free for shooting. Calls into beams, makes no noise, no sound, no waiting. Just place call in any open location and let the birds work the call. """"Outdoor"""" Calls, 1-year $1.00, 2-year $1.75

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WATER TURKEY

(Ashings, Snipe, Bird, Darter)

By Bill Waller

This duck resident of the swamps and marshes possesses a sociable-like nature that caused the Seminoles to call him by the name of snake-bird and anyone watching him for long period of time cannot help but marvel at his unique qualities as he swims in his natural water home, only his snaky neck above the surface of the water or shifts on a perch with sinuous movements. Helping the overall effect is the Southern legend of his being the result of an unhappy mating between a waterfowl and a land bird.

He secured his diet of fish and other aquatic life, just as seagulls do, by a surprise dive from above but by skillfully outwitting and pursuing his prey.

In addition to his skill in water hunting, this excellent flyer, moving through the air with an alternate flapping and soaring action, and revealing a playfulness and grace of his side by nature engaging in aerial antics in which a group will soar up to such a height as to almost disappear in the blue sky.

Like the demonstrator whom he resembles, he has the habit of perching with wings spread out in an attitude of flight while drying his feathers after a dive.

He is primarily a native of tropical America though he is on occasion seen as far north as Southern Illinois, Northern Carolina, and Western Mexico.

There is a typical northern maple-beech forest at Florida Caverns State Park, Marianna, Fla.

FLORIDA BIRDIE

JULY, 1954

END
ST. CLAIR

By DENVER STE. CLAIRE


Junior Conservation Camp and School at Lake Eaton, Ocala National Forest.

This is our month fellow-July. And long may those of you who attend our camp this month remember it. It seems only fitting that our camp should start this month on this great Day of Independence—July 4.

For we really are becoming independent this day, this month, this very year of 1954. We are camping on our very own site which is leased to us by the United States Forest Service.

Yes sir, fellow! Our own camp site.

At the last issue I mentioned that there were 25 acres for this camp site but since then fellow conservators, we have acquired a few more acres until now we will occupy about 57 acres in the Ocala National Forest which borders on Lake Eaton.

For the Late Ones

For those of you who may be still planning for this month of July and are still concerned as to what week to select, let me list the camping dates for this month again:

July 4-10
July 11-17
July 18-24
July 25-31

The cost for your one week of camping: $7.50.

If you want to find out just what to bring, read your June issue of Florida Wildlife Magazine. Remember this is your opportunity to meet the rest of the gang from all over the state.

And let me repeat this—your arrival is on Sunday and your departure is on Saturday morning.

HARDEE COUNTY JUNIOR CONSERVATION CLUB helping Wildlife Officers Virgil Boyette and J. L. Carvill move quail on public hunting areas. These quail are fed from feeders maintained by the Junior Club. County Commissioners and Professor Evans of Hardee High School hold birds for the boys.

1. The use of obscene language is prohibited.

2. All members will be required to attend all scheduled events.

3. Swimming and fishing is allowed only at scheduled periods and then under direct supervision.

4. Mess and sleeping quarters will be off-limits during all scheduled events.

5. Shirts will be worn to all meals.

6. All boats will be equipped with Life Preservers when in use.

7. Dishes or trays will be cleaned as thoroughly as possible at the disposal point after each meal.

8. Inspection of tent-quarters will be held each morning at 8:00 a.m.

9. The use of the Buddy system will be used at all swimming periods.

10. Mail will be given out at the end of the last meal.

11. Canteen opens at 7:00 p.m. each evening and closes at 7:30 p.m.

12. Check your valuables at headquarters.

13. Mail box will be located at the Canteen.

14. Turn in all lost articles to headquarters.

15. For any injury either large or small, report to First Aid at headquarters immediately.

There will be plenty of recreation and fun for everyone. The schedule for the week during this month of July will be arranged so that fun and learning will be mixed to challenge any of the many activities found within the active clubs in the state. A display of games will be on hand and a most interesting booth will be given by an expert gnomes.

For you fishermen you may be worth your while to fish as often as you can. Why? You may be worth a quite a few prizes lined up for distribution for each week.

Prizes and awards will be given each Friday evening at Camp. And will be awarded for the following:

Best Camper, Most Cooperative Camper and Worker, Best Fishing, Best Catch, Largest Bass Caught, Largest Crappie Caught, Largest Fish Caught, Best Conservationist of the Week.

Best Low Board Game, Best Softball Team, Best Pair of KPs.

Best Cabin, Best Cabin Captain, Best Fisherman's Tale, Best Single-Horseback Player, Best Doubles Team Horseback Player.

Best Check Player, Best Swimmer, Best Horseback Rider, Best Conservation Poster.

There you have it fellows. If you don't do this month of the camping weeks, it will be your fault—not ours.

These prizes and awards, fellow, are donated by local and state Kiwanians all over the state and from distributors and manufacturers from all over the country. We have hundreds of men interested in making your camp a success.

To Whom it May Concern

Jr. Anglers Club, Broward County, Inc.

having fulfilled the requirements necessary for membership has been entitled by Florida Junior Conservation Club League

As an Affiliated Junior, Subject to the Rules and Regulations Contained in the By-Laws and Constitution of the Florida Junior Conservation Club League, you are hereby adopted by said Organization.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

July 15, 1954

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To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Jr. Anglers Club, Broward County, Inc.
Florida Junior Conservation Club League,
This month's column consists of odds and ends from around the world, little tidbits of information from letters and news releases that have crept into the director's desk during the past several weeks.

One of the most interesting was sent in by Curtis Wright, Director of the Everglades Division of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. It reads:

"We've been hearing recently, we discussed and decided to make a 30-day survey of the canoe fishermen and what they thought of the $1.00 universal fishing license."

"Below you will find the various counties in this division listed and the number of people talked to during the one-month period relative to this license. This survey was conducted by 20 wildlife officers with whom they were on routine patrol."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>Comment Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okeechobee</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucie</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian River</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dade</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The poll reveals that 78.2 percent of the people contacted were in favor of a universal fishing license, that is whoever fished in fresh water, including canepole must have a fishing license to fish in their county. The regular $2.00 license would still be available for those who wish to fish throughout the state.

This column has received several other letters from various outdoor writers who seem to be in favor of such a license. Needless to say, such a permit would mean more funds for the Commission to be put into many more projects of essential importance to the sports fisherman. These projects would include increased rough fish control crews, more water hyacinth spraying and numerous other activities that would increase and benefit fresh water fishing opportunities.

During the past few months we've had numerous requests from persons picking up young birds and animals in woods and forests. We'd like to remind all of you that such molesting of these species of wildlife is against the law. The young animals seem to think that the young animals and birds are lost, but its mother is usually off somewhere getting food and in a short time, she's usually back looking after her offspring. Perhaps she was frightened by the approach with her's staying fairly close and will return when the people go away.

Some animals are inclined to become treacherous after they reach maturity, and sometimes these same pets are neglected and must fend for themselves. Usually this results in starvation and a loss both to the hunter's bag and to natural conservation. Contact the nearest wildlife officer if you find any hungry or crippled species of wildlife so that arrangements can be made to take care of the animal or bird.

On June 14 the Commission participated in a Civil Defense exercise when a nationwide mock attack by atom bombs and guided missiles hit Tallahassee and Tampa with an estimated simulated casualty list of 40,617 persons. The Commission's land battle units and all of our mobile units carried the alert "Lemon Juice" and "Applejack" throughout the entire state so that the Civil Defense Units in various counties and cities could be alerted and make preparations for action in the event of an actual attack.

On Sunday, May 30th, the Andytown Canal in Broward County was reopened to fishing with quite a bit of fanfare. This marked the completion of a poisoning and restocking program sparked by the Anglers Club of Broward County. June 7th a year ago the 5.9 miles of the canal were poisoned by the Commission with materials furnished by the club. The latter part of that June the canal length was restocked and fishing closed to allow the original stock to spawn before facing the fishes and lures of south Florida's Inland Waterways.

Previous to the opening, members of the Anglers Club prepped the canal with some bass in the canal and returned them to the water. On opening day persons catching tagged bass

(Continued on Page 21)

Aerial view of the mid-morning re-fueling stop at Blountstown. Rivercade boats lay the shore.

(Continued on Page 22)

FLORIDA WILDLIFE
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY states that taxidermy is "the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form". After a trip through the Joseph T. Reese Taxidermy Studio, we're convinced that the subject at hand is highly interesting. The average sportsman doesn't realize how much work and know-how it takes to produce that mounted sailfish, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form.

By GEORGE H. CROWLEY

with certain environments in which the fish live, and also serves as camouflage against its enemies. Where hooked and taken from the water they immediately lose their beautiful colors. That is why the hard part of taxidermy enters the picture. The taxidermist must possess the knowledge of anatomy, and the true color of practically every fish that swims. Properly mounting a fish isn't a matter of just a few days; it's a painstaking task that easily stretches into weeks, sometimes months, before it is completed.

Strangely enough, most of the specimens brought to Reese for mounting are far from being record breakers. Usually they are very ordinary size, simply being preserved to recall a certain thrill to a sportsman in the years to come.

Preparing a fish for mounting is an intricate deal. First of all, the specimen is placed in the desired mounting position, (leaping curve or straight), and cast in plaster in a split mold. Next, the fish is skinned out and every minute particle of flesh removed. This operation begins with slitting the fish along the side that will not show when it is mounted. Skinning a fish requires plenty of patience, considerable skill, and an awful lot of care. The skin of a bonito or kingfish is so thin after being removed that a newspaper can be read through it easily. On the other hand, the skin of a tarpon is a quarter-inch thick. Reese stated that it takes two years to develop a dependable skinning.

The next step is to remove superficial bone structure, retaining the jaw, fins, tail, gill-plates, and in the case of the sailfish, the sail. The skin is now ready for a series of chemical baths. The first removes the grease to prevent later discoloration of the mount; another is a tanning solution. Assuming that the chemical bath solutions have been properly prepared, the skin now goes back to the original mold where the body of the fish is formed from laminated asbestos paper, making a hollow scupltered mold. This process is a common belief that fish are stuffed.

At this point, the fish is placed on a suspended rack, where it is allowed to dry out for a period of several weeks. After the drying period, a careful check of the fish is made and repair of all skin breaks, tears or other damage completed. Artificial eyes (individually hand-painted), are inserted and the fish is ready for the paint department.

The final step in the painting of the mount requires great skill in order to give the fish his original life color. In the case of the scorpion fish, the intricate art job requires five hours. The final coat is lacquer, and the fish is ready for the shipping department. Mounts are created with great care and in most cases arrive at their destination ready for the catcher's wall.

A visit to the Reese Taxidermy Studio, especially the front office, is quite a treat. Visitors may view numerous species of different deep sea residents in their Sunday best, some of which involved a lengthy process of as many as seventy separate operations. Of particular interest are two sailfish, one being a tiny three-quarter ounce, seven-inch specimen. And the other, an unofficial World Record on rod and reel, a three ounce sailfish measuring seventeen inches. This baby sailfish was caught of Pompano Beach, September 3, 1951, by Miss June Hinson, a visitor from Indian River, Florida.

An international flavor is added weekly by the arrival of fish skins from Peru, Mexico, California, Nova Scotia, and many other points on the globe. In time, these too, will grace the wall of some sportsman, and may tell the story of a fish that didn't get away.
PRACTICALLY everyone finds a map fascinating whether it is the old treasure type or our present day colorful highway kind. Maps and charts are a most necessary item for a traveler preparing his trek, either actual or imaginary. We realize that it is just about impossible for everyone to visit all parts of the fabulous "Sunshine State" and get enough of its fishing and hunting thrills, so why not join us in an exciting "map adventure" from time to time and we will take you to different parts of romantic Florida and see that they have to offer the sportsman.

One of our most recent explorations was to what we call Wakulla Land, and if you are ready to go, unfold your map of Florida and we will proceed to an area well calculated to thrill those seeking hunting and fishing adventures. Run your finger northward along the west coast of Florida until you arrive at that point where the coastline turns decidely westward. There you will see a body of water called Apalachee Bay and if you are a hunter or a fisherman you will immediately notice the many fascinating names along this half-circle of coastline. The names of these rivers, national forests and refuges all tend to exhilarate the sports lad and lassies in their search for newer grounds to conquer.

A quick glance will reveal the presence of old Seminole names such as Auclla River, Wakulla River, Apalachicola National Forest, Sopchopy River, and Ochlockonee River among the equally exciting names of Wakulla Banks Refuge, Renmore Alligator Point, and New and Crooked Rivers. Surroundings such as these should definitely provide the things we are interested in, so let's start to explore.

Stretching from just west of the Auclla River westward to the Ochlockonee River lies the county of Wakulla, "Land of Mystery" or "strange" as the Seminole name implies and an area definitely appealing to the adventurous outdoorsman.

What we call Wakulla Land actually includes all of Wakulla County and parts of Jefferson, Franklin and Liberty Counties, for they with their rivers, lakes, forests, and fields border historical Apalachee Bay.

We will commence our scanning of Wakulla Land with a trip along the beautiful Auclla River. After a very short time you will find that there is a mystery to the presence of the battling black bass and his smaller neighbors, bream and shellebacker. This river as the others that empty into the Bay, have all the natural conditions right for the expansive propagation of our famous game fish and, to top that, the mouths of these rivers are famous for such salt water species as speckled trout, redfish, tarpon, and jackfish to mention a few.

On either side of the Auclla River lies some 100,000 acres of wildlife management area where premium hunting can be had during the regular season. A check of our records shows that those leaning toward the nimrod division of the expedition should find countless deer, turkey, squirrel, bear, quail and during the winter months an abundance of waterfowl.

This neat little package deal of salt and fresh water fishing along with excellent hunting is not exclusive to the Aucllla section. The rivers of Wakulla, St. Marks, and Ochlockonee also boast the same conditions and proudly possess the only Florida wintering grounds of the Canadian goose. At that point where the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers join their meandering flowage to the Gulf of Mexico, you will find the majority of the land is under the supervision of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and bears the impressive name of St. Marks Refuge. Here game and birdlife are abundant and during the winter time thousands of ducks and geese seek the shelter afforded them near and around historical St. Marks light house (which is still in service) on the east side of the rivers. Complete protection is given on the refuge across the river and almost all forms of bird and wildlife can be found throughout the countless marshes, forests, and scrub.

Other sections of the refuge stretch from the St. Marks River westward to the Ochlockonee River. The 1953-34 hunting season saw the successful inauguration of controlled waterfowl hunts in designated parts. In addition to having a number one rating in the standard hunting circles, last fall another successful annual meeting of the Florida Foxhunters' Association was held in the region. Out of state participants in this popular and growing sport of the southeastern United States agreed that St. James Island in Franklin County produces more foxes than any other place they had seen. Wakulla Land might mean mystery land but there is certainly nothing mysterious about an area able to produce duck, goose, fox, deer, turkey, quail, rabbit, squirrel, bobcat, dove, marsh hen, bear, and raccoon hunting. Reviewing the hunting situation, we find that the combination of wildlife management areas, national forests, national refuges and Canadian goose wintering grounds provide a perfect place to hunt and one that is not easily equaled.

Let's take another look at our Florida chart and check the waterways in and around Wakulla Land. Starting at the Aucllla River and working westward once again, we not only find some 200 miles of irregular coastline but half a dozen good sized rivers and over two dozen lakes and springs. Good size fresh water rivers that empty into the Gulf of Mexico...
usually supply the angler with all the dynamic action
and stimulus he desires. Saltwater fishermen will migrate up the river and
seek the brackish, estuarine areas, feeding close to where the water becomes
brackish.

Besides the battling bass, bass, brent, shellercker, jackfish, and crappie that are found in Florida's fresh
waters, Wakulla's land and waters are blessed with red
fish, spotted trout, king mackerel, tarpon, the
head, grouper, jackfish, and Spanish mackerel, from various migrating species familiar to the Gulf waters. All
along the coast and rivers, combined facilities for
each type of fish are available and as we visit St.
Marks, Wakulla, Shell Point, Panama, and other fish
farms, the evidence of continuous angling can be
easily observed. Within minutes you can change from
fresh water activity to the bay or gulf and never
leave your boat. Catch the limit of bass and brent
head for saltwater and the various species of
brackish water. Angling with other tackle Toughies will
prove just as
exciting and fruitful.

Hunting and fishing has become the most important
business for those living around the Apalachaba Bay
and people in all 48 states have done as we have
done and followed their maps here to enjoy the efforts.

The area around Wakulla County is prin-
mainly noted for its splendid hunting and fishing and
there is much pleasure to be had from the numerous
recreational facilities and historical sites. Wakulla
Springs is probably the most noted spa in the
southeast and is believed to be the largest single
spring in the world. It reaches a maximum depth of
168 feet and through the glass bottom boats, the color-
ful and beautiful world of marinel and fisbon
unfolds. The mysterious jungle-like river twisting
towards the Gulf provides a tropic atmosphere
suitable for tropical and jungle action movies and such
cinemographics made here have been viewed around the
world. It reaches a maximum

Before the wonderful clear springs were torn from
their jute hideaway by roads, another spa was in
fashion. Panama, named for the haven it was con-
sidered, was a well known health resort. Long before
good roads laced the country to bring such areas
within easy motoring people were traveling by met-
cals and discarding in other parts of the world to
drink the waters of the marveling springs in the northern
part of the town. The honeycomb of
springs were supported by salt and brackish waters and water from different springs were good
different ailments. Old timers around Panama
Wall often would tell of members of their families
who were crippled with rheumatism or arthritis and lived to
walk straight and tall again. Maybe it was the
vegetation, air and sunshine that the modern traveler
will find just as refreshing as travelers of past decades.

Along St. Marks and the confluence of the St.
Marks and Wakulla Rivers the footsteps of history
have left their imprint. Ponce de Leon is supposed to
have visited here shortly after discovering Florida
on the other side. Stragglers from the ill-fated ex-
pedition of Hernando de Soto camped nearby to build
beaches and return to their initial landing point on the
Tampa Bay area. On the point of land between the
two rivers three different forts were constructed dur-

The larger rivers of Wakulla Land are navig-
able and offer snug harbors to the fishing
boat. Quaint fishing towns are usually located where easy access to either fresh or
salt water fishing is available.

The Oklawahama River offers more than 40 miles of dynam-
ically angling before it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. Above the U. S.
98 highway bridge lies the Tallahassee Yacht Club and Coast
Guard Auxiliary Base. Besides offering the sportmen all the
requirements for good hunting and fishing an air of security is
dispensed by the knowledge of protective measures available to
those seeking waterfowl adventure.

Where the Oklawahama River becomes Oklawahama Bay and
enters the Gulf it is one of the finest southern saltwater fishing.
Whether you are after the larger species from the deep or those
from inland waters, you will find a method here. The presence of
the Trade Winds Fish Club completes a well rounded program
of every style of fishing.

The semi-tropical like rivers and lakes offer fresh water fishing
mild surroundings of breath-taking beauty.

Wakulla Springs is not only a favorite tourist attraction but also
the site of aquatic activities and movies. Tarzan features, under-
water thrifters, and sport featurette have been filmed here. The
picture above shows a Hollywood crew working on underwater
scenery for a recent movie picture. The mermaids below are
going through one of their water bullets for a short sport
production.
The following instructions apply to outboard motors dropped overboard. Such motors that have not yet been dunked should be immediately immersed. Salt water, or fresh water having a muddy bottom is best recommended. Motor should be left on bottom for a minimum of two weeks.

Now we begin.

1. Motor should be disassembled in a handy place to work. A workshop or garage is fine. If not, try living room.

2. Tools are important. Should you be shy certain essential items, borrow from neighbors. Screwdrivers, pliers, pipe wrenches, hammers, hacksaws, oily rags, will be used for disassembly.

3. Remove starter and flywheel. If flywheel won't budge, bang good and hard with hammer. This action vibrates threads holding flywheel. It should come off—if not, hang extra hard. Should you crack flywheel, remember not to bang so hard next time.

4. Remove gas tank, fuel line, carburetor, crankcase, cover plate, and spark plugs. Now is a good time to remove propeller—water might be in it, you never know.

5. Drain as much water from the crankcase as possible. Should no water be evident, pour some in, not sense in following instructions in this paragraph unless we have water in crankcase.

6. Replace propeller and turn motor. At the same time shake motor like cocktail shaker. Imitate your favorite bartender. It's the technique that counts.

7. Wash out with gasoline, naptha, or similar inflammable liquid. Now is the time to light up for a smoke. (Author's note: If these instructions are meticulously followed, it will not be necessary to read further.)

8. Survivors will next pour several gallons of used crankcase oil into cylinder walls. New oil is not recommended, too expensive. Turn propeller several revolutions. This distributes oil uniformly through cylinders, pistons, and other inaccessible parts. It is also a messy operation, but oil being oil—

9. Blow off magneto with compressed air. If not available, go to nearest service station and use their free air. While there use rest room, ask for glass of ice water, get free road maps, wash hands, have attendant clean windshield, check oil, clean floor of cant

by LO MUSSLER

vacuum seats.

10. Next, wipe spark plugs: a greasy rag is suitable for this purpose. Set plug gap with gas pliers. Gages are not necessary, set by eye. The rule of thumb is: nearsighted persons should set gap with extra twist—if you're farsighted, not so much of a twist. When gap looks far enough apart, give an extra twist for good measure.

11. Drain and clean fuel tank. Now is the time to solder those holes in tank. Tune up the old blow torch and apply flame directly to tank. (See author's note in par. 7, above.)

12. Check and adjust point contacts. Use old file to clean; bend into proper adjustment with gas pliers. If points break, use old set from car, modify if necessary.


14. Place motor into old oil barrel. Barrel should not contain water. Should the motor start it would be too meany; splashes too much.

15. Use frayed starter rope to start motor. Nothing like a few bruises and cut knuckles when it breaks.

(At this time it will be essential to remove children, wives, neighbors, and other well wishers from the immediate vicinity.)

16. Should motor start a few機構s might be noticeable. These may be removed by reviving motor to full throttle. At this point a piston rod might fly out of crankcase. Be sure to be out of way.

17. As your temper might be a little hot along about here, it would be best to walk away and cool off with several. Vision permitting, a return to the job will find you in better spirits. Again try to start motor. If she won't start you've made a mistake somewhere, so proceed to next instructions.


19. After two weeks remove from kerosene, load into old burlap bag and take to qualified service man. Tell him a friend of yours tried to fix it, but had to leave town in a hurry. Don't assume any blame yourself.

20. If service man has not yet run you out of his shop, tell him his repair price is too "$50.4 high. That'll do the trick.

21. Pick yourself out of gutter and proceed to nearest outboard sales store and buy new motor. Sell the old one for junk—by the pound.

22. Save these instructions should you drop down motor overboard.

JULY, 1954

END
When the opportunity to do an article on rough fish control came along I jumped at the chance. Sport fishing in Florida is more than just sport. It's a big industry. Anything that affects Florida's wonderful fresh water fishing actually affects us all. Anything we can do to improve our fishing is good for all of us. So when I left for Gainesville on my assignment, I was in high spirits.

In a round-about way I was getting back at those gars.

It was raining spasmodically all across Newman's Lake in the very early morning and for the first time since January the sun had really been out. But it wasn't long before the sun made a rip through the almost impenetrable bodies of clouds, and I was almost mesmerized by the beauty of it until I saw some dark shapes at the very edge of my vision.

At first I thought they were bass because they were too small, but as they moved closer, I recognized long snouts of the gar. There were about a score of them and the smallest would have been ten pounds easy.

As they approached, little fish I hadn't seen before darted out of the vegetation and fled for their lives. The gars came on slowly, power-drunk with lazy self-assurance. There was no doubt that something would have a succulent dinner. I didn't doubt it would be me. The hordes swept past, a relentless mass.

I quit. I also got mad.

The motor launch pulls the net boat out and around in a big circle while the seine pays out from the stern of the net boat.

The seine is set and the motor boat launch and the back-up boat pick these up in reverse of the order they were put out, drawing the circle one section smaller each time.

The net results at Newman

The pocket of the seine contained mostly gizzard shad, a plankton feeder. The game fish are returned immediately to the water and the rough fish dumped into a large skiff for removal from the lake.

By MARY LOU NORWOOD

A couple of summers ago I lived on a lake near Tallahassee. It was a beautiful lake and I had a wonderful time. After swimming in town at work all day I'd dash home, put on my bathing suit and go just sit in the water up to my neck. Cool bliss. On the weekends I'd sit up a cracker pole and drift around the perimeter soaking up sun and trying to catch some broom. I never did.

One lazy Saturday afternoon when the sun was hitting the water at just the right angle, I looked over the side and saw the fantastic underwater world of hills and dales and vari-colored mossees and reeds. I was almost mesmerized by the beauty of it until I saw some dark shapes at the very edge of my vision.

At first I thought they were bass because they were too small, then they swam nearer the boat and I recognized that long snout of the gar. There were about a score of them and the smallest would have been ten pounds easy.

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The big circle of 1,100 yards of seine has been brought down to only one small haul. The seine was pulled up parallel to the net boat and set for several feet of water between them. Two stout poles were laid across both boats on either side of the seine. This made a square around the sock, two sides made of poles, one side net boat and one side fish boat. The upper end of the sock was rolled back over these sides and the fish scooped out of the pocket with a big dip net.

Wayne got into the fish boat with his scales, record sheets, and bucket and made introductions. The motor-launch operator is J. B. "Red" Wilkerson who doubles with the dip net for unloading the sock. Karl Rowe handles the seine and Ray Cassels is called the pipe man.

All four men were rubber boots, rubber overalls, and cotton work gloves. I soon wished I'd been dressed just like them with the addition of windshield wipers for my glasses. Wayne suggested I get into a little green run-about one of the men had been using and pull up alongside the fish boat on the other side from the net boat. I got in the green boat and minutes later decided it was all a plot to get rid of me. As a fresh breeze sprang up I notice I was getting farther and farther away from the other boats and the rope had disappeared. I noticed the bow of the green boat showed no signs of getting taut. I had been trying not to cause any additional work all morning so I waited until I was pretty sure the boat was not secured to anything before I called their attention to my increasing discomfort. To ease my troubles the bow of the green boat rowed about a foot down. I kept waving my hand in the air and they maneuvered back. It was four pounds four ounces. The lack of small bass is a healthy sign.

The bass in this haul were quite large and made my angler's blood thrill. There was scarcely a one under a pound. Wayne said the average for the size of the fish was four pounds four ounces. The lack of small bass is a healthy sign. My bass averaged a little better than two pounds shows healthy conditions, spawning, etc.

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To protect themselves the seine operators wear rubber boots and rubber overalls. Wayne suggested the rough fish from the gams fish they wear cotton work gloves to protect the hands as much as possible. The seine gams fish serves as a protective coating.

NOBODY PLAYED HOOKEY

From Bait Casting Class

Fasting daddles around Tallahassee see are in for some hot competition this summer from Junior and Miss Priss. In fact, several Juniors have already outclass side fish fishing daddles this spring in the size and number of fish brought home. It all started when 28 fifth and sixth graders in the nature club at Caroline Brevard Elementary School started studying conservation. In the course of their studies the kids got interested in learning how to fish and found plenty of cooperation. Their teacher, Mrs. Clarice Howell, spoke to the physical education instructor, Clarence Hale, who in turn contacted South Bend, Shakespeare, and a couple of fishing enthusiasts on the FLORIDA WILDLIFE staff. Before you can say "large mouth black bass" there was a full fledged bait casting class going. The tackle manufacturers loaned some rods and reels and our staff started things off with a talk, instruction, and a practical demonstration.

In the additional classes, the kids also learned how to take care of their equipment, good fishing manners, and laws of species and kind of lures to use. Not incidentally, they got interested in the Commission's rough fish control program and kept the Commission's education officers hopping with material and questions.

Two times a week for six weeks the kids had practice sessions on the playground. It wasn't long before everybody wanted to get in on the act. Nature club members who had mastered the basic principles acted as instructors for the other students who wanted to try the gentle art of dropping a plug where you want it. Almost everybody in the upper three grades took a fling at learning to think and what a tournament they had with hardly a backlash and none the children didn't get out by themselves. The students set up their own rules, tournament committees and scorers. Using ten bicycle tires for targets and the regular skish point system, the highest possible score was 100. A contestant got six points for hitting in or on the target on the first cast and four points for hitting in or on the target on the second cast. Each got two tries at each target. The targets were set out in a big Y with the two nearest targets at 20 feet and the farthest targets at 40 feet. These distances were chosen after watching the ability the children developed after

(Continued on Page 41)

Mrs. Clarice Howell, sponsor of the nature club that started the bait casting class, pins the badge "Bait Casting—Excellent" on a proud George Gaskins, winner of the tournament. Clarence Hale, physical education instructor who supervised the classes and tournament, is pictured with the class and one of the students.

If gams mean anything, the fish around Tallahassee better look out. Runners-up in the tournament flash the winner.
AROUND THE STATE

Members of the Hardee County Junior Conservation Club are shown destroying hyacinth as one of their conservation projects. This active organization has cleaned out large areas of waters in their goal for better fishing in and around Hardee County. The nuisance of the fast spreading hyacinth is being combated by these hard working organizations as well as various agencies.

Fish Management Technicians of the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission recently reported destruction of 70,188 pounds of fish during poisoning operations at Lake Miccosukee. The lake which has dwindled to a mere few acres was cleaned of the vast amount of rough fish and will be re-stocked with bass and broom fingerlings when the water level returns to normal.

A breakdown of the figures revealed that more than 67,000 pounds or 93.5% of the fish killed were rough fish.

Wildlife Officer Earl Stevelman of Punta Gorda releases more quail during the South Florida Division restocking program. Large numbers of quail are trapped throughout the state and later released on land used by the general public during hunting season.

R. F. Marlow, game technician with Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission receives a $200 check from J. L. Hamilton of Crestwood Beach Hunting and Fishing. The donation is for the establishment of food plots in the Tomoka Wildlife Management Area. Looking on are, left to right, G. C. McCormick, game management officer; Bob Brickland, club director, and Larry Knopp, president of the club.
The Black Widow Spider

By ROSS ALLEN
and WILFRED T. NEIL
Ross Allen's Reptile Institute
Silver Springs, Florida

Spiders of all kinds are generally feared and detested, although most of them do no harm. Nearly all spiders are generally crawling creatures, not inclined to bite. They are generally equipped with small poisonous fangs, but there are many for use in overpowering insect prey. The bite of most spiders is not much worse than the sting of a good-sized ant, and considerably less painful than the sting of a wasp. The big, hairy “banana spider”, sometimes brought into Florida on banana boats, is more venomous than the majority of our native species, its bite producing local pain, swelling, and redness. These symptoms usually vanish in two or three hours, however. A few of our native kinds, such as the jumping spiders, can also deal a severe bite.

One exceedingly venomous spider is found in every state of the Union—the notorious “black widow.” This creature is shown in the accompanying photograph (much enlarged). It is easily recognized. Its body is round, black, and hairless, like a shiny shoe-button. Most people, seeing a black widow for the first time, are surprised by its small size; the outline of its body could easily be covered by a dime. On the under side of the body is a red (sometimes orange or yellow) marking shaped like an hour-glass. It should be remembered that the marking cannot be seen when the spider is crawling on the ground.

The black widow occurs in a wide variety of situations. Privies are a favorite habitat, and many painful bites have taken place in them. This spider is also very apt to be found around outbuildings; under little-used tables and chairs, in abandoned mail-boxes; beneath old slabs of tin or sheeting; in or under tin cans and trash piles; beneath houses; around fence posts; under logs, rocks, and Flagstones; in the darkened corners of garages, barns, chicken coops, and animal pens; in basements; behind shutters and beneath shelves; in closets, cellars, and toolsheds; in man-holes and meter boxes; under steps and in tile roofs; on rafters and under eaves; behind loose bricks and base-boarding; and beneath the bark of rotting stumps. However, it may turn up occasionally in other places—in fact, just about anywhere it can attach its web.

The black widow does not build an elaborate, symmetrical web as do many spiders. Instead, it spins a small, irregular tangle of no particular design. This web is very characteristic, and the naturalist can recognize it even when the black widow is away from home. The individual strands of the web are remarkably tough and sticky, serving to entrap many kinds of insects. Were it not for its venomous nature, the black widow would be hailed as a benefactor of mankind, for it kills tremendous numbers of flies, beetles, moths, roaches, grasshoppers, and the like. It has even been known to kill a few baby snakes, the web being strong enough to retain the little reptiles. The tough strands of black widow web have been used as cross-hairs in certain types of bomb-sights and optical instruments.

In reading through the list of places inhabited by the black widow, one is impressed by its frequent occurrence about houses and man-made structures. It is natural to ask why there are not more accidents from the creature’s bite. Fortunately, the black widow is of shy and gentle disposition. Many specimens will not bite even in self-defense. Probably most accidents...

CAST WITH A THERMOMETER

By JULIUS STRUM

It sounds almost trite to say you'll catch more fish if you fish where the fish are, and give them the type of bait they're most likely to take. Yet time and time again I've seen anglers fishing at the wrong time of day, in the wrong place, with the wrong type of lure, and wondering why they weren't having better results.

The temperature of the water is the key to the whole thing. Human beings and warm-blooded animals have an even body temperature regardless of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Fish, however, are cold-blooded, which means their bodies assume the same temperature as the water in which they're swimming. Now, for each species of fish there's a favorite temperature range, and he'll endeavor to find the water where he may enjoy that favorite temperature. Knowing the range and the approximate depth at which it will be found under conditions of different surface temperatures, you'll have no difficulty finding your fish.

In view of the magnitude of the subject, I'll confine this article to a discussion of the large-mouth bass, leaving panfish until a later time.

As a general rule bass prefer a muddy bottom, and like to stay around obstructions of all kinds; weed beds, lily pads, logs, mud bars, and the sort.

When the thermometer is hovering in the vicinity of 80-90 degrees, he'll stay down where there's cooler water. He'll be about 12 to 25 feet from the surface, near spring holes, weed beds, and deeper bars. He's reluctant to feed, but will take deep-running spoons and lures, retrieved slowly.

In this kind of weather it's best to wait until the water has cooled at night, when he'll come nearer the surface (3-5 feet) to feed. The two or three hours after 10:00 p.m. are ideal, and surface lures that create a commotion will give excellent results.

When the thermometer registers a balmy 73 to 80 degrees, the cooler water will be nearer the surface, and so will Mr. Bass, but he'll still be around weed beds, lily pads, deep bars, etc. 5-12 feet will be about right during the day, but he'll come up some in the early morning and the early evening, during his favorite feeding hours. At these times the medium-depth lures are best. Whether you use spinners and many types of wet flies. Give your bass bugs a try if there are some natural surface rises.

In the spring and summer bass will stay 1-4 feet below the surface when the temperature is in the 65-73 degree range, but in the fall they'll go a foot or so deeper. This range being true to his liking, he'll feed all day along shore lines and around natural obstruc-
tions, etc. Use your surface lures here—imitation frogs and minnows, large dry flies, and bass bugs. Spinners and spoons played just under the surface will also be very effective.

At 60-65 degrees he has a tendency to get just a trifle deeper (2-4 feet), but in the fall you can add still another foot. Here, again, he prefers shore lines (though a little deeper now) and obstructions. He tends to feed only during the warmest part of the day, and goes for surface lures, though subsurface spoons and spinners are good. Watch for rises and try your bass bugs.

He's getting still deeper at 55-60 degrees, this time seeking warmer water rather than cooler as he did under hotter conditions. He's loggy so you have to retrieve more widely in the medium-depth bays. Try

(Known Your Wildlife)

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

JULY, 1956

(Continued on Page 38)
By EDMUND MCLAURIN

Snooters making their first-time purchase of a quality telescopic sight are frequently chagrined to find that they must turn uprooted and use a substantial added investment in a suitable mount for it.

But the extra investment in a good scope mount is both necessary and worthwhile, for the best scope sight made is no better in final performance than the mount which holds it on your firearm. Besides making a fine arm and helping to secure into a single, useful unit, a properly located mount permits some leeway in the positioning of the supported scope, so that the scope tube can be moved back and forth for the most practical eye relief. Theoretically, the ideal mount for a telescopic sight-equipped hunting rifle is one preferably positioned the scope tube to be as precisely as the scope and barrel, to give a low line of aim closely approximating that of the rifle sights, and an eye relief that gives instant definition of reticle and field as soon as you aim.

Unfortunately, however, gun designs and personal preferences do not consistently conform to this ideal. The manufacture of a wide variety of mounts for telescopic sights by makers like Weaver, Redfield, and Stetson, on the other hand, are made in a variety of models. This one is the Redfield, Jr., mounts, capable of far rough handling than the sensitive, heavier sim- ple type mounts, for specialized use. For the other hand, scope mounts with integral adjustment features have never been developed that the extraneous fine adjustments and accuracy re- quirements are met. The blocks spaced exactly 7.2 inches between their centers. Unfortunately, the high mounting of the target true scope and the rifle range or to bench rest and unharmed varmint shooting. But the scope is more difficult to use as a short scope's mounting, because any scope's base in the event of a slight slip adjustment of the short-base plates will give a grievous alignment error, one which the scope's latitude of final bores are compensated by the brace. That's why installation of hunting scopes on rifles already drilled and tapped by the theory should preferably be done by a com- 

A glance at the records of manufacturers' code numbers indicates that approximately 98% of all such guns are in use. On the other hand, some are too wide for mounting a 32 caliber. The remaining present mounts are those based on the same principles as the scope and the rifle range or to bench rest and unharmed varmint shooting. This is the case with one and a half this amount. There are several popular mounts that lend themselves admirably to the large and small target competition.

For convenience, gunsmiths and firearms editors tend to divide the market's available telescopic, hunt- ing-type, sight mounts into three general classification: (1) Mounts that have built-in adjustment features for both elevation and windage; (2) Those made for scope and elevation adjustments only within the scope's field, the mount, and (3) fixed-tube mounts having neither windage nor elevation adjustments.

Among the last, modern telescopic sights are the one of these three basic types of mounts, but the picture is further complicated by the fact that these mounts themselves require different styles of bases, the latter representing that portion of the mount which is permanently attached to the gun, to receive the mount base and the scope tube. Usually the base will be a solid rib, or two separated base-blocks centrally over the receiver and barrel, a side-mounted base, usually on the left side of the gun's shoulder, and some combination of the first two.

Most telescopic sights used for hunting have internal adjustments for windage and elevation. This feature permits use of strong, solid scope mounts are so designed that the scope and mount can be removed from the rifle and replaced, with assurance that the scope will return to a normal sight setting and be ready for serious use, without any required re-sighting. It is also true that a scope can be conveniently and reliably transferred from one rifle to another intermitently by a shoot- er who is careful of his equipment and who knows exactly what he is doing, for the inexperienced scope user, this frequent changing of a single scope from one rifle to another can be very disappointing from a performance standpoint. Ex- ceptions are the target shooting mounts, for which users invariably keep accurate records of established sight settings for various ranges and loads.

Select your scope mount as carefully as you choose your scope. Have the installation made (in those cases using drilling and tapping of receivers) by a man who knows his job—enjoy it. Remember, too, that the same man and on record of a hunter shooting another hunter with a scope sighted rifle.

Bergen, Hill, Tilden and Bear Cub are some of the best of this small and varied category of models. This one is the Redfield, Jr., Weaver Model K4 (.60 Series) with W. D. Top (Full Circle) Mount on Winchester 70. Loading models), Marlin models 39A and 336, the Remington models 721 and 722 and the Savage 99 are ideally adapted to scope sight installations without any required rifle alterations. Others, like the Maser model 1938, may need a slight change in the angle of the bolt to clear the low-mounted scope. Certain lever actions that eject their empties from the tops of their receivers, as in the Remington 11 model, necessitate offset mounting of the scope tube on the left side of the receiver. To satisfactorily use such an offset installation call for building up the stock comb to one side, to give proper support to the shooter's face, and considerable practice to acquire instantaneous aim.

A scope with fixed mounts can be used on two or more hunting rifles interchangeably if each rifle is fitted with a receiving base for the same model and make of mount, but quite frequently the changeover will require annoying re-tightening of the last installation before useful use is assured. For the owner of a hunte- 

This type, side-bracket mount, is popular for permanent installations of scope sights on any lever-action rifle, like the win- 

JULY, 1956

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Florida Wildlife

Weaver Model K4 (.60 Series) with W. D. Top (Full Circle) Mount on Winchester 70.
EVERGLADES DIVISION

The Everglades Division of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission of the State of Florida presents a constant challenge to the men whose duty it is to patrol this territory throughout its entire area. It stirs the imagination just to trace a finger along the outlines of this huge semi-tropical area on a map. There is a tremendous expanse of water among the wildlife officers who cover approximately 12,000 square miles of land and 2,000 square miles of water. To accomplish this job almost every conveyance imaginable is used except submarine. In a month our boats spend an average of 6,771 hours in land patrol, 326 hours in water patrol and 74 hours in air patrol. This is dangerous work. This is hard work. But our men thrive on it.

Our land area is contained within ten counties: Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Okeechobee, Hendry, Collier, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and Monroe. The Everglades Division, with Henry M. Jergens as Commissioner, is staffed by the Director of the division, a secretary, fish management technician, educational officer, airline pilot, three area supervisors, and 21 law enforcement officers. This is one officer for every 619 square miles. Operating with the division are our boats, which are capable of being reached at any time by phone call to the Game Management Division of the Commission.

Around 44 arrests are made each month in the Everglades division for game and fish law violations. Fishing without a license is the offense committed most frequently. Our wildlife officers check an average of 2,381 licenses a month. A lot of checking you can imagine, 30,776 licenses were sold in our division last year.

But these law enforcement men are called on to do much more than arrest violators and sell licenses and check licenses. They try to prevent violations. In addition, they cooperate in game and fish management and education work. In the line of duty they meet thousands of hunters and anglers as well as the general public, to whom they carry the message of conservation. Attend sportsman and civic club meetings, showing movies, carrying on demonstrations and manning exhibits are all parts of their jobs. Wildlife officers contact informers, investigate complaints, seize illegal hunting and fishing devices, attend and testify in court. They have furnished information on cattle rustlers, recovered bodies of persons drowned while fishing and helped find others lost fishing and hunting parties from the wilderness of the Everglades or the vastness of Lake Okeechobee.

In their spare time they work on professional improvement and maintenance of equipment.

There are three major hunt areas in the Everglades Division where wildlife officers cooperate with the Game Management Division. These areas are the J. W. Corbett Hunt Area in Palm Beach county, the Collier County Hunt Area and the Hendry County Hunt Area. A recent restocking program was conducted in the Collier county area. Sixty-six turkeys were trapped in the Fishheating Creek breeding grounds. Two gobbles and 26 hens were released in the area with the cooperation of the Tallahassee office. These restocking programs are carried on year after year and they get bigger each year.

On the fishing side of things, a contract has been let for the construction of a fish hatchery on twelve acres of land owned by the Commission on the west side of Taylor Creek adjacent to Lake Okeechobee in Okeechobee county. Three pits are to be constructed. One will be used for the production of bass and bass fingerlings for raising bass. One pit will be 50 feet wide and 330 feet long. The other two will be the same length and 75 feet wide to accommodate the future population of this fish culture hatchery reaches 260,000.

The control of rough fish has been a problem. Trying to keep a balance of rough fish and game fish by the use of present methods of population control is detrimental to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Unsatisfactory results in unsatisfactory in the Everglades have been found throughout the division. Currently we are experimenting with a Fish Management Division on an electrical device we hope will eventually provide us with a quicker and less expensive manner of eliminating gar, mudfish, and gizzard shad while saving the bass, bream and other game fish.

There is still a lot of experimenting and tabulating to be done before this device is developed into a practical tool for rough fish control. It derives its current from the river and sends a shock through the water. The amount of shock or current is variable and that's where the experimenting comes in. At present the shock stuns all the fish and the rough fish are removed while the game fish are left to revive. The project has attracted a lot of attention but it is still far too early to draw any conclusions.

Anyone who has been on the waters of Lake Okeechobee knows how vicious and treacherous this 736 square miles of water can get during a squall. Many lives have been lost because unknowing people have ventured out in bad weather. Yet we are now crossing this very lake today in a fine, temperature and wind being ideal. By July of this year we've received 5,000 traps from hunters of fish trapped in the area. During July of last year we seized and destroyed 6,000 traps in a concerted fish trap drive. In the area we've seized almost 1,500. With the heat of an unbroken sun beating down on them, or the drencing rain lashing their faces, our wildlife officers carry on this important job day after day, camping on the shores of the lake at night for weeks at a time.

We are proud of the work done by this division under hyacinth control. Sportsmen are invited to come over and take a look at the materials for spraying while the division furnishes the plane, boats, and labor.

Our information and education department is responsible for making sure that the public is kept informed, through releases, photography, feature stories, club programs, exhibits, and school programs. A unique feature is that the officers use all means of reaching the people of our division with what we are trying to do. The Junior Conservation committee is a big part of this and a lot of our time. This is a growing project in our area and is becoming more and more important. We expect to have wide representation at the summer camp in the Ocala National Forest this year.

The story of conservation in the Everglades Division is being put before the public daily. We feel our educational program is being heard and read by the public on an increasing interest and that violations are gradually decreasing because of this work.

To coordinate the efforts of all our employees we have a communications system which is an efficient tool in law enforcement. Our radio operators keep our men constantly alerted. Handling the control of a two-way radio communications system and detailing exchanges of relayed messages is no easy job when the speed, accuracy and clarity of the message may mean the difference between a successfully completed job or a failure.

Our system includes high powered transmitters in the Boynton Beach Coordination House and in Fort Lauderdale as well as two-way sets in passenger cars, trucks, jeeps, airplane, swamp buggies, airboats, and even wildlife officers on foot equipped with walkie-talkies. Through this extensive communications apparatus we can rapidly coordinate land, water and air patrols to track down violators, but many times these resources are used to help people lost in the uninhabited Everglades or on Lake Okeechobee.

These are the works of the Everglades Division—highly condensed form. Because we live with this work day by day and sometimes even in our nightmares and we are not moving forward. It has, therefore, been pleasant to receive our accommodations and aims in preparing this article. I believe we have come a long way and we are going much further. In our division we set our sights high and we occasionally strive to meet those standards for higher ones.

END
THE TALL TALE OF THE FISHERMEN

By KARL HUNZIKER

An Orlando lake. It was supposed to have happened in a lake we have fished and caught fish out of, ourselves, although not that large. But that there were fish in there we could fish for, as there are fish in most of the same odd 42 lakes in Orlando.

So we had our newspaper photographer take her picture with these bass. The same lady, it was, (who a couple of buddies told us a few days later after seeing her picture in the paper), that they saw her with another woman with these fish on a river where they had caught them in the bass ogling live bass. We gave her credit for one thing, she was at least in the same county.

One of our favorites, though, is the one about the businessman who always caught such big fish on those weekend trips — or so his friends learned when they saw him come Monday. His son married and in due time the businessman became a grandfather, proud as he could be, naturally, of that grandson. A real youngster, that little fellow was, a hunky 62 pounds the day he came home from the hospital — weighed in person by his grandfather on his trusty fish scales.

It’s also interesting to observe occasional unique methods of determining when fish are biting as employed by a few -- very few nowadays, we’re glad to say -- unscrupulous camp owners and bait dealers. “Lake fishing is excellent!” is the word they spread to prospective customers when they have a lot of fish to sell. We’ve noted the decreasing number of such operators recently as they actually “wased up” to the fact they hurt no one but themselves in the long run.

Another trick some camps pull to build catches up is to keep adding fish to a bait box until enough is in it to make a good string. Then its picture time for “limit catches” with some “lucky” fisherman trying to get his picture in the paper.

Your Outdoors Writer soon learns to think nothing of being wrong even if he’s right. No double talk, that, just the case of someone criticizing you if you write today fish were biting somewhere yesterday and a reader calls you up to tell you they got nothing. “How could you be wrong”, you don’t know what you’re talking about? Or maybe it’s that you own an interest in

FOSTER FISHING

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, SPORT FISHING INSTITUTES AND OUTBOARD ASSOCIATIONS JOIN IN CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Details of new fish conservation programs promoted by the nation’s largest outdoors organizations and outboard boaters have been announced by the National Wildlife Federation and the Sport Fishing Institute.

Funds have been derived principally from the Outboard Boat Manufacturers Association, the Outboard Motor Manufacturers Association, and the Outboard Boating Club of America.

Funds have been derived principally from the Outboard Boat Manufacturers Association and the Outboard Motor Manufacturers Association, and the Outboard Boating Club of America and through their relationship as cooperating agencies of the National Wildlife Federation, these funds are being expended by the two agencies of the two organizations.

Dr. E. Laurence Palmer, director of conservation education for the National Wildlife Federation, discussed the proposal that money allocated to these groups will be expended along three channels of education and research.

Half of the total grant will be devoted to development and distribution of bulletins in the NWF’s “Let’s Do Something” series.

The bulletin series, based on an estimated 100,000 fish and game clubs throughout the country, they will provide picturing both examples of how local sportmen’s organizations have been gaining in their understanding and use of these programs to improve fishing in lakes and streams in their respective area.

For example, one bulletin might highlight the efforts of a specific outgroup in constructing and installing underwater brush shelters.

The shelters would improve upon natural fish habitats including both upland and half-grown fish and as piscatorial refuges wherever fish could feed on small marine life.

The "purpose of the Let’s Do Something" program will be to bring to the attention of fish conservation activities down to the level of the individual sportsman.

"The bulletins will show step-by-step how local sports groups can realize a meaningful amount of good fishing in the future with only a minimum of effort on their part. They will help to educate the sportsman with the idea that conservation is everybody’s business."

Carrying the program another step, part of the National Wildlife Federation grant will be expended on the production of a 12-minute film illustrating outstanding examples of local conservation projects being developed through the “Let’s Do Something” series.

The expenditure of the funds received by the Federation will be devoted to basic research in connection with fish productivity and improvement of both natural and man-made environments for the fish population.

"Good fishing is directly related to sound conservation services," Dr. Palmer points out. "Federal, state, and private agencies appreciate the financial support of sports-minded groups such as the outboard boating and these organizations can play a determining role in watershed development in the future for all.”

A similar grant to the Sport Fishing Institute is being used to finance a situation study by fishery biologists of the Oklahoma Game and Fish Department.

Aromatic plans for the Institute’s expenditure of its grant, executive vice president Dr. R. W. Wehr, noted, would work to develop information on the utilization of fish and on the organisms utilized as fish food. It will be concerned with the effects of such factors as spawning, relative abundance of certain species, and the production of microscopic and other foods, and fishing success.

In addition to the Oklahoma Game and Fish Department, six other agencies will participate in the study. Equipment and services will be lent by the Soil Conservation Service of the Corps of Engineers (Tuscaloosa District) of the U.S. Army, the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma A&M College, the University of Oklahoma and the University of Kansas.

END

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

JULY, 1954
JUNIOR CONSERVATIONIST  
(Continued from Page 7)

If you have dropped in your club standings, you might ask your secretary to be sure that he sends your name to the Executive Secretary of the League, if you are not already on file. The next copy of the Bulletin will be sent to him. And be sure to copy this request to your Information and Education Officer, by all means. It is the best way to be sure that he sends a copy and sends one to this department. And the next copy you will receive will be credited to all of your meetings and activities.

NEW CLUBS - WELCOME

New clubs have been organized within the past year.

In the South Division where Bob Revels is I & E Officer, report has it that a new club has been organized in Alva, about 12 miles east of Ft. Myers. It’s called the Alva Junior Fishing Club, and the boys send a hearty welcome from all of us.

And that goes for the two new clubs in the central part of Florida; the club at Groveland and Mt. Dora. Wildlife Officer Ed Rich is the man responsible over there for their organization. And a great big thank you to the men in their respective communities who realize the importance of our work.

And to a club just recently reactivated in Ocala, we send our very best wishes. The name of the club is the Deane Mather Wildlife Club of Ocala. And I believe the only club in the state that owns or is about to own their club building—The Game Master Club.

There are quite a few interested people in Ocala who want the club to get underway. Hats off to Area Supervisor D. C. Land, Game Commission: Don Strode, Game Commission Biologist; Mr. Chuck Archer, Information and Education Officer, Game Commission, and Gene Galant, Outdoor Writer of the Marion and Dunnellon Sun newspapers. There are others no doubt but I do not have their names at this writing.

A very interesting report of the first meeting was forwarded to me and came from Fred Cole. Keep up the good work, Fred, and keep sending along your reports.

Mt. Dora Junior Wildlife Club sends us this slate of officers: President—Tyrone Parker, Vice President—Jeff Roy, Secretary—Merrell Beebe, Treasurer—Billy Simpson.

Number of members in the club in its first organizational meeting: 49.

Barrow Junior Conservation Club, secretary, George Howell, reports their club has $244.90 on hand in the treasury. And with 23 paid up members in the club. Keep up the good work.

Pahokee Junior Conservation Club—Most clubs have a difficult time securing sponsors. It was that way for a while with the Pahokee club. But now take a look at this. They are being sponsored by three—YES, THREE CLUBS.

Here they are: Carpenter’s Local No. 628, American Legion Post No. 90, Pahokee Sportsman’s Club.

Groveland Jr. Conservation Club—Secretary Roy Fowleden sends us this slate of officers for the new club: President—Billy Wilkins, Vice President—Charles Robbins, Secretary—Roy Fowleden, Treasurer—Malcolm McDonald.

Colossa Jr. Conservation Club—The club’s secretary, Bud Whitehead, reports that they have just had an annual election and have elected for 1954-55 the following: President—FredJohnson, Vice President—Mark Bartleson, Secretary—Bud Whitehead.

Bartow Junior Conservation Club—Club secretary, George Howell, reports their club has $244.90 on hand in the treasury. And with 23 paid up members in the club. Keep up the good work.

The Allapattah Optimist Jr. Conservation Club—Douglas Morris, secretary of the club reports that 20 members of their club left Miami for the island of Bimini on April 15 and returned April 20. Money for this project was raised by building bird houses. Total received at that time $564.90. Nice going gang. You really have a club and some sponsoring to help you along.

It’s no wonder your club is tops for activity and good conservation measures. Let’s hear more from you.

Glades Jr. Conservation Reports—Secretary Gary Haskett reports that Tom Gaskins Ill just recently won the National Turkey-Calling Championship. And they have been busy with some rough fish control work in the Fish Eating Creek area. Nice going gang. All of us have been very well aware of your achievements. For a small club you have done things in a big way. And thanks for that welcome letter. Keep your news coming in. We like to hear from you at all times.

The middle of June one of the band members working in Nellie’s Lake in Alachua county was moved to Lake Trafford in Collier county. Trafford was once noted for its bass fishing but in recent years catches have dropped off. At the request of interested parties the Commission placed the net in Trafford to see if this condition can be corrected.

This is another one of the projects financed jointly by the federal government and the Commission under the Dingell-Johnson program. The meaning at Nellie’s Lake has been financed on the same basis.

DO AND DON’T’S

By THOMAS McGARRY

The Lowly .32 rifle is, perhaps, America’s most neglected and the guys who use it can find more excuses for not cleaning it than a hen pickerel can. And out of the mouth of the lowly .32 barrel comes a fine pleasure to work with. And the middle of June one of the band members working in Nellie’s Lake in Alachua county was moved to Lake Trafford in Collier county. Trafford was once noted for its bass fishing but in recent years catches have dropped off. At the request of interested parties the Commission placed the net in Trafford to see if this condition can be corrected.

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It’s difficult to teach an outlaw—the game and fish law violator—new tricks. But you can mold the thoughts of children into constructive channels of conservation. That’s the idea behind the Junior Sportsmen’s Club movement. These young folks are the beginning of a new generation concerned with and pledged to do something about the disappearance of our natural resources. Future hunting and fishing opportunities depend upon these boys and girls. Help save our wildlife.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

July, 1954
annual cruise.

Many of the parties stopped in the vicinity of the Chipslo River cutoff. Some of our boats went via the cut-off and, with smaller motors, went down river toward Apalachicola. By thirty-three in the afternoon most of us were at the sand flats above Apalachicola and beginning the final short run of the cruise. The last leg was made single file. We made a spectacular finale as over two hundred small boats roared into town.

All along the beach音乐 seemed to be in a hurry about loading up. We were interested in the adventures others had during the trip. The Apalachicola Boat Club was host to over three thousand people at the "voyage end" fish fry. During this delicious outdoor supper you would think about the cruise just ended.

Various rigs were discussed and argued. With the variety of outboard motors from 10 to 55 h.p. and boats ranging from 15 Havana champagne yachts to Flyer buzzards of many makes to the beautiful and individual home-made rigs, this discussion ended far and fast.

There were only a few inboard participants and these were almost left out. We all agreed. If we reach any conclusion it was that a good boat and some, some organized, soundly handled was the key to a enjoyable day in the open water.

It was a wonderful and memorable Rivercote. Maybe we'll see you around come first Sunday next year.

END.

Tall tales of the fisherman, you say.

Maybe so, but then you would not expect some such distinction for the nation's greatest group of sportsmen. All it's all about the fish, the game, the men and the life blood of the game and it makes good copy for your writers, too.

"So then I try a yellow top-water plug—
It cost right up in under the mangrove roots and boils . . ."
WILDLIFE IN COLOR, by Roger Tory Peterson, Published by Coward-McCann, New York, N.Y. Price $1.75.

You've read here about the sports library of the Barnes Company, all books relating to the various recre-ational pastimes. This is another of that series and well-worth the time and money and effort for the reader if he's interested in the art of falling trees, moving logs, sawing, sitting and bailing. The author tells you not only how these are done but also of the enjoyment you get from the out-of-doors.

The camper and farmer will find this book will be of much help to them in their trips and on the farms. Others will learn the rudiments of sawmanship and logging, clearing the land and building rustic pieces of furniture for their cabin or for the lawn.

THE SAGA OF THE WATERFOWL, by Martin Bovey. Published by the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Penna. Price $2.00.

A story told in pictures, which more graphically describe the situation, which is more powerful than mere words and more thought provoking than any other thing except that of taking part in a project or activity...that's the theme of "The Saga of the Waterfowl." Martin Bovey has done a wonderful job of depicting the downfall of the sportsman's paradise that America once held title to and is now slowly returning to the story of water and marshes, the tale of ducks and geese, and the anticipation of men and boys who wait in the rushes with expectation in their hearts.

Waterfowl once blackened the skies over this continent and today only fragments of these vast flocks remain. Waterfowl fishing is the story of the vanishment of our natural resources and the birth and progress of the conservation movement. A vivid, memorable and heartening tale of what must be done for the preservation of these birds...

CASTING WITH YOUR TACKLE box. (Continued from Page 25):

his natural feeding locations around areas.

Below 55 degrees the largemouth becomes a real eater and will take your fly in a hurry. He stays 8-12 feet below the surface and will sometimes strike a decaying fish. This is a good time to find the carnie fish and to the plant feeders as fertilizer for the vegetation.

After washing up as best we could in the lake water without an Camp, Wayne and I got in the car and rode on up to some of my other favorite places. Again I fill out my information with some local opinions. We turned in at the first camp and Wayne introduced me to the lady who has been operating it since last September. We drove the fact that I was after unbiased opinions.

She seemed to feel that the removal of rough fish was a good thing but that fishermen wouldn't think of catching them. She said people didn't understand what was going on and thought that because there was fishing in the lake the fishing wasn't any good. In other words, that while the fishing operation would benefit everybody in the long run, it was hurting her business right now because fishermen didn't fully understand what the project was working in the area. She was the only operator and this seems to be the general...

By JACK SHOEMAKER

WILDFOODS by Bernard S. Mason, Published by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York, N.Y. Price $1.75.

The saga of the sportsman's paradise that America once held title to and is now slowly returning to the story of water and marshes, the tale of ducks and geese, and the anticipation of men and boys who wait in the rushes with expectation in their hearts.

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AN OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF 89% ROUGH fish in the lakes. WAYNE explained it to me, an acre of a given lake is able to support just so many fish. The lakes are like land, some rich and some poor, so the same area of land will sup-port per acre varies. The kinds of fish can vary too. If you can have 100 pounds of fish and 1000 pounds of rough fish your sportfishing is going to suffer. By taking out the rough fish and increasing the number of fish per acre, the game and pan fish have a better chance to grow, live and spawn. This is the idea behind the Lake Nevanon setting.

Weighing and counting over, Wayne and I got back into his run-about and headed for home. I shout ed over the noise of the outboard to ask what they did with all the rough fish. It was a surprising number. There's a guy who runs a lot of crab pots in the St. Johns River and he uses the rough fish as bait on his lines. Another fellow shows up with a pick-up truck loaded with rough fish, and hauls them off for fish. SAYNE said he wished there was a way to grind the rough fish up and return them to the lake. They would be good for the carnivorous fish and to the plant feeders as fertilizer for the vegetation.

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**SCHILLING’S FISHING**

(Continued From Page 33)

for gas and a tourist map—now let’s see Miami. No. I’ve just been there. The Keys? Everglades Park? The 1,000 Islands? Now my heart’s beating faster, and I go up and down the map, seeing all the famous names—Stuart on the St. Lucie, Boca Grande, Lake Okeechobee and Everglades City—the Bok Tower and the famous crescent beach at Panama City.

Now let’s see—I’ll stop at Jensen Beach, pick up the wife and start west across the state—I’ll wade Lake Rosalie with the fly rod and fish the Kissimmee River with spin tackle; then to Homosassa Springs and the Crystal River—

Now let’s see—

**OUTDOOR REVIEWER**

**THE LIVES OF WILD BIRDS, by Aretas A. Saunders, Published by Doubleday & Company, New York, N.Y. Price $3.50.**

This is really a detailed book for bird watchers, the author contributes some valuable information on how persons can study birds with references to their migrations routes and range of the various species. He outlines what the bird watcher should look for and how to go about the study of birds. You’ll find information on color, markings, size, shape, habits, posture, habitats, songs and calls of these species of wildlife. Saunders also discusses the nesting cycle, courtship, egg laying, incubation and care of the young. Though not exactly written in the popular vein, the book can be understood with ease since the author relates some of the incidents that happened to him throughout the years he has spent in the outdoors watching his “flying friends.”

**KNOW YOUR WILDLIFE**

(Continued From Page 24)

occur when a person inadvertently brushes against the web, and the spider crawls forth to seize what it takes to insect prey.

There has been a good bit of argument about the effect of the black widow’s bite. Some people have written that the bite is usually fatal, while others contend that it is merely painful. It is probably that, in many cases, the spider does not choose to inject its full venom load, and so its bite does not result in severe symptoms. Indeed, in some instances the bite produces no ill effects at all, either because the amount of venom is too small to penetrate the skin or because the creature is brushed off before it can do damage. Also, the size and physical condition of the victim have much to do with the outcome of the case; a large, healthy man is less apt to be incapacitated as a small child or an invalid. The bite can be no more severe, however, that the well-delivered bite of a black widow is capable of killing a rat. Stewart, in publishing about ten years ago revealed that there had been roughly five deaths which he attributed to a hundred treated cases of black widow bites. This figure is misleading, for a great many biters have developed only mild symptoms and were never brought to medical attention. In recent years, a very effective method of treatment has been found, and there are now few fatalities.

The bite of a black widow usually produces at first a mild burning sensation, like a sharp pin-prick. This wears off in a few minutes, but severe pain soon begins to develop in the bitten part and spreads to other portions of the body. Generally the venom acts rapidly, and within half an hour following the bite, little or nothing of this reaction felt in the abdomen, arms, legs, chest, and other areas. The abdomen eventually becomes quite hard and rigid. Other symptoms may appear, in

including fever, vomiting, muscular

swelling of ankles or wrists, hives, difficulty in breathing, paralysis, and delirium.

The currently favored treatment is the injection of a substance known as calcium gluconate. According to medical authorities, this will rapidly overcome the symptoms of the bite. A new drug has also been prepared to combat black widow venom, but it is not as effective as calcium gluconate.

Many of our readers will recall the tremendous publicity which the black widow received back in 1952. Until then, most people had never heard of the creature. Suddenly the newspapers were full of accounts of black widow bites. Magazines, newspapers, comic strips, books, radio shows, motion pictures—all began to mention this spider. Jars of black widows were displayed in store windows; Boy Scouts and school classes were instructed in the means of identifying the creatures; letters appeared in newspapers between the spider and other venomous organisms; scientists, physicians, and others began to write letters to the newspapers about the spider. Many people believed that this spider was the cause of many deaths.

"Give me a piece of the toughest beefsteak you have in the shop," the lady said. And we amused ourselves that she didn’t need to order it—she didn’t want it; she just wanted to get it anyway. And then we realized she was ordering for that huntin’-fishin’ husband of hers and tough beefsteak meant just one thing. The man was going George Washington Carver.

Soft-shelled (or fresh-water) turtle is probably one of Florida’s finest but least heralded delicacies. For you who have never tried it, we give here explicit instructions for the most important part of the preparation—the dressing of your catch.

First of all, as the Crackers say, “Get your catcher.” The female turtle is generally conceded to be superior because: (1) she is larger; (2) there is more meat when dressed out; and (3) the meat is more tender.

Recommended procedure is to trail the catcher to a tree or post, head-down, stretching the neck as far as possible and chopping off the head with your camp hatchet. Bleed well.

Now, using a sharp knife, cut around the leg joints just through the skin, cutting the skin at the joint, just where the drumstick of a chicken would begin. Now, carefully cut away the edge of the shell and throw away. This should leave you with the good parts of your catcher.

Front legs and breast of your turtle are used to make a stew. Cut in and get ’em. Be careful at all times not to let any of the body fluids get in contact with the meat, as it will be spoiled.

To remove the hindquarters with- out taking the belly-shell off is a bit of a trick. In skinning the hind quarters, cut the skin at the joint, just where the drumstick of a chicken would begin. When taking the hind- quarters, cut the pelvic bone where it joins in the middle on the underside. Spread the legs a bit and pull the gut down through the split you have made in the pelvic bone, thereby relieving your chances of getting any bad tastes to the fine pieces of meat.

Using your knife, carefully cut along the outside of the legs, keeping close to the back shell. When you have the feel of the scoured joint where the rear legs join onto the back shell, move the rear legs in

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**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

"What time did you and your cross-hunting friends get home last night?"

July 15, 1954

**MEDIUM WILDLIFE RECIPES**

by ELENA K. MEAD

**Fried Turtle**

If your turtle is good-sized, re- move all bones, and cut into pieces that will fry fast in deep, hot fat. Just before cooking, wash in running water, then roll in seasoned flour and fry just like chicken. Just don’t over-cook.

**"Cooter" Stew**

If your turtle is small, and you don’t wish to serve several tines, then make a “Cooter” Stew. Cook the turtle in water to cover, add- ing vegetables, and seasoning to taste. Serve hot with crackers.

Smothered Turtle

This recipe is furnished through the courtesy of Bill Zabanks, who is considered somewhat of a gourmet

(Continued On Page 41)
**FLORIDA WILDLIFE FEDERATION NOTES**

**Hunting Season Recommendations**

The FIFTH DISTRICT SPORTSMEN’S ASSOCIATION recently drafted recommendations on the 1954-55 game laws to be submitted to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. After a general discussion on hunting rules and regulations, the Association named Dr. William Willet, former President of the Orange County Sportsmen’s club on Lake Shenandoah, as chairman of the group. The recommendations call for: to leave the hunting season as it last year, except to extend open season on deer to Feb. 1. To open season on migratory birds to coincide with regular hunting season as to open and closing dates. Migratory birds also to be allowed to be hunted during the open and closed days during the week to coincide with regular hunting days.

To open season on anything prior to Nov. 19, 1954. All hunting closed Feb. 1, 1953. These recommendations would not affect Marlin Hem hunting or the special Archery Hunt.

**New Club at Dead Lakes**

The Dead Lakes Fishing and Business Club of Wewahitchka, Florida, recently affiliated with the FLORIDA WILDLIFE FEDERATION. In so doing the United forces of the Club and the Federation, together with the cooperation of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, can do much to solve some of the problems of the Dead Lakes, one of Florida’s most prolific pan fish waters.

Joe Hearl, the new Club President, F. B. A. Crawford, Secretary, and Harold P. Hem, Treasurer, will serve on the Board of Directors of the Florida Wildlife Federation.

**Florida Congressmen Members**

The Orange County Sportsmen’s Association has organized a 1937 as an outgrowth of the old “Panther Club” of 1932. As described in the 1937-1938 report, the group has sponsored many conservation measures, including the constitutional amendment setting up the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The bill, itself, was written by a member of OCMA, Milton Mitchell, who, by the way, is still very active in the Orange County organization.

The club today boasts 985 members and is staffed by the able and able-bodied, W. R. Horst, its president. It is proud of its many accomplishments over the years and its very fine clubhouse on beautiful Lake Shenandoah in the Butler chain in West Orange County.

OCMA also sponsors an active Junior Conservation organization, which participates in casting and safety instruction, as well as to study basic conservation.

**Ormond Beach Club Contributes to Tomoka Area**

A contribution of $300 from the Ormond Beach Hunting and Fishing Club for the purpose of hiring labor to develop dove plots in the Ormond Beach Wildlife Management Area has been disclosed by Game Technician, R. F. Robinson, Game Management Officer, C. McC. Cormick of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. 

Harlow declared that insofar as he knew, this was the first gesture of a similar nature in the history of game management in the State. The money has been placed in a special account in the Florida Game Management Fund.

**NOBODY PLAYED HOKEY**

(Continued from Page 22)

first getting the hang of casting. Contests entailed plastic bottles in the shape of fish. For a score of 45, Mr. Hade, one of the best fishermen, made a blue fish and the rating of bait was 900. The red fish, “very good,” was for a score of 43; while fish, “good,” 39 to 44 points; green fish for all scores below 30, “participant.”

So if the kids get enthusiastic about the unit you should have. Mrs. Howell, Mr. Hade, and the principal, they’re already planning next year’s bigger and better thing and the fish they have in mind cost wants to take the class to a Tallahassee lake for actual fishing. The lower grades have set up a clamor to get in on it, too. The two teachers are so old on bait casting as a good way to combine classroom instruction and recreational activities. Mr. Hade plans to have other teachers in other places in fishing-minded sports will get in touch with them and have materials explaining the unit.

Are there going to be more fisherman in Tallahassee? You bet! Several students received their own fishing tackle for Christmas, and why not? They appreciated the way their children learned to handle and take care of something as delicate as rods and reels. The demand for the fishing stores, the fishing tackle to fish, what kind of fishing is best, and how to use was so great that extra tables had to be prepared. Some think the great demand for the fishing tackle who want a copy of their own.

Leaves of the common lemon plant can be eaten as an accompaniment to both livestock and humans.

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

**NOBODY PLAYED HOKEY**

(Continued from Page 22)

as well as a sportsman in the Indian River area. Here it is:

"Wash pieces of turtle meat in running water, roll in flour and brown quickly in hot fat, but do not cook long. Drain on paper towel."

Use a little of the fat in a heavy pan, drop in a bit of flour, make a thin water gravy. Do NOT use too much. Cook and browned in the pan with gravy, along with a bit of salad -and a bit of red pepper.

Cover and simmer on an asbestos mat for about one hour and 20 minutes. About 15 minutes before serving, add a double handful of small onions. Be sure you have plenty of gravy in the beginning and that it is really thin, fine, and full flavor. When the dish is served, spoon the Eubanks warm, and, of course, should be served right from the pot on hot plates." "And," add Bill, "run off anybody who smells it and tries to come wind!"

"The Florida plant known as "Flame of the Woods" is actually a tropical evergreen native to India.

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FLORIDA WILDLIFE MAGAZINE

Citation in Tribute to

JOE DOAKES

The late Florida fishing guide Joe Doakes, who untangled his last reel at Red Reef on the 1st day of June 1954, won large-mouth black bass weighing 8 lb 7 oz.

JOE DOAKES

Florida Wildlife Fishing Citations are available without charge, to any and all subscribers to the Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families. Both the catch and of the following freshwater game fish of the prescribed size requirements.

SPEICES

LARGEMOUTH BASS

3 pounds or larger

BLUEGILL (Bream)

1 pound or larger

SHELLCRACKER

2 pounds or larger

CHAIN PICKEREL

3 pounds or larger

BLACK CRAPPIE

2 pounds or larger

RED BREAST

1½ pounds or larger

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APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the enclosed stamped addressed return envelope.

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True or False, Date ____________________

The receipt of any and all photographs pertaining to the registered catch, including the applicant and the fish, will be appreciated by the editor for use in Florida Wildlife Magazine.
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