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.
FOR THAT
BIG ONE
THAT
DIDN'T
GET AWAY

FLASHING CITATION
is available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the fresh-water game fish of the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, showing recorded date of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of the following application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
SPECIES
LARGEMOUTH BASS
8 pounds or larger
CHAIN PICKEREL
4 pounds or larger
BLUEGILL (BREAM)
1 1/2 pounds or larger
SHELLCRACKER
2 pounds or larger
BLACK CRAPPIE
2 pounds or larger
RED BREAST
1 pound or larger

All fish must be taken from the fresh waters of the state of Florida, as defined by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Fish must be caught on conventional fly, spinning, or bait-casting tackle, with artificial or live bait, in the presence of at least one witness.

The catch must be weighed and recorded at a fishing camp or tackle store within the state by the owner, manager, or an authorized agent of the respective establishment.

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK
APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed date that has been properly filled out and signed.

Name
Address
Species of Fish
Type of Tackle, Bait Used
Where Caught
Catch Witnessed by
Registered, Weighed by

(Signature of Applicant)
Hunting Season

Turkey

Turkey of either sex legal game during regular season, two per day, three per person. Opens one-half hour before sunrise, November 19, and closes one-half hour after sunset, January 8.

Squirrel

Daily bag limit of 10 gray squirrels and two fox squirrels with no season bag limit. Opens one-half hour before sunrise, November 24, and closes one-half hour after sunset, February 12.

Bear

Black bear legal game during open season and special managed hunts only. Daily and seasonal bag limit limited to one. Cub bears protected at all times.

Other Species

Rabbit—Hunting license needed to take either cottontail or swamp rabbit during hunting season. Wild Hog—Game animals in certain wildlife management areas during open seasons designated for such species, with bag limit of one per day and two per season. Panther—Protected at all times in all areas.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS**

All dates shown are inclusive. Opening day, closing day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day are open to hunting. Should any one of the above holidays fall on a Sunday, the Monday following such holiday will be open to hunting. Bow and arrow are permitted for taking of tame quail and tame birds. Cross bows are not legal for taking game. Should more than one hunter be present at time of shot, hunter taking game must take under all times.

Sole of native game prohibited. No open season on deer, turkeys, coons, and hogs. Deer with antlers of less than 5 inches in length, bear, snow goose, snow swan, and non-native birds, formerly protected at all times, unprotected July 1 through January 1, in Oklahoma and Wash county to come in season, with season in Eglin Air Force Military Reservation: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Santa Rosa counties closed at all times except in Eglin Field and Blackwater Wildlife Management Area.

Fourth District Monroe County closed to Key Deer.

Excerpt from parts of that season that lie in the Roy S. Gaskin Wildlife Management Area.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

No Deer–Turkey Tags This Year

Florida hunters will not find any deer or turkey tags on their 1960-61 hunting licenses. However, hunters will be required to punch out the date of kill on the license.

Removal of the deer and turkey tagging regulation was accomplished by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission at its annual regulation meeting at Tallahassee, July 23.

In 1960 the hunting season carried two deer tags and three turkey tags. After bagging their game, hunters were required to separate the tag from the license, and attach the paper tag to the deer or turkey, and punch the date of kill on the license. Purpose of the tagging was to insure that the hunter would take no more than the legal season's bag limit, and to identify the game carcass.

Long study and investigation has revealed that such a tagging system is neither workable nor practical in Florida. It is not an effective law enforcement tool, and places a hardship on the honest hunter. The dishonest or law-violating hunter finds many ways to evade the tag procedure so as to re-use the tags to take more than his legal limit. Such hunters also occasionally "borrow" tags from other hunters who hunt small game, rather than deer or turkey, and have no need for the tags.

Removal of the tagging regulations is another phase of the Commission's long-range program of simplifying and streamlining all fishing and hunting regulations.

Complete summary of Hunting and Trapping Rules and Regulations, applying to Game, Fur Bearing Animals, and Reptiles, 1960-61, can be obtained at the office of the County Judge, or from any of the regional offices, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, listed on Page 3.

WATERFOWL HUNTERS

Make certain you have a 1960-61 Federal migratory waterfowl hunting stamp before hunting waterfowl. Available from your local post office at a cost of $3.00, the stamp is required of all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age or older.

Your name must be signed in ink across the face of the stamp before you hunt.
I was putting together a new fishing rig of my own (see, "No Strain," September issue). My 16-foot Flyer, named "Flying Fisherman," weighs about 500 pounds. I have three Mile-Master gas tanks that weigh 50 pounds apiece filled. My other gear weighs possibly another 100 pounds. Add 175 pounds for me and myself, and you see that many in my boat, and my full outfit weighs about 1200 pounds. This figure includes the 40 H.P. Johnson outboard we used and the battery to operate the electric starter.

When I was all assembled, I took my first trial spin and was somewhat disappointed in the performance. For complete engine break-in, I tried her through a couple of fishing trips but still felt some improvement was necessary. After hearing all about my difficulties, I discussed this with Bill Cohee, a factory-trained Johnson motor mechanic, who operates the Johnson Agency at Stuart, Florida. Bill and I took a trial ride, carrying along a tachometer and a variety of propellers of various sizes.

We started leaning the standard wheel as supplied by Johnson was turning only about 4200 R.P.M. at full throttle. A little figuring and the proper blades were found and the tachometer disclosed we were revving up exactly 5000 R.P.M. under full power. What a difference! These few hundred R.P.M. the standard wheel did not get was not only of top performance but of fuel economy as well.

Since then, I have had "No Strain" on several long fishing trips. She rides higher and easier on a fast plane at full throttle and only slightly less so with the throttle backed off a trifle into economy range. Actually, this is a simple changing of standard propeller for one of smaller diameters makes a difference that would be difficult to exaggerate.

The Johnson Outboard Company provides a range of several size propellers for your choice when you purchase a 75 or 40 H.P. motor. Your dealer should, by making trial runs with your rig, determine which of these propellers is best suited for your particular need. Companies such as the Michigan Wheel people make a much wider range of propellers to fit any and all occasions.

As a matter of fact, one of the biggest drawbacks to purchasing outboard rigs at discount houses or through cut-rate catalogs is the lack of personal balancing of the rig to the specifications required by particular conditions. Please remember— to guess about R.P.M. and prop size is like wind up with a lot of trouble unless you are an exceptionally good guesser or very lucky.

Too small a prop will rev up your motor is supposed to turn at its full-rated horsepower? Do you know how many R.P.M. your motor is supposed to turn at its full-rated horsepower? Do you have your outboard rig of the right size, but not getting the full potential from your motor? Do you have checked these requirements. Please remember— to wind up with a lot of trouble unless you are an exceptionally good guesser or very lucky.

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IN LOOKING over the lists of wonderous devices that the outboard manufacturers have applied to 1961 models for the comfort, convenience and safety of the nation’s boaters—and for performance adaptability to their particular needs—this report couldn’t resist a few nostalgic thoughts of adventures with the less-refined engines of years past.

Remember when outboards had one gear—forward; no neutral? When you ran up within rowing distance of dock, barge or river bank, cut the motor and grabbed the oars? (If you were quick and strong, and could overcome adverse winds and current, you might make it on the first attempt.) When starting was a matter of casting adrift, wrapping a cord on the flywheel and pushing away? If you were lucky, the motor started; if your luck held, you weren’t pitched overboard by the in-gear lurch but it was better than an even bet you’d be tumbled around in the boat before you could recover the controls. Broached folds from the tumble and backswim syndrome weren’t knotty to any but the casual, and the ‘61s with a semi-knotted control were a thing of the past.

For all except McCulloch, which increased its Flying Scott from 60 to 75 h.p., this represents standing pat on the top power sizes which had been introduced for ’60. Thus, it means at least a temporary halt toward generator traffic that has been under way for the last 10 years. But, the engine which has been introduced for ’61 lines have been issued by McCulloch. The ’61 75 h.p. model will be manufactured both with full-range gear shift (forward, neutral and reverse) as well as in the direct-reversing, non-neutral system.

The “shear pin” is a thing of the past. All motors of every manufacturer now have one type or another of slip-clutch arrangement for protection in striking obstacles.

New safety features include an arrangement whereby the motor may be started in low-throttle in gear (Evinrude, Johnson) for immediate movement in times of emergency; and a safety-tilt switch (Mercury) which automatically cuts engine speed when the motor strikes an obstacle. Among new gadgets are panel lights on large-horsepower electric-starting engines to warn (a) motor overheating—red, and (b) ignition on—green (Johnson, Evinrude). Scott reports faster acceleration and better fuel flow in the 75 and 40 through a carburetor-for-each-cylinder design. Also, in a new departure for this firm, it offers an alternate 73.5 h.p. “custom” model with high-speed lower unit, employing stepped-up gear ratio for use with light, fast boats.

There is a definite trend, in the larger motors, toward generator systems which will pull auxiliary electrical circuits—such as refrigeration, lights, etc.—without heavy battery drain. Evinrude and Johnson provide AC generators rectified to DC on their ’61 top models of the V-4 75 h.p. engines, as a new feature. High amperage alternator type generators are reported by Mercury and McCulloch.

McCulloch’s 7.5-unit continues to be the low-weight-per-horsepower engine in the smaller motors, hitting the scales at somewhere around 35 pounds. There has been some anticipation that the radical design, by which the powerhouse is incorporated in the lower unit, might be extended to other Scott motors. This did not develop.

Increased silencing and improved fuel savings, particularly in the higher horsepower motors, was reported by all manufacturers.

There are other advancements—such as the general picture. Outboading has sure changed since this reporter first cranked up a 16-horse single-gear clunker on a government-aided project on the Missouri River in 1928. He made sure he had a pair of oars along, because better than 50/50 odds he’d need ‘em.

A. R. (Pat) Patterson, stocky ex-Fisherman now living in Arlington, Va., was a man with a mission. To accomplish it, he built a boat out of paper, glued and stapled together, and launched in the Potomac River at Washington, D.C. Seven weeks and 18 gallons of patching cement later, he ended up in Jacksonville, Fla.

The 15-ft. craft was constructed of 1/4” corrugated paper board, of the type used for boxes and other containers. Styrofoam provided flotation. Gunwales and the crossbraces (only two!) were of wood, so was the transom. Even the stem and chine were of stapled paper.

The hull was ruptured by drift and snags and rocks en route, but never suffered a direct break-through. In each case, Pat eased it in to shore, tediously applied patching mortar with more paper, and took off again. He lived on cafe food when restaurants were available, opened cans when they weren’t, and alternated between shoreside accommodations and development of the boat. Being in no hurry, he made relatively few miles a day with layovers at leisure. The power plant, a Sea-Horse 18, plugged steadily along without mechanical problems.

No, Pat said, he wasn’t going in the paper boat business. He’d had fun, but he wouldn’t recommend it as a regular practice. The mission? Well, Pat was a bit over-weight, needed a vacation. He’s also president of a firm that holds patents on a waterproofed paper process for ice-packaging of fresh fish, vegetables, fruit, poultry and seafoods. The trip, he figured, would trim his weight (it did), provide an outlet for “Back Fins” wanderlust, and boost business by calling attention to the qualities of his waterproof paper!
CLUB NEWS

By CHARLES WATERMAN

Generally, the business of getting representative officers is compli-
cated by the fact that there aren't very many leader types and what there may be may not be overly inter-
est in the club. In a conservation club as in any other field, the guy who is already too busy is the one most likely to do additional work. This is so nearly always true that some civic leaders adopt it as a hard and fast rule in appointing committees and nominating officers.

Most of these community or club workers are extroverts and with due respect to some of the best, they love to tell everyone how busy they are. Generally they like to be busy 24 hours a day, even though they complain constantly. You will find one or two of them in your club—or you don't have much of a club.

Sometimes these busy people are such good organizers they can get a lot out of their committees and fellow officers without actually doing much work themselves. Being president or secretary of the club may not really take much of their time because they are organizers.

Some of the most valuable men in a club—and one who often goes to waste—is the retiring officer. It is quite common for a leader to move through the top offices of a club, retire as president and feel he has done his share, retiring to the back-

There is also the treasure of a committeeman who actually does not want to be president but likes to work in one field—such as party-

The nominating committee needs to think in terms of a cross section of the people who belong or should belong. The ideal slate of officers for a general community type of conservation club might contain a retired man and one of the most youthful members; a huntingman and a farmer; a hunter and a fisher-

There are to be experiments in the committees. If a president is on the ball, he should be ready to take over leadership of any floundering committee. It may not say so in the by-laws, but he should be able to do this and do it tactfully.

As a consequence, he can name committee chairmen he's not sure of and then watch them closely. He'll unearth some good workers this way—some of those who don't push themselves much. These people should be remembered on election day—or if they don't get an office, at least they should receive some sort of pub-

In the committee that the club president to be quoted on club activi-
ties. It is a common practice for the club president to be quoted on everything but I think he should share a little of that limelight, espe-
cially in the case of a faithful and efficient committee chairman.

There are also the people, once officers, not sure of the club or any other receptacle for game, non-game birds, fresh water fish, fur-bearing animals, reptiles and amphibians.

Who Can You Arrest? As a wildlife officer, I have the duty and power to arrest upon probable cause, without warrant, any person found in the act of committing any of the laws, rules and regulations relating to fresh water fish and wildlife.

What Can You Search? I may in performance of my duties while in purs-

Where Do You Have Authority? According to the Laws of Florida, The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and each and every one of its duly authorized conservation agents (wild-

Where Can You Go? In performance of my duties I may go upon all premises, posted or otherwise.

Who Can You Go? In performance of my duties I am authorized to carry firearms or other weapons, concealed or other-

Can You Go? Who can you go? The Game law violator is a thief! WILDLIFE BELONGS TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA!
Can I Fish At Night With A Light?
You can fish around the clock, 865 ci8" per Florida. A 6001' IJOB. You may however, take alligators over six feet in length, and may be taken during the open season for fur-bearing animals. Actual drugs are used as bait for trot lines, baits, hooks or in any manner other than on pole and line or rods and reel. No black bass, pickerel or any part thereof, may be used as bait. You cannot use goldfish or carp for bait purposes. You also must not have possession of any goldfish. It is not illegal to fish with a light in Florida.

What Is The Size Limit On Fish?
There is no size limit on fresh water fish in Florida. Can I Use Minnows And Live Fish As Bait?
You may use whole, brook, or portions of brook, for bait. Provided you catch the broom yourself. In many cases, bait is prohibited for taking and game birds. The use of any artificial baits.

What Birds Are Unprotected In Florida?
Birds which are unprotected, and may be hunted year round, are the English Sparrow, crow, black vulture and turkey vulture. All other birds are listed as game birds which may be hunted during an open season, or as non-game birds which are protected at all times.

Do You Mean I Can't Kill A Hawk?
All hawks and owls are listed as non-game birds and protected at all times. Hawks and owls are considered beneficial to wildlife, however they may be taken under permit if destroying your personal property.

What Animals Are Unprotected In Florida?
Animals which are uncontrolled, and may be hunted year round, are the skunk, red and grey fox, oppossum, bobcat, civet cat, raccoon, nutria, flying squirrel, armadillo, rats, mice, bats, moles and shrews. All other animals are listed as game animals which may be hunted during an open season, or as fur-bearing animals which may be taken during an open season for fur-bearing animals, or as non-game animals which may not be taken at any time.

What About Rabbits?
Rabbits are unprotected, except that a hunting license is required in order to hunt rabbits during the open season. As fur-bearing animals. You Mean I Can't Kill A Panther?
That's right, there are very few panthers left in Florida and in order to keep them from becoming extinct they are protected at all times. This also applies to the Florida Weasel, Everglades Mink and cub bear.

What Is A Wild Hog?
Wild hogs are hogs that are actually living in the wild and cannot be legally claimed as domestic hogs in private ownership. The wild hog is classified as a game animal only on the designated wildlife management areas. In such areas there is a daily and seasonal bag limit.

Alligators Under 6 Feet Long Are Protected In Florida

Can I Shoot Ducks On The Water Or Quail On The Ground?
While it is not considered very sporting, there is nothing that prohibits you from shooting ducks on the water or quail on the ground.

Under What Authority Are Migratory Birds Protected By The State?
According to Section 10.04 of the regulations relating to taking migratory birds: The rules and regulations made and promulgated from time to time by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, are declared to be the rules and regulations of the Game Commission governing migratory birds.

When Is A Trapping License Required?
You are required to have a trapping license to take fur-bearing animals, except that you may take such fur-bearing animals by gun or dogs only, and for confidential purposes, when you possess a valid hunting license.

What Is The Season On Fur-Bearing Animals?
You may lawfully take protected fur-bearing animals from the first day of December to the first day of March of the succeeding year. The taking of any protected fur-bearing animal except during open season is prohibited. You may take unprotected fur-bearing animals throughout the year.

Can I Train My Bird Dog During Closed Season?
You may train your bird dog during the closed season for taking quail with the aid of a pistol firing a blank or solid shot. The carrying or use of any firearm while training deer dogs is prohibited.

When Can I Train My Deer Hounds?
You may train your deer dogs during the closed season for taking deer, provided such dogs are constantly attached to a leash or rope in the hands of the trainer. The carrying or use of any firearm while training deer dogs is prohibited.

Can I Kill Alligators?
Alligators are considered a valuable natural resource in Florida and are protected. You may however take alligators over six feet in length during the open season, provided you have a permit.

When Is The Open Season And How Do I Get An Alligator Permit?
Open season for alligators over six feet in length is from June 1 to January 31. You may get a permit for taking such alligators from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. No charge is involved, however, certain areas of the State are closed to alligator hunting at all times.

How Often Do The Rules And Regulations Change?
Changes are made in fur, deer, and fur regulations governing the taking of wildlife and fresh water fish are established annually by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission during the month of July. Except that the Director may execute changes under emergency orders when an emergency affecting fish or wildlife exists.

How Can I Obtain Additional Information?
You can contact your local wildlife officer or one of the five regional offices of the Commission. The regional offices are located at Panama City, Lake City, Ocala, Lakeland, and West Palm Beach. Just write the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission at the address near you.

How Can I Contact The Wildlife Officer Nearest Me?
If you cannot find his name and address in the phone book, request it from the regional office nearest you; they will be glad to provide you with this information.

Hope They Aren't Too Small...
probably the most respected anglers in our fishing circle. He has fished throughout the world for every kind of fish and their habits is what makes a complete angler, not the type of tool he uses in his work.

Many people underestimate the popularity of the ordinary cane pole. Probably if a Florida-wide survey were taken it would reveal that more persons fish with cane poles than anything else. For example, the next time you drive along the Tamiami Trail notice the number of fishermen lined along the ditches on either side of the highway using cane poles. I did just that when I navigated that route last summer. By actual count almost nine out of every ten fishermen I saw were fishing with cane poles.

No one will dispute the effectiveness of a big lively shiner minnow on black bass, even though some artificial bait purists claim it is unsporting. I feel that sportsmanship is an individual thing. If a person has more fun catching bass on minnows and a cane pole than on artificial baits, then more power to him. Individual preference and a wide variety are what make fishing one of our most appealing outdoor recreations.

When the shellcracker bream are running, it is difficult to outscore the man armed with a cane pole. He knows how to work the shallows, dangling his plug or casting rig in likely spots. The limited area he can cover thoroughly usually is more effective than trying to fish a vast stretch haphazardly.

Distance certainly is one of the limitations of the cane pole. A man with rod and reel can easily hit choice waters when he goes on foot. He needs only a light tackle. This string was taken from the St. Johns River near Georgetown.

Knowing when and where to fish, and what to use, are much more important than the particular tool one fisherman might prefer. Those cane poles are drilling a "baby" spot on Lake George.

OCTOBER, 1960

Photo by Bill Harman

Photo by Wallace Hughes

When the panfish are in a picking mood it is difficult to outscore the man armed with a cane pole

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

015

Mrs. Clarence Brown with a nice size bream caught while fishing the banks of the Orange River near Yal Myer.
by Edmund McLaurin

The stage is set - the archers are ready. It will soon be time to go afield, and ... ARROWS AWAY

It's your long-anticipated chance on one of the TV quiz shows, and you've reached the big-money anticipated chance on one of the TV - the archers are a Seminole land CIA, a feat becoming popular in the Everglades section.

When buying a bow, seek expert advice - from other bowmen or a supplier who knows archery and his merchandise. Definitely do not make the mistake of purchasing a bow heavier than you can fully draw and aim comfortably; remember, a partially drawn 60-pound bow is no better than a 30-pound bow fully drawn and controlled.

In the commercial products, you get pretty much what you pay for but, whatever your bow purchase, you can count on it being a much better weapon than anything the average Indian ever had.

Experts consider archery equipment more important than the bow used. They are very careful to select arrows of identical length and weight, matched to the bow and to each other for spine or stiffness. With arrows of identical length and weight, matched to the bow used, you can achieve essentially the same flight characteristics as practice target arrows.

For target shooting, aluminum or Fiberglass arrow shafts are fine, but for hunting, compressed cedar shafts have long been favorites. They are very careful to select shafts to kill two African elephants, and their developer and maker, Bill Sweetland, of Eugene, Oregon, guarantees the shafts to penetrate a broadhead.

More important than the bow are the arrows made to arrow shafts, or a center-back style, is available in solid fiberglass and aluminum - even steel. Favored materials are the laminated woods (backed with strips of fiberglass) and solid fiberglass. Bows of center-shot handle design are also preferred because the type gives less flint to a released arrow as it bends around the handle under forward-motion tension.

In respect to basic shape, you can get bows with straight limbs, deflexed limbs, semi-reflexed, reflex-deflexed, with non-working curves, semi-working curves, short-working recurves and long-working recurves! Most frequently seen are bows of the working recurve, the reflex and the straight limb designs.

Regardless, target archery was definitely on the decline at the turn of the century - and until combined field archery competition and seasonal bowhunting came along. The fanfare of publicity coloring the early bowhunting successes of Dr. Saxon Pope, Art Young, Howard Hill, Fred Bear and others imbued a line at the turn of the century - and until combined and attracted many new participants to both target and field archery. The fairly recent feat of Bowman William Begley's quick killing of African elephants with a bow and arrow, to win a $10,000 bet, made bowhunting a front page and coffee break topic. The fairly recent feat of Bowman William Begley's quick killing of African elephants with a bow and arrow, to win a $10,000 bet, made bowhunting a front page and coffee break topic.

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Considered a necessary accessory is some sort of quiver to hold your arrows, especially when hunting. Bow-attaching quivers that fasten directly to the bow are very popular. However, a hip or pouch style quiver, or a center-back style, is a better choice for beginners. Only an experienced archer can use a shoulder style quiver with speed and minimum arm motion, and walk through brush without protruding arrow shafts catching on branches.

Broadhead is an archery term used to include any hunting arrow point that has a cutting edge. The points come in a huge variety of styles, with two-edged, multi-blade and razor blade incorporations being the most widely used.

For hunting small game and birds, there are also bend points, and flu-flu types that utilize wire loops or gauze delayed action release of a shower of darts or BB's, for either still or flight shooting.

For the bowhunter who wishes to shoot fresh water gars and salt water rough fish species, there are special arrows and accessories-including bow reels. Latest type is an open cylinder of coated 10-20 pound test monofilament line, attached to the bow by brackets. The special head fishing arrow is released through the center of the spool holding the line. The line slips off the manner of an open-face spinning reel, but from the center, not over the outer edges of the reel.

(Continued on Next Page)

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

OCTOBER, 1960
Another type is designed especially for hunting bowfliers at night. It features a sealed beam spot-lights built into the line storage spot. Aim is taken over the tip of the unit.

While most states recognize unrestricted hunting of rough fish with a bow and the taking of bowfliers at night, some do not. For trouble-free hunting, always check game and fish regulations.

Since the power of the bow is transmitted to the released arrow, a broadhead's tip and cutting edges must be sharp for maximum penetration. You can get a first-hand idea by shooting a dull hunting arrow, then a very sharp one, into a large box of sand or against a wood or cement block at 12 feet. The sharp arrow will be decidedly more efficient in penetration.

To better understand how a broadhead hunting arrow kills game, one should compare its characteristics to those of a bullet from a high power rifle.

A fast-striking, hard-hitting rifle bullet kills large and small game by shock to the animal's nervous system, by hydraulic shock to arterial and brain fluids and combined destruction of tissue, including created hemorhage. The heavier the bullet and the greater its impact velocity, penetration and expansion, the quicker it kills.

An arrow, on the other hand, kills largely from created hemorhage. True, there is some shock but not in comparison with the effect of a bullet. Unless a nerve center is hit the result is a temporary hemorhage which may take several seconds or minutes to develop.

Few arrow-shot deer fall close to the spot where they are struck. Consequently, arrow-points that develop a well-defined blood trail, have marked influence on whether a mortally wounded buck is bagged or lost.

Arrows used must be sharp and blood-letting!

How sharp is sharp? Expert Roy Case, who intimately knows as much about hunting arrows as anyone in the game today, says that "razor-edge" keenness is most desirable, but seldom found except on broadheads that actually incorporate razor blades. He says that if a bowhunter will get—and keep—his hunting arrows sharp enough to shave the hair on his arm, or neatly sharpen a lead pencil, they can be expected to give good service on contact.

A buck deer, with all its natural alertness, can actually dodge an on-coming arrow if he hears the noise of the released bowstring or sees you make the shot. This is not supposed to happen to skillful bowhunters. The warning twang of the bowstring, veteran bowhunters slip two rubber "button brushes" on their bowstrings, knot on narrow strips of rubber, or use a heavy bowstring for shots close range.

By far the majority (approximately 95%) of bowhunters shoot instinctively or without using a bow sight. However, statistics show only one out of every fifteen or so bowhunters practice the instinctive method of aiming manages to kill a deer. The relatively few who use some kind of bow sight have a much higher success ratio.

Surprisingly, some of the country's finest instinctive shooters—Ruben Powell, Joe Peake, Harold Doan, Joe Fries and Les Speaks—confess to having perfected their individual styles of shooting by using a bow sight. They say an instinctive shooter who practices with a bow sight will note a great improvement in the accuracy of his instinctive aiming when he elects to return to the bare bow method.

Many makes and styles of bow sights are available, and new models are being invented every day. New this season is a bow sight incorporating a combination rear peep sight and front sight, somewhat like the sighting combination on a hunting rifle. But whatever the brand or style, the basic idea is to take the guesswork out of scoring shots with bow and arrow.

Killing a deer or regularly scoring bullseyes have not proved to be as easy as to do as many new archery enthusiasts have confidently believed.

Since it's usually necessary to get fairly close to game in order to make hits, bowmen have been quick to adopt camouflage hunting clothing, to better blend into woods backgrounds and thereby be less noticeable to game. To meet the Florida and national demand for camouflage clothing and accessories, employees of the Camouflage Products Mfg. Co., of Jacksonville, literally have to work around the clock during the hunting season.

A new bowhunter after deer quickly learns that deer are endowed by Nature with a number of protective defenses—an acute sense of smell, sensitive hearing, keen sight for slightest movement and fast reflexes. Staying downwind from deer, moving quietly and taking advantage of camouflage are frequently not sufficient to escape detection.

One secret of successful bowhunting is to find a promising spot in an area where deer—and other game tracks—are numerous and quietly stay there until you get a shot. As one expert expresses it, "When you find a good stand, stay put. If necessary, give your wife an ample allowance and quit your job—but STAY Put!"

To better chances of remaining unseen or un­seen, serious bowmen are hunting from trees or elevated platforms constructed over game trails. Their theory is that deer seldom look into trees and that high air-borne human scent will not be easily picked up by inquisitive nostrils. Drawbacks are the difficulty of shooting accurately from an unfamiliar angle and the high hazard of falling out of one's tree seat under the excitement and concentration of making shots.

Essentially, bowhunting is a low hazard sport, because the archer has to surely identify his target and take careful aim if he expects to have better than a 50-50 chance of his arrow scoring a hit. As bowhunting prophet Roy G. Bowersack says, "At average practical bowhunting distances, it would be almost impossible for an archer to mistake another bowman for a deer—as often happens among gun-hunters who recklessly fire at suspicious movement in the brush without waiting to identify targets."

Nevertheless, there have been bowhunting casualties, although the annual percentage is very low. Most reported accidents have been self-inflicted—like stumbling and falling against an arrow, overdrawning a bow in relation to safe arrow length and other mistakes of self-inflicted classification. There are only a very few cases on record where a bowman shot another hunter by mistake. Statistics overwhelmingly reflect that bowhunters are by far the safest breed alive!

However, safety education among beginners and youngsters will be necessary if the present low acciden­tal rate is to be maintained. Experienced bow­men know there is no such thing as a 'toy' archery set; they recognize any bow and every arrow a dan­gerous weapon in unskilled or irresponsible hands.

As interest and participation increase, more new archery tackle items appear on the consumer market.

New this year is a rear view mirror that clips to your bowing cap or to a tree branch, for periodic scrutiny of the hunting area behind you, without having to turn around to look. The device is adjustable for use by both right and left-handed shooters. Some will like the accessory, some won't.

Sure to be popular is a small, optical type rang­efinder that works on the principle of a split-image focusing camera rangefinder, but at greater distances. When the images merge, you read the correct distance—anywhere from 13 to 250 yards—on a dial. The instrument takes the guesswork out of estimating shooting ranges.

Another accessory is a combination tool that looks much like a roller-disc knife sharpener and bottle opener. One end is used to put a cutting edge on hunting arrows, the other helps recover arrows inadvertently shot into tree trunks and large limbs.

Crossbows are illegal for hunting in Florida and in many states, but yet to be ruled upon are the newly announced Bow Pistol and the Sling Bow, powered and used much in the manner of a slingshot. (Since they lack the powert, accuracy and principle of a crossbow, it is probable that most states will permit these new improvisations for arrow hunting of small game species.)

To list and describe all the new archery tackle accessories would take more space than the editor of Florida Wildlife can allot to any one presentation.
The long range nursery program started after the Seminole Indians gathered bushels of golden...

SHAN-EISK

By Huey B. Long

Florida's Seminole Indians have recently been the subject of various authors and publications. Some of these works include Seminoles of Florida, by Wyatt Blasingame, for the Florida State Department of Agriculture; "Florida's First Citizens," by Ben Lucien Burman, appearing in It's a Big Country and The Reader's Digest; an article, "The Seminole and Swapping Old Ways for New," by Lewis Carlton in the All-Florida Magazine; and The Seminoles, by Edwin C. McReynolds. Each of these works recognizes the general attitude—which is a respectable philosophy of self-improvement, but not at a loss of independence—of these people.

With slowly increasing cooperation, the Seminoles living on the reservations are making this progress and improvement. Through mutual respect, State and Federal reservations are making answer to a prayer. Now all that was needed to end the Seminole Wars and theoretically ended the Seminole Wars, but at this time, the hunt was for shan-eksi; and this hunt was not without its challenging moments. The sun was always in a rainy one, and the flatwoods sections were still full of water. But this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the Indians as they waded water from six to twelve inches deep gathering the golden shan-eksi. Following the woodsmen as they cut down the tall stately pines, the Indians collected nearly 2,500 bushels of pine cones in three weeks. (A bushel of slash cones yield approximately one pound of seed with an average of 14,000 seeds to the pound.)

In 1959, more cones were needed; and again the Big Cypress Reservation supplied the labor. In excessively humid conditions similar to 1957, six young Seminole men splashed from tree top to tree top gathering nearly 1,000 bushels of shan-eksi in ten days.

The contributions of the Seminoles to Forestry in South Florida are needed to lift the crop of 2.5 million one-year-old seedlings at the Herren Nursery and prepare them for shipment to landowners for planting. This help came in the form of eight Indians from the

The long range nursery program started after the Seminole Indians gathered bushels of golden...
The sun shone brightly as John Wilhelm braked the jeep pickup and turned off U. S. 41 a short distance south of Ruskin, Florida, but evidence of almost two months of daily rainfall was everywhere. The graveled county road was rutted and scarred, and puddles of water shimmered like jewels in the early amber hour, crawling in and out of washouts which didn't. The earth & all ally bounced into a sea of cream-of-wheat-like sand. Amid a spray of mud, sand, and water.

"Four wheel drive from here on", John killed the engine and shifted gears accordingly. "Better get out and walk the jeep through the cut out into the River, and then we'll tow you downstream a piece", John shoved the slim craft out of the boathouse slip. "Watch the current, it's pretty pert!"

We unloaded the gear into the cabin and did just that. From the boathouse John produced an aluminum canoe for Paul and Jerry, which we fitted with a motor bracket and a three horse kicker; and a 14' fishing skiff in which he would operate with Norm and me.

"Run the canoe through the cut out into the River, and then we'll tow you downstream a piece", John shouted. "Watch the current, it's pretty pert!"

We towed the other boat downstream for several miles, then up into the broad mouth of a creek.

"Jerry, you and Paul paddle on up through the narrows ahead, and begin fishing after you get around the bend. We'll start here and work up toward you."

Touche (pronounced Tu-shay) and Kalman dug in the paddles with the ease of men accustomed to the Louisiana pirogue, and soon slid from sight around the curve in the creek.

Like the water in the River itself, that of the creek was dark, clear, and rippling. Oak, cypress, pine, and palm trees vied with each other for space along the edge of the stream, most of them garnished with a frosting of Spanish moss which waved gaily in the stiff breeze. In the water patches of reeds intermittently stretched out parallel to the current, and beneath the surface cootlins grew profusely here and there.

" Californian and a cajun", John chuckled from the stern as he picked up the oars. "A helluva pair to have to guide."

"Just you handle the boat and get the net ready", I tied on a pencil-like duplicate of a Louisiana bass killer that I found in John's box. "If there's any bass in this creek this plug will either catch 'em or unnerve 'em so they'll never spawn again".

Phillips armed his spinning rig with the top-water lure John tossed him, and we both began to look for business. I fired the yellow plug beneath the finger-like roots of an undercreek oak, and made it nod like a gentleman as I walked it out. Norm flipped straight up the middle of the creek and made a retrieve. I dropped my killer gently in the eddy formed by a fallen log, rested it the prescribed interval, then put it through gyrations well calculated to cruelty a bass. Norm again arched a long cast out into the middle.

"Norte", John gently admonished, "I can see you aren't used to bass fishing. To catch bass you've got to tickle that shoreline like Grits is doing. Lay that lure on the backside of every little pocket and cove. With that plug lying out in the middle like yours is now"

## A CREEK CALLED CURIOUSITY

By GRITS GRESHAM

There were four of us imposing on the hospitality of John Wilhelm, a St. Petersburg Floriday cracker who writes about the outdoors under the pen name of Bob Waterman. Three of us—Jerry Touche, Paul Kalman, and myself—being from Louisiana, were there just for kicks, knowing full well that anything Florida could offer in bass fishing the cajun state could double in spades. Completing the quartet of skeptics was Norman Phillips, an outdoor writer from North Hollywood, California, if you please, where "la bass" is considered a trash fish.

Disparaging remarks made by the three of us about Florida fishing in general, and by Phillips about bass fishing in particular, had brought forth the "I'll show you" invitation of Wilhelm's. So it was, a day following the boating convention we'd been attending, we found ourselves on the bank of the Little Manatee River.

"Boy, you've really had some high water", Jerry pointed to the ripple marks in the sand and the downstream sweep of the vegetation. "The River's been up under the camp".

"That's why I'm not promising any great shakes of a fishing trip as far as the fish are concerned. High water like this dumps tons of frogs, crawfish, insects and other bass food into the creeks, and the bass have gorged themselves by now. But you'll see some of the prettiest fishing water you ever dropped a lure in."

"Not if you guys stand there yakking all day", Paul broke in. "Jerry and I have a plane to catch tonight, so let's go fishing."

We unloaded the gear into the cabin and did just that. From the boathouse John produced an aluminum canoe for Paul and Jerry, which we fitted with a motor bracket and a three horse kicker; and a 14' fishing skiff in which he would operate with Norm and me.

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(Continued on Next Page)
Just try to pretend what he'll do and it's a sure bet the opposite will happen."

"What did happen?" Norm finally got his voice back. "Why'd I miss him?"

"You didn't miss him, friend," I replied a cast toward shore. "He missed you. If he'd wanted that plug you couldn't have taken it away from him. And John's right about most bass lying up under the banks on these rivers and creeks—they do in Louisiana, at least. The crazy critter that just gave you heart failure was the exception that proves the rule."

A fish swirled beneath the water. "You didn't catch it, did you?"

"I saw it flail around out there looking for bass."

You think that'll get 'em, eh?" John chose a big surface lure from his box and tied it on. "That's Kick's name for this plug," he explained to me. "He cranked it and headed toward the cabin, wondering where the time had gone."

"Just make sure you head upstream," had been Wilhelm's parting suggestion. "You can go 30 miles upstream in Tucker Creek, and we were there shortly after daybreak."

"He's a dilly," Kick cackled, stringing the line on the leader. The spinnerless lure, shaped like a fat cigar, darted from side to side like a fish, as John applied pure magic to the rod. The protruding glass eyes of the plug did seem to be searching, and the fish turned away. They were obviously successful on the third cast."

"Maybe they're going to come out of the slump they've been in," John said. "Wilhelm thought they'd be around under the current, and a sa0ndslat was obvious."

I investigated several coves on either side of the river, including one apparent tributary which petered out before Jerry finally slid the 15'-9" long skiff into the current and unleashed the fifteen horses on the stern. Once the boat was planed I throttled back until there was just enough speed to keep it on top, giving me more time to inspect the unfamiliar waters for logs, stumps, or other subsurface obstructions.

I investigated several coves on either side of the river, including one apparent tributary which petered out within fifty yards, but found no action from the fish. Several miles upstream I noticed a narrow slat in the reeds on the south bank through which a good current ran, so I jockeyed the boat through the narrow opening.

The passageway was barely wide enough for the boat for several hundred feet, but then blossomed out into a fine, flowing creek. I cut the motor and moved to the bow seat. With the bow down it was easy to scull slowly upstream and fish both sides of the Narrows stream.

mateship has its merits, but so does the companionship of nature's remote areas. As I made my quiet way around the bends of that mean-dering creek, surprised wildlife broke into startled flight. A great blue heron lumbered into the air, trail-ing its ungainly, long legs and a coarse-voiced "aaaarrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
TO SKIN A SCAUP

Photo Story
By TED JAMES

THE PLUMP SCAUP, one of the most frequent commuters of the Atlantic flyway, is not generally considered a preferred species in a Florida duck hunter's bag. The scaup better known as blue bill, or broad bill is oftentimes passed up as a target, not because of his shortage of basic game bird requirements, but due to his feeding habits. A diving duck, the scaup dives to feed on snails, small fish and shell fish consequently picking up their flavor.

While almost any duck hunter would rather fill out with a limit of mallards, black ducks, or pintails, such ducks are not always available. Often on such occasions the plump little blue bills are available and willing to afford some fast shooting to the wildfowl hunter who had rather fill out, than return home empty handed.

To those hunters with the know-how the blue bill not only provides excellent hunting, but dog-gone good eating. The secret to eating scaup is in the preparation, the secret to the preparation is in marination. While the whole bird may be used, the most satisfactory meals are restricted to the breast. Removal of the breast is a simple process as illustrated by Dick Cheves of Panama City.

After removal of the breast meat the next step is to marinate them in a mixture of dry cooking wine, onions, olive oil, garlic, chopped celery, pickling spices, salt and pepper. Let your taste be your guide as to the proportions. Cover the breasts with the marinade and let them soak at room temperature for ten hours or longer. Then remove them, place them in a colander, and run scalding water over them. This process helps seal in the marinade juices.

Now you're on your own. The basic secret is the marination, and you may use your own cooking recipe. You can saute the breasts with mushrooms and onions, or broil them after you've brushed them generously with garlic butter, salt and pepper to taste.

You may want to try them according to the method perfected by an old time tide-water duck guide. After marination dry the pieces of breast, then dip them in flour. Melt bacon drippings in a large skillet, add the duck and brown on both sides. Pour off the drippings, strain the marinade, add a bit of sugar and pour it over the duck. Bring the liquid and duck to a boil, reduce the heat, cover and let simmer until tender.

As a final step, thicken the liquid with flour and serve. In order to achieve the ultimate, this dish should be served with potato dumplings, and sauer-kraut.

You may try them caccitore style. Make a caccitore sauce according to any good Italian recipe. Brown the marinated duck breasts in sizzling hot fat, then drop them into the sauce. Simmer the whole works until the sauce is the proper consistency and the breasts can be pierced with a fork. However, if you're like the majority of duck hunters, you'll agree that duck and wild rice go together whether it be prime mallard or marinated scaup.

OCTOBER, 1960
Then What Happened?

In 1925, the Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish was created, with a Commission appointed by the Governor as department head. This brought in the first state fishing and hunting licenses. Resident state hunting license was $1.00 (present license, $7.50). Non-resident state hunting license was $25.00 (present license, $28.50). Non-resident state fishing license was $5.00 (present license, $15.00). The Florida Fish and Game Commission, established in 1926, had no fishing license for residents. In 1927, the Florida State Legislature repealed all local fishing and hunting laws.

What Happened Next?

More local laws were passed in 1929 and 1931. Then, in 1933, the Commissioner set-up was abolished, and the Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish was made a part of the State Board of Conservation, which included salt-water fish, oysters, and the geology department.

Was This Satisfactory?

Evidently not. In 1935, the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish was created, and passed a resolution asking the General Federation of Women's Clubs to seek Federal law to stop shooting of migratory waterfowl over areas baited with grain.

The Winter Park Anglers Club was organized about 1931. The Volusia County Game and Fish Conservation Club was formed.

Others on the record were Bay County Fish and Game Protective Association, 1937; Dade County Conservation Council, 1938, and organizations in Gulf County, Tallahassee, Hendry County, Jeffers County, Knox County, Palm Beach County, Polk County, Sumter County, and Suwannee County.

In 1939, according to the official Biennial Report, Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, the Florida Wildlife Federation was formed and “in 1940 the growth of the movement was almost unbelievable.”

What About Youth Clubs?

The White Springs Junior Wildlife Club was organized about 1931. The Winter Park Anglers Club was organized in 1933. In 1939, the Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored a constitutional amendment to establish a Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Members of the League affected at least five years term, and the Commission would have the power to fix bag limits and regulations. The Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish culminated in the Federation-sponsored amendment.

The 1941 Florida State Legislature adopted a Constitutional Amendment that was substantially the same as that sponsored by the Federation and the Commission. The Commission adopted a referendum clause, whereby the amendment was to be submitted to the general electorate of Florida at the election, 1940, general election.

Did It Pass?

Yes. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Florida was widely hailed by Florida newspapers and conservation groups as a good solid amendment that would be highly beneficial to fish and wildlife conservation, and would also result in uniform hunting and fishing laws.

The proposed amendment was voted into effect by the people of Florida. It is now Article IV, Section 30 of the Constitution of the State of Florida.

What Did It Do?

Included, Article IV, Section 30 of the Constitution establishes the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as follows: A man-five man Commission, one

President Theodore Roosevelt. It was Pelican Island, near Sebastian, Florida, established in 1903. By 1935, there were several local wildlife refuges, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in Florida. Total acreage was 165,350 acres.

What Civilians Were Active?

Alarmed by the disappearing natural resources of the state, the civilian conservation corps was organized. In 1919, the Duval Hunters and Anglers Club was organized at Jacksonville. The Indian River Rod and Gun Club was organized in 1926. In 1920, there was a great growth in the number of civilian conservation organizations.

In 1933, the Junior Chamber of Commerce organized the Florida Conservation Council. Council organizations included American Legion, and other veterans groups, the Federation of Women's Clubs, Florida Garden Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and many civic clubs.

What Was Happening?

Florida was being affected by the red deer hunting season, for instance, ran from November 20 to December 31. But no less than 30 of the Florida Counties had deer-hunting seasons that were different from the state season. The same multiple seasons applied to turkey, quail, squirrel, duck, geese, coyote and mooning doves.

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(Continued on Next Page)
The Commission's authority has also been contested in many law-enforcement court cases. Up to the present time, the Commission has never had an unfavorable decision on any point of law which has been taken into court. The numerous court decisions surely indicate the validity and the soundness of the Constitutional amendment which established the Commission.

Are There Current Attempts? Yes. There have been similar bills introduced in every State Legislature since 1943. Most of the bills did not get to the floor. Few passed, and those that did pass were held to be invalid.

The 1959 Legislature enacted a proposed amendment to the Constitution. This will be voted upon by the people of Florida in the November, 1960, general elections.

What Would It Do? Primarily, the proposed amendment to the Constitution would specify that the Commission's budget must be approved by the Budget Commission and the Legislature. Thus, the Commission would no longer control its own funds. It also provides that the Commissioners would be appointed by the Florida Cabinet, and not by the Governor.

Who Now Controls Funds? The authority of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is operated by the Legislature when passed by the Legislature when adopted by the general electorate. With approval of Commission, employes such assistants as necessary to carry out duties specified in Constitution. Commission has complete authority to manage, regulate, and control game, fur-bearing animals, fresh-water fish, and commercial licenses, and to regulate the manner and method of taking and using birds, game, fur-bearing animals, fresh-water fish, and commercial licenses.

By WALLACE HUGHES

FISHMEN, ATTENTION! "Objects of the Catch," so to speak, at the Lake Talquin Fishing Rodeo are fish with small, numbered, metal tags clamped onto their mouths. All told—151 Bass, 402 Panfish, and 20 Pickerel or Jackfish. These tagged fish are "money fish"! Depending on the number on the tag and the kind of fish, the tags are worth from $10 up to $1,000 to any qualified fisherman fishing in Lake Talquin. A "qualified" fisherman is one who has a participant's certificate, received for one dollar from the Lake Talquin Booster Club, sponsor of the Rodeo. Most fish camp operators on the lake are club members and will issue certificates. To date, a number of the tagged fish have been caught but the really high-priced ones are still wriggling about the lake ready to latch onto some lucky angler's hook.

In addition to the prize money, the metal tags the Lake Talquin fish are wearing are part of the scientific study of fish life and how to manage and improve fishing in Florida. "Research," the Fisheries men of our Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission who tagged the fish, call it. By tagging fish and the subsequent return of the tags by fishermen, an estimate of the fish population of Lake Talquin can be made, and information about the age and growth of individual fish can be recorded. Also something of the travels or movements of the fish from one part of the lake to another can be studied and analyzed.

The Lake Talquin Fishing Rodeo began June 1st and is scheduled to end on or about December 4th, 1960, so now is the time for all good fishermen to go after those "dollar-sign" fish and thereby add to a fish research study, and maybe end up a little richer for it! Write "Red" Heinen, chief of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. Or to any of the Commission's offices at Panama City, Lake City, Ocala, Lakeland or West Palm Beach, Florida.
A CREEK CALLED CURIOSITY
(Continued from Page 35)

"Make him jump, hell", John fought to take up slack as the fish headed across the bow of the boat.

"He's doing just what he wants to do, with no help from me".

It wasn't quite that bad, because John played the fish with skill that comes only from playing a lot of big fish, but he did have to give line to several more fish.

"Fleta's that's a smoker, Mister John", Kick volunteered as the fish continued to bore deep instead of hustling. "Been a bass he'd come out by now".

He was right, and I slipped the net under more than eight pounds of fish a couple of minutes later.

"What a beautiful fish", I squeezed off pictures as John unhooked and strung the snook. "That's the first one I've ever seen caught. Man, do they hit a plug hard? What's he doing this far upstream?"

October, John answered, "and a lot of tarpon. That's the first pike-walls of fish a couple of minutes later.

"HUNTER'S BULLETIN"

Get Ready Before Hunting Season

Do some training now to feel in shape

Learn your territory and your game

Know and respect game laws

Join a gun club -- become a good shot

Don't Knock the Cane Pole

(Continued from Page 15)

most cane-pole are working off the bank. Seldom do you see one in a boat.

The most notable exception is the cane-pole angler who fishes an artificial bait on the business end of his line. He moves about in a boat, churning the water surface with his noisy bait, prodding Mr. Bait into striking from sheer pugnaciousness if nothing else.

But the true cane-pole is a live-bait fisherman. Earthworms are far and away the universal favorite.

Generally, the cane-pole is simply fishing for anything which might be tempted by his bait. A catfish or a snook that's been eating is a live-bait fisherman. But there are expert cane-pole fishermen, just as there are expert bass pluggers. Probably the cane-pole would be just as proficient if he were armed with a castnet.

He made all the ingredients which I feel go into making up the perfect bass fishing stream, in the right amounts and in the right places, I doubt that I could improve on Curiosity. By the time we had slowly motored upstream and jumped a log here and poling over a shoal there -- I had joined the John's in their Curiosity admiration society.

Our progress was finally halted by a big oak which the recent torrential rains had toppled across the creek, so turned to float-fish back down. The stream is far from being an easy one to fish, with a network of limbs, vines, and moss stretching from bank to bank overhead in many places.

But the bass were there, although they weren't hitting as they should have been, according to William. We filled a modest stringer full of snook by next month they would be running with snook, tarpon, and bass, all eager and willing to take a surface plug properly presented. Can you imagine laying out a top-water lure and not knowing which of these three fish will take it next? Heaven should be so good.

"Boy, you should have been here a couple of years ago", Kickliter squirmed a stream of tobacco juice at me there, although they weren't hitting as they should have been, according to William. We filled a modest stringer full of snook by next month they would be running with snook, tarpon, and bass, all eager and willing to take a surface plug properly presented. Can you imagine laying out a top-water lure and not knowing which of these three fish will take it next? Heaven should be so good.

"Boy, you should have been here a couple of years ago", Kickliter squirmed a stream of tobacco juice at me.

"A dragon fly, and I could sense a tale coming on. "High water left a lot of ponds out in the swamp and they hit as they should have been, according to William. We filled a modest stringer full of snook by next month they would be running with snook, tarpon, and bass, all eager and willing to take a surface plug properly presented. Can you imagine laying out a top-water lure and not knowing which of these three fish will take it next? Heaven should be so good."

"Suh", he answered politely. "Why shouJi have been here a couple of years ago", Kickliter squirmed a stream of tobacco juice at me there, although they weren't hitting as they should have been, according to William. We filled a modest stringer full of snook by next month they would be running with snook, tarpon, and bass, all eager and willing to take a surface plug properly presented. Can you imagine laying out a top-water lure and not knowing which of these three fish will take it next? Heaven should be so good."

Bream looks just as good to him as a battlin' bass.

One of the appealing facets of cane-pole fishing is that the person handling the pole never knows for sure what might latch on to his hook. Once, while I was plug fishing for bass that a group of cane-pole was sitting on the bank, I watched a twelve-year-old boy subdue a nine-pound catfish on the willow pole he'd rigged for bream. The buttons liked to have popped off his shirt when I offered to take his photos with his prized catch.

The cane pole is economy fishing. A complete rig costs him only twenty dollars. There is nothing elaborate -- just the cane pole, a equal length of line, a hook, sinker and cork bobber, if one is preferred. Cane-pole fishing is for the entire family. There are no fundamentals to confuse the beginner. He simply baits up, tosses it out and sits back patiently until something along and grabs hold.

But there are expert cane-pole fishermen, just as there are expert bass pluggers. Probably the cane-pole would be just as proficient if he were armed with a castnet. Through experience and study he has learned the basic rudiments of fishing. That is his key to success.

If there is one thing I've learned in my business of reporting happenings in the out-of-doors is not to knock something without first trying it. I've heard countless people condemn the cane pole without ever having done it in their hands. I have come to respect every type of fishing tool. Each has its assets and limitations. Certainly the time-honored cane pole has its place in fishing.

I recall an incident of a couple of summers back which seems sort of fitting here. I was catfooting along the bank of a river, working in front of me along the shoreline with a topwater lure. Shortly I came to a Negro man sitting quietly on the grassy bank, a cane pole cradled between his legs. I paused to pass the time of day and the old man began admiring my ... everything out. I asked him why he didn't get one and give it a whirl.

"Suh", he answered politely. "Why should I go and spend a lot of hard-earned money on one of them fancy outfits when this here cane pole does just as good?"

STATEWIDE FRESH WATER FISHING REGULATIONS SET

Florida's fresh water fishermen may now take a total of 90 fresh water game fish, according to the new uniform statewide daily bag limit regulations. The new regulations were adopted at the July meeting of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and became effective August 29.

The new uniform daily bag limit for fresh water fish allows a fisherman to take 30 bream (including red finned pike, 10 bass, 15 pickerel and 20 white bass for a total of 90 fresh water game fish. There is no bag limit on any fresh water fish in Florida. Legal possession limit for fresh water fish is two days maximum.

The new uniform bag limit does not include Lake Seminole where Florida honors the Georgia bag limit of 15 bass and 70 panfish but not more than 75 fresh water fish in a days bag, or Merritts Mill Pond in Jackson County which has an experimental bag limit of 70 panfish and 10 bass.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

OCTOBER, 1960
FLORIDA CLUB NEWS

(Continued from Page 10)

after they are elected.

So, the nominating committee has an important job, even if it is a brief one. I sometimes think the nominating committee should be active all year!

\section*{Federation Campaign}

An all-out campaign to retain the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission constitutional amendment in its present form is being conducted by the Florida Wildlife Federation.

Work on the project began early last summer when President Hubert W. Robertson and Dr. R. H. Wilbert, executive secretary, laid out a plan for publicity and speaking engagements. Mailing for the information and information sheets is being carried on from the Federation office at 112 West Indiana, DeLand. Support for the project has been secured from several groups and funds from the Federation treasury have been used in active campaigning.

A speakers' bureau has been active since July and its activities have grown as time passed. Much of the program of the Wild­life Federation's annual convention was devoted to present activities of the Commission.

The Federation's campaign is aimed at organizations as well as indi­viduals. Most conservation organizations of the State have voted resolutions opposing the change or have publicly stated the opposition of their individual officers. The Federation was instrumental in the establishment of the Commission in its present form.

\section*{Retriever Club Prospects}

Quick success of the North Florida Amateur Retriever Club has been evidenced by the active cooperation of how specialized sports interests can be moulded into active organizations by the right people. The message is one that, according to James Otto, president, are primarily duck hunters and not interested in a field trial club as such. The members use their trials to improve hunting dogs.

After less than a year of operation the club had 37 paid members in August and already had a series of successful trials behind it.

Says Mr. Otto, "Plans are well under way for our first AKC sanctioned field trial, which will be held on the Apalachicola Game Management Area at Snedos, Florida early next spring. Anyone interested in the club would be invited to contact Jim Floyd with the Game Commission in Tallahassee."

Some of the dog owners making application for membership are people the officers "never heard of"—a true indication that a retriever club was needed.

Retriever owners have a strong conservation message in the fact that retrievers do a great deal to save wounded game that might otherwise be lost.

\section*{National IWL Resolutions}

Three Florida-originated resolutions appeared in the list passed by the Izaak Walton League of America at its recent national convention in Minneapolis. They are abbreviated as follows:

St. Johns River Basin—Opposes drainage and diversion measures deemed harmful to the public water of the St. Johns River Basin; specifically mentions damage that can result from further discharge through the St. Lucie River via the North Fork; specifically mentions that proposed federal-state projects would damage fish and wildlife in the Indian River and adjacent coastal waters.

Lake Okeechobee Flood Control—Urges the appropriate Federal authorities to seek a means whereby a third outlet or safety valve canal can be brought to the Lake; suggests that Lake Okeechobee can be constructed so as to prevent loss of life from flood and to restore normal and natural water levels to west Florida. States that improper water control has damaged the resources south of the lake, including Everglades National Park; states that flood waters discharged to the east coast damages fisheries and other public values; states that proposed constructions diverting excess waters through the Calosahatchee River to Florida's West Coast areas would be damaging.

Radioactive Wastes—Urges the Congress of the United States to take all necessary steps to prevent the disposal of radioactive wastes in any immediate or potential materials in coastal and offshore waters of the United States.

\section*{Bird Banding Record}

For many years, the Federated Audubon Society has been engaged in a banding project at Bush Key near Fort Jefferson. The island is a nesting place for large numbers of birds, notably terns and its population has been estimated at more than 150,000 birds. Just where the birds go in the winter, no one has been able to determine.

Anyway, the Audubon bird-banding experts outliers outside themselves during the summer just past. Early in August, they announced that they had banded a total of 17,907 on two trips to the island.

Much has been learned through early banding and operational extensive banding. One thing, some of the birds recovered during the past two years were marked as chicks between 1937 and 1949, establishing life spans of more than 20 years for the sooty tern.

Dear Camper,

All of use here in the Ocala office and at camp send very best wishes and regards to you. We hope that you and the 4-H boys you are supervising this summer had the "time of your life." It is our wish too, that you had a regular pal for counselors who one who worked with you and helped you. Someone who, when things got a little out of hand, you could get a little friendly smile and a pat on the back to bolster up that "down in the mouth" feeling. This year more than ever we tried getting trained coun­sellors to help you enjoy the many activities at camp.

We hope the areas in which you participated were as fun as any other. We are confident our program­ director worked very hard to make your stay a pleasant one. You know this year we intro­duced the welcoming campfire on Sunday. Heretofore we had the "going away" campfire on Friday evening only. Now we blazen your way to the great camp circle. The fires seemed to enlighten your faces and bring a friendly feeling to all attending camp.

There are so many things we could mention. Like our food for example. Did you put on any weight? We hope you did. But as we said there are far too many things to discuss here. Why not drop us a line and let us know what you liked about camp.

Again, all of us on the staff sincerely wish that your trip to our camp was a happy one, and that you will return again next year. As we said we wish you the very best in whatever is good for you.

Yours for better conservation,

The Staff

Youth Conservation Camp

Meetings

October is always a rather busy month. I call it the "meeting month." Really, I believe October has more meetings in it than any other month, June and September are close "runners-up."

As I write this and take a quick scan at my calendar for October, I count twelve meetings and four workshops, or a total of sixteen activities. No doubt there will be more for I am writing this in August while the sun hangs very hot in the sky.

AAC-JCCL

Toward the later part of October the Adult Advisory Council will meet with the Board of Directors either at Clearwater or Lake Wales. Howard McBride, new chairman of the Board will make appointments at this fall meeting.

Tom Ward, new League President and chairman of the Board of Di­rectors will also complete his ap­pointments. Future programming of the State's Conservation Education Section and revision of the State Point Conservation Education Pro­jects are two of the many subjects to be discussed.

Conservation Education Projects

Fall of this year should see us introducing two new projects in both the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's Conservation Education Programs. Campfire Girls, Inc. and the Junior Garden Clubs of Florida.

Both organizations are interested and are now developing project material for their specific programs. There will be three degrees or ranks intended for each program.

Campfire Girls will use for its first rank, the Order of Ne-sa, an Indian name from the Dakotas, meaning fawn. The second order is O-sa-the-tail. The final order is the same as in other programs—Florida Wildlife Conservationist. Junior Garden Clubs will be operating with their new program by the first of the new year. Four of the five areas in which they did work this past year are the same.

The purpose of this program is to encourage 4-H boys to participate in all phases of conservation of our natural resources; wildlife, soil and water conservation, and forestry. This program is intended to stimulate 4-H boys to complete a program of projects in each of these fields of conservation with a system of awards leading to the title of Florida Wildlife Conservationist.

The following awards will be presented:

(Continued on Next Page)
FLORIDA WILDLIFE

CAMPING AND COOKING

BY LOU MUSSELL

OCTOBER, 1960

SINCE CAMPING AND COOKING go hand in hand the thought behind the combined topic is basic. Outdoor cooking is no different concept than in-town preparation. It can be simple, prepared with a minimum of time, effort, and than any other cooking except in utensils and be delicious. On the other hand it can be made a chore, a disagreeable task, using stacks of unnecessary equipment—and be hardly fit for human consumption.

"Camping" among other things has a varied constellation. Ask any ex-GI and he'll tell you it's for the wild animals. For our purpose it is defined as "living an outdoor life with very simple shelter, away from the comforts of home for recreation enjoyed by tens of millions of people, from anglers to zoologists. It is for those preferring places off the beaten track for the enjoyment of the open, the more inaccessible areas, the solitude and charm of remote lands.

Whether your camp is one of the "land yachts" or equipment tossed on the hiker's back we make no distinction here. We'll try and cover some for all, and all for some. In cooking and camping, as everything else, it can be done properly and with a minimum of effort; or, made a big production and loused up for farcry. Whatever type "camping" you choose, a few simple things are relative. You must know how to live one-up for fare-thee-well. A family man must consider every last need of his brood, how they'll take to disrupted "home-life" for a spell in the open. On a stag party, how he fits in with his companions, or how they fit with him. This is not to paint a dark picture far from it. My purpose was to emphasize a simple axiom: know what you're doing. Many a good camping trip has been ruined by carelessness, planning, or none at all. With a little common sense, and some time spent on advance preparations your trip can be a memorable.

Beginning next month, FLORIDA WILDLIFE will begin a series of monthly articles to aid the neophyte and experienced. It can be simple, prepared with a minimum of time, effort, and be as simple as anyone can make out. A family man must consider every last need of his brood, how they'll take to disrupted "home-life" for a spell in the open. On a stag party, how he fits in with his companions, or how they fit with him. This is not to paint a dark picture far from it. My purpose was to emphasize a simple axiom: know what you're doing. Many a good camping trip has been ruined by carelessness, planning, or none at all. With a little common sense, and some time spent on advance preparations your trip can be a memorable.

Previous Page)

the 4-H Wildlife Conservation Project and received the Primary Conservation Award. He will receive an appropriate plaque, a certificate, and a trip to the Tallahassee Presentation Meeting. The 4-H Club will present the awards. The 4-H boy will also receive any other recognition that may be arranged.

For more information write to us in Ocala.

Reviews

For you youthful conservationists New Mexico has just recently issued a booklet called "Outdoors in New Mexico," Part I, Mammals. The contents are concerned with Life Zones, kinds of animals and mammals. Very interesting and not only for children but for adults as well.

In the June issue of Family Camping you will find a section devoted to tents. Very interesting material for you campers and lovers of the out-of-doors.

The American Camping Association has published a timely, Title: Conservation of the Camp Site. It's quite an aid to camp owners, managers, directors, administrators and others. The publication was made possible through the generosity of Lily Endowment, Inc.

The Indian custom of allowing women to do tasks of labor still comes as a surprise to people traveling the busy Tamiami Trail bordering the nursery site. But according to Dave, "The system works, and these women are capable of doing a very thorough job."

The Florida 4-H Wildlife Conservationist Committee.

In the Summer Fish Recipe

Take: 2-small bass, (panfish, catfish, or trout) 1/2-cup salt 1-soup-can size (or more) cook crab meat 1-can condensed mushroom soup 1-small onion, chopped or sliced 1-tbsp. cooking oil. Half can soup on bottom, put in fish, rest of soup. Should not be too thick. (Omit if you don't like it.) 1-thsp. cayenne pepper. (Omit if you don't like it hot.) 1-small onion, chopped or sliced 1-thsp. cayenne pepper. (Omit if you don't like it hot.) 1-thsp. cayenne pepper. (Omit if you don't like it hot.) 1-small onion, chopped or sliced 1-thsp. cayenne pepper. (Omit if you don't like it hot.) 1-thsp. cayenne pepper. (Omit if you don't like it hot.)

Late Summer Fish Recipe

In Camp: We spade aluminum bottom sheet around whole pan, twisting tight on top. Set pan over medium heat, cover, and let it simmer for about 20 minutes. Feeds for about 4.

Home: In hot (400°) oven, 40-minute cooking time, or until done. In dark brown.

With baked potatoes and fresh ears corn baked or boiled, plus salad. Use over toast tips or plain eatin' bread.
KEEP SHOTGUN SHELLS dry in the wetness that is characteristic of waterfowl hunting. I've long been re-packaging newly purchased shell loads in small plastic bags that hold three shells each. As speeded, I've been tearing open the sealed units and discarding the waterproof wrappers.

With the newly announced Remington and Peters Premium Grade shotgun shells I won't have to go to that trouble. Water can be sloshing around in the boat, it can be raining cats and dogs and my hunting dogs can be leaking in spots-still, my unfired shells will be dry.

There is no doubt in my mind about that trouble. Water can be sloshing around in the boat, it can be raining cats and dogs and my hunting dogs can be leaking in spots-still, my unfired shells will be dry.

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"Old Drum" is the name given to a dog that was famous in the United States during the 19th century. The dog was a beloved companion to a man named Burden, and he used to travel with Burden on his hunting trips. Burden was a well-known figure in the American West, and he was known for his prowess as a hunter. Burden and his dog, Old Drum, were often seen together in the forests and fields of the American West, and their adventures became the stuff of legend.

Burden engaged the team of Philip and Vest to present his case, while Hornsby lined up Crittenden (later Governor of Missouri) and Cockrell for his defense. The first trial ended in a hung jury. A second trial also ended in a stalemate. Hornsby claimed that the dog shot on his land was shot with corn to scare him off, and not with the lead pellets removed from Drum's body. At a third trial, Burden was awarded $25 damages but this verdict did not suit Hornsby, who appealed for a new trial.

By this time, Old Drum was lost in a shuffle of legal technicalities and was considered nothing more than a springboard for the malice of the neighbors. Burden emerged the victor from a fourth trial with an award of $50 but this was not enough for Hornsby. He had the case reopened and the hearing was set for September 23, 1876.

The final outcome was not because of any evidence introduced but by the eloquence of young Vest's tribute to a dog. Mr. Miller points out that not once during the speech was Old Drum mentioned but so effectively was the point brought out that "a dog's loyalty to his master is a virtue which should be taken away with impunity" that the jury huddled for only a few minutes before bringing in a verdict.

Burden went on to sue for $200. He had the cause of any evidence introduced by the neighbors. Burden emerged the victor from a fourth trial with an award of $25 damages but this verdict did not suit Hornsby, who appealed for a new trial.

This is certain to be a winning year for dogs, regardless of who gets elected President of the United States in the fall.

The pictures of the candidates with their dogs "as members of the family" are sure to be spread across the country's newspapers and television screens. As it happens, virtually every avowed candidate is the owner of a dog or dogs.

There is little doubt that dog ownership tends to "humanize" a candidate and gives him added appeal to dog owners who constitute over 40 per cent of the nation's population. Research by the Gaines family reveals that at least 23 of the occupants of the White House have had dogs.

Daltton, Ga. A hound dog awaiting the birth of her pups adopted two week-old baby chicks. The mystery, however, was where she found them. The hound was not the only one in the area had young chicks and they can only presume she must, in some way have carried them for a long distance.
Question: I am appalled by the discussion about the lack of consideration of others being displayed today, by today's crop of pleasure boaters. It was not thus in the old days, when boatmen and sportsmen were very much aware of the need for courtesy on the water.

I am going so I am afraid to take my boat out on a week end or holiday. The reckless operators of fast boats, now so numerous, seem to have no concern for others’ safety or the lives of their passengers. I am, also, sure that you are aware of these disturbing facts. How do you feel about the subject of courtesy aboard? It might do everyone good. W. H. Taylor, Plant City, Fla.

Answer: I agree with your conclusions about present day boat operators but doubt anything I could write would have any effect. The crop of thrill-crazy, but rod, boat operators now making our waters unsafe are the types that don’t read sportmen’s magazines. 

The same irresponsible types are making our highways more dangerous than a battle field.

Only harsh laws, strictly enforced, are apt to have any effect and at this time are closer to us than we think. A possible best solution would be a system of water classifications for specific use. This at least would protect women and children, in bathtubs, from being clipped by water skiing.

Question: Snook have been protected as a game fish for a couple of years now. I wonder if any sign of an increase in snook from being chopped to bits by water skiers.

Answer: I wonder if there is any sign of an increase in snook from being chopped to bits by water skiers. The increase is noticeable to all. Yes, the Snook are making a comeback, with violations and abundance. The increase is noticeable to us.

This protective measure was passed with misgivings by many readers, on both sides of the fence.

Now, after a little more than 2 years, the action has been completely justified by results. Snook are making a comeback.

The interest is widespread to all. Equally important, the Snook is being generally accepted, with violations and objections at a bare minimum. Yes, the Snook Law is paying off in more than just an increase of snook.

Question: I have always been interested in water hyacinths that clog our waters were a detriment to sports fishing. I have heard that these hyacinths, once regarded as a pest, are a blessing in disguise. Why this change of thinking? M. Millar, Starke, Fla.

Answer: I have not been acquainted with the change of thinking. It might be this phase of the tournay now takes precedent over all others.

I, personally, rarely try to cast more than 50 feet. Or, rather, I limit my casting distance to the amount of line I can pick up and lay out again with wrist action alone and without false casting. This will vary with the outfit used but will seldom exceed 50 feet. I suggest you save the CAF for special emergency occasions and go back to the comfortable, level C for regular use.

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I, personally, rarely try to cast more than 50 feet. Or, rather, I limit my casting distance to the amount of line I can pick up and lay out again with wrist action alone and without false casting. This will vary with the outfit used but will seldom exceed 50 feet. I suggest you save the CAF for special emergency occasions and go back to the comfortable, level C for regular use.

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