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GAME BREEDERS SHORT COURSE

For the landowners who wishes to develop more game, something new is being offered at the University of Georgia at Athens. A four day short course, the "Management of Native and Pen-Raised Game" will be held for the Southeast at the Center for Continuing Education.

The course is designed for the layman and not the biologist. It is a practical course on how the average to large landowner can increase his game through sound management. Some of the nation's top experts will teach the program.

The first day and a half will be devoted to native game. Registration starts on Sunday, April 9, and an evening of wildlife movies will be shown. The first day of the formal sessions, April 10, will be devoted entirely to native quail. One of the landowners' sessions will be held.

E. Earle Frye, Jr., assistant director of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, will be on the program with a panel discussion of when and where to hunt. Interspersed will be co-authors of the quail "Bible" and has authored a new book on the "Bible" and has authored a new book on the

SEEDS AND SEEDLINGS NOW AVAILABLE AT COST

Florida landowners may now obtain feed and seedlings for wild food plants at cost-price from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Landowners desiring such plant materials should immediately forward their orders to R. W. Murray, Game Biologist, Route 1, Chipley, Florida. Payment by check or money order is required. Plants will be shipped within three weeks of receipt of order.

The first half of the second day will have one-hour sessions on managing for doves, waterfowl and wild turkey. While the discussions may be detailed, they will not be held in technical language but in simple terms which the layman can understand.

The second half of the three-day course will be on pen-raised game. There will be a discussion on advanced kennel management. Other subjects will include shooting, cage management, game bird diseases, incubation and brooding of game birds, and research on game birds.

Speakers from 12 states will be on the program and are coming from such distances as Louisiana, Mississippi, and Wisconsin in addition to the Southeastern states.

The short course, in one sense, is an exercise to see how landowners will attend and the response from landowners. If the course is successful it may lead to new series having similar courses each year.

One reason for the course is the expanding population and increasing difficulty of hunting places to hunt and game to shoot. While state-owned and managed land and commercial shooting preserves are major sources of much of the hunting pressure, a great part of the future of hunting in America lies with the private landowner. If he has the land and money and the interest to develop more game, then he will take care of a certain percentage of hunters. Another purpose of the short course is to see that landowners are grounded in basic principles of wildlife management and in their application.

The short course is sponsored by the University of Georgia, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Georgia Game and Fish Commission, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Wildlife Management Institute, and the Sportsmen's Service Bureau.

Those setting up the program realized that many would want to attend only the native game session, or only the pen-raised-day and one-half. One registration fee, $5.00, covers the whole or any part which one wishes to attend.

A complete program and registration blanks are available by writing: John Mills, Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. The huge, modern hotel at the vention, hotel rooms are in the Center with lecture rooms, an auditorium, restaurant, coffee shop and other facilities.

According to Mills, about 200 landowners from a dozen states are expected for the short course. A registration fee of $25.00 has been paid in advance and a collection of these, in book form, will be presented to each person registering.

Northwest Association

At a recent meeting of the Northwest Florida Wildlife Association in West Bay, it was voted to send a letter to the American Mosquito Control Association asking that legislation be enacted to take outboard motors and boats for outboard power out of the personal property category—since they are now registered with the state upon payment of a fee. The motion made by Max Horne suggested that boats should now be in the same category as automobiles insofar as personal property tax is concerned.

Clubs and Conservation

Clay Classes

Some 300 young athletes heard the principles of firearms safety at a familiarization course conducted by the Duval County sheriff's office.

Airing for three mornings, the program started with a good start with their Christmas guns, the program covered information that applied to everything from BB rifle to shotgun. A legal school was divided into two classes and parents were urged to attend. It was "standing room only" in the auditorium. Members of the force pointed out that the course covered only the basic principles of safety and was a "one- shot affair" but had proved so successful that they are planning for the future. A similar post-Christmas program was held by the Gainesville Police Department.

Boating Conference

A national conference on boating problems is being held in connection with the Chicago National Boat Show, March 24 to April 2. Sponsors jointly by the Boating Club of America and the Sport Fishing Institute, the group will concentrate on facilities and access to water for recreation. This year's boat show was expected to attract more than 350,000 persons and for the first time fishing tackle was displayed.

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Camping Recommendations

A proposal to sell a window shield sticker or stamp, costing $5 and available through local postoffices, would entitle any family to the right to camp in any camp area National Forest during the year and in footing the bill for adequate camping facilities was recently made by Representative Joseph W. Barr, of West Virginia, who is from Idaho, made an extended camping tour of much of the United States accompanied by his wife and their five children. They noted the problems of public camping areas and specifically recommended that more campsites be set up in especially scenic areas rather than making attempts to "fuss up" existing sites. He believes locations on streams or lakes are especially important. A proposal to sell the Bartlesville, Oklahoma, his observations was contained in the Outdoor America, official publication of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Mosquitoes & Wildlife

An effort to coordinate the efforts of those in the state who have found that a certain percentage of fish and wildlife conservation is to be made by a national committee known as the National Mosquito Control-Fish and Wildlife Management Coordination Committee. Chairman of the group is Robert L. Vannote, national adviser to the American Mosquito Control Association. Objectives of mosquito

Next Month

Special 50-Pound Spring Fishing Issue

Cover Photo by Wallace Hughes

Free Want-Ads

Outdoorsmen with articles to trade may now offer them for sale by writing the Florida Wildlife Federation, 311 South Atlantic Blvd. or S. Franz of Vernon, Florida.

Outdoorsmen apply for advertising in the Florida Wildlife Federation Newsletter, according to President Hubert W. Robertson. The "News- letter's" address is 1600 Fourth Street, Fort Lauderdale.
“This boat is a full 60 inches wide.”

When I found out I was serious, he proposed a variety of plans ranging from cutting holes in the side for the oars to go through (like those old Spanish galleys) to a stand-up platform from which to man them. He swore the oars would have to be too long for anyone short of Steve Reeves type and certainly unavailable at the marine supply houses.

On the contrary, the boat turned out to be very easily rowed. You’ll see it in the illustration. The oars are 8 ft. long. The oarsman sits facing forward and while he isn’t going very fast to anywhere and isn’t about to buck a lot of wind or current, he can work a shoreline with smooth efficiency. This boat is long enough for a caster fore and aft, and even a mild sideswipe isn’t dan-

Rowers make a lot of unnecessary noise, generally because the earlocks don’t fit their sockets, the oars don’t fit the locks and the oil is up front in the tackle box. The price of a tank of gas would fix all of these things.

Smallmouth—Bigmouth

Many an angler transplanted to Florida bemoans the absence of the smallmouth bass he was brought up with in the north. As he remembers there, they fought harder, tasted better and jumped higher. He is likely to get an explanation from those who favor the largemouth.

Others say that if you put the largemouth and the smallmouth in the same waters and they both survive, there will be little difference in their habits and fighting qualities. Wherever I’ve caught the two fish in the same waters, they have been similar in their habits. I must concede that the smallmouth had a little more power and didn’t tire so quickly but the largemouths seemed more prone to hit surface lures and jumped oftener—if not quite as high.

Nevertheless, the smallmouths ran smaller and in the warmer lakes they were different fish from those I’ve caught in cold rivers. The monster smallmouths caught in the big impoundments are, for the most part, landed from very deep water with less sport to them than those used for our Florida bass.

So far, there has been no proof that smallmouth bass can survive in Florida waters. Although I can see the fun in fishing for smallmouths in cold northern streams, I don’t feel that we need them in our warmer lakes and rivers. I have a hunch that if they did thrive there (and most biologists believe they never could) they would simply act like urbanized specimens of what we already have.

In casting for fish that are likely to cut line, many anglers have replaced wire traces with heavy monofilament. They explain the mono is less visible and more flexible. The latter point I agree with and I prefer mono, myself. However, I used to use very light wire as a short tying when the hook and its diameter was so tiny it was practically invisible in the water, except for reflections of light. A piece of mono capable of withstanding the same amount of churning was heavy and carried a big, splashy knot.

Probably the light reflecting qualities are even more important than diameter, though. And probably the effect on lure operation is most important of all. A heavy, knotted leader will ruin the action of delicate lures.

Handle Problems

Usually ignored in the selection of fishing rod, the handle shape has a lot to do with whether you enjoy using your outfit or not. Most frequent offender is the spinning rod handle with the abrasive rings and clamps. (Look at the spinning rod handles with the beautiful cork grips you never touch.) Generally, I have found handles of fairly large diameter to be much more comfortable over the long haul, even though small grips are attractive in the tackle shop. I have one heavy fly rod with so small a handle that I had to decorate it with black tape. It now looks part like of a tool kit but I can fish with it.

A fly fisherman who has grown accustomed exactly like a hammer handle. It felt wonderful. “Did you ever try to work with a perfectly round hammer handle,” he asked. “The casting motion is the same as that of hammering,” he said.

(Continued on Page 38)
BOATING

by Don Cullimore

Ocala National Forest sprawls across central Florida at the point where the peninsula's neck narrows into a mere hundred-mile width from east to west coasts. Almost a third of this distance, along a diagonal line from Daytona Beach on the Atlantic to Yankeetown on the Gulf, is taken up by the forest. In length it ranges up to 40 miles, and in area encompasses 300,000 acres. This makes it sound like a pretty considerable chunk of land. It is.

To the north and west it is bordered by the Oklawaha River, to the east by the St. Johns and Lake George, and to the south by Florida Route 42. On the interior it is primarily pine forest, interspersed by marshlands, lakes, springs and spring-fed streams whose origin and course is characterized by subtropical growth. There is even salt water. It bubbles up surprisingly in the heart of the freshwater country at Salt Spring and flows into the Oklawaha River: to the north and west it is bordered by the Ocklawaha River to Sharon, who immediately detected the substitution. We swapped back.

The current of Juniper Spring run is smooth and strong, but hardly "fast" in the sense in which canoeists rate it. There are no cascades. With a bit of instruction and practice en route, a novice at canoeing can negotiate it, although the current of Juniper is such that you're frequently almost on the lure before an effective retrieve is possible. A skillfully co-operative fish can maintain the craft in almost motionless position during the retrieve.

The upstream end pointed up our physical agility—or lack of it—when a succession of fallen trees across the stream put us on our knees in a prayerful position; at one of these I failed to overturn my own stern protrusion. Although we could balance the additional springs feed into the Juniper run) you may shoive you into a bank or protruding tree-trunk. Even so, there's little danger of a spill; and if you dump it, it'll net nothing worse than a wetting. The stream varies from narrow and moderately deep holes—some perhaps eight feet or a trifle more—to sandy shallows. The two Shari—two of our heavily laden stream partner, Shari Daron of Jackson-ville—were cautioned to keep their hair parted in the middle and their center of gravity low. After "center of gravity," it was translated into more recognizable anatomical terms, we had problems. We had been briefed on the trip by a natural spring-fed fishbowl, picnic tables, a shelter house and lavatories. Still standing is the old mill, and still turning for scenic purposes only, now, is the picturesque undershot mill wheel. The spring flows 8,300,000 gallon daily, has a temperature of 72 degrees. Swimming is permitted in the spring.

We boarded the canoe on a path that led to a picturesque rustic bridge a short distance downstream from the mill, and floated off under a canopy of overhead branches in a channel so confined that for a considerable distance it was possible to touch the bank on either side with extended paddle. One paddle was of oak, one was of ash. The oak paddle appeared to gain weight with every stroke. First chance that offered, I surreptitiously swapped for the lighter ash, thereby eliciting screams of rage from my 16-year-old daughter Sharon, who immediately detected the substitution. We swapped back.

For the first four or five miles, fishing posed a compounded problem because of the constantly twisting narrow channel and the proximity of trees, branches and vines on either side and overhead. This restricts you again to short, flat casts. The speed of the current is such that you're frequently almost on the lure before an effective retrieve is possible. A skillfully co-operative fish can maintain the craft in almost motionless position during the retrieve. The upstream end pointed up our physical agility—or lack of it—when a succession of fallen trees across the stream put us on our knees in a prayerful position; at one of these I failed to overturn my own stern protrusion. Although we could balance the additional springs feed into the Juniper run) you may shoive you into a bank or protruding tree-trunk. Even so, there's little danger of a spill; and if you dump it, it'll net nothing worse than a wetting. The stream varies from narrow and moderately deep holes—some perhaps eight feet or a trifle more—to sandy shallows. The two Shari—two of our heavily laden stream partner, Shari Daron of Jackson-ville—were cautioned to keep their hair parted in the middle and their center of gravity low. After "center of gravity," it was translated into more recognizable anatomical terms, we had problems. We had been briefed on the trip by a natural spring-fed fishbowl, picnic tables, a shelter house and lavatories. Still standing is the old mill, and still turning for scenic purposes only, now, is the picturesque undershot mill wheel. The spring flows 8,300,000 gallon daily, has a temperature of 72 degrees. Swimming is permitted in the spring.

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To the north and south, and east and west, and in area encompasses 300,000 acres. This makes it sound like a pretty considerable chunk of land. It is.

While thousands of persons boat and fish in the Oklawaha and St. Johns rivers on its perimeter, comparatively few penetrate into the interior lakes and streams of the forest, and only a handful ever save one of the most unique and rewarding aspects of our camping boating trips in the state—a canoeing expedition into the heart of the freshwater country of the Ocklawaha River: to Sharon, who immediately detected the substitution. We swapped back.

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Here are some facts to back up the claims that spinning will do anything the average angler wants.

By CHARLES WATERMAN

SPIN TACKLE BATTERY

My heart isn’t in this. I am just writing it for money.

I am going to describe a complete battery of spinning rods intended to cover the whole field of Florida fishing from bream to sailfish.

I’ve always said a good fisherman should know fly casting, plug casting and spinning but some anglers say spinning will do anything and they want to prove it. I herewith intend to help them try and if we get away with it, I'll be mighty proud of the whole project.

This effort is the result of considerable research. I’ve asked a lot of people about spinning tackle and they wholeheartedly disagree on many subjects. But some of this stuff is pretty straight.

I figure you can do the job well with five spinning rods. You can do it pretty well with two but a real spinning nut wouldn’t be satisfied and I wouldn’t either, even though I’m not the spinning kind of nut.

Let’s go ultra-light to begin with. Ultra-light tackle is use of a rod that is too short. With a tiny lure, says Bob, you need rod length to give leverage in casting. The rod must be whippy in any event. The very light tip is necessary in a true snap cast but he says true snap casting is well nigh impossible with really light lures and I go along with him.

But it’s human nature to want a light outfit to look like a light outfit and lots of lovers of ultra light, itty bitty spinning tackle show up with four or 3-foot rods you can barely feel in your hand. So what if they don’t cast as well as Bob’s 7-footer? It’s light and it shows it. It’s kinda’ fun for them to feel they’re catching fish with a nice, precise toy.

The miniature spinning reels—with small spools—have some advantage with light lures. The small loops tend less toward rod slap. Probably the best known are the little Langley and the Alcedo Micron. Orvis sells a small one and there are others—fine for 2-pound line. Of course, you know there are some fanatics in this field who use 1-pound line.

In Florida, these cobweb lines are going too far—and maybe they’re going too far every place else, too. I’d say that for real light tackle efforts a light 6%-foot rod and 4-pound test line is sensible, efficient and dainty enough to display your skill. You can use either a miniature reel or a medium-sized one like the Orvis 100. Almost any spool will carry enough of the 4-pound stuff to keep you happy. This is fine for bream, good at bumping the bottom for speckled perch, heavy enough for bass or salt water trout in open water and fun for the lesser salt water fish like ladyfish or mangrove snappers.

Just any old knot may do in heavy monofilament but when you get down to the really light stuff, you’d better learn one that retains a maximum of your line strength.

Playing a fish on light stuff is generally a matter of learning just what it will stand and tying your line to a stationary object and “taking a strain” is the most practical way of getting the feel. Most fishermen are surprised at the steady pull needed to break hairlines but they are equally surprised at how easily the stuff will break when jerked. Hairline fishing requires meticulous care and the light line must be examined every few casts. A little abrasion will lose fish and few light lines are near their advertised strength after being dragged over obstacles.

For the all-around fresh water rod to be used on the lighter salt water species, I’ve gone for something a little stiffer than I used at first. It’s about seven feet long and will cast a half-ounce plug. With it I use 6-pound line and a reel in the same class as the Orvis 100 or Heddon manual. This set-up will catch a lot of bass, i. n ’t too unwieldy for bream and is capable of landing bonefish and small tarpon or snook.

This is the all-around spinning rod if such a thing exists. It will get the most out of a quarter-ounce jig. Feels good with small spoons and is the chosen tool of those who like to tickle the bottom with plastic worms. The Orvis 100 will hold about 250 yards of 6-pound line. That’s really about enough. If a long-running fish gets out that far almost anything can break the line.

Ultra-light right, employing fly rod and miniature Langley reel.

Photos by Charles Waterman
line as the water drag is heavy—even on monofilament.

I may be starting an argument but my own experience is that not many fish are landed after they peel off more than 200 yards of 6-pound line.

Now, this "average" rod will not be too satisfactory for surface plugs that must be worked violently. It isn't quite stiff enough for loud "popping" with big lures. If your line happens to be stretchy you are further handicapped—both in working your plug and in setting the hook on a slack line strike.

With surface plugs worked slowly you are bound to have a slack line much of the time. A stiff rod is necessary to tighten it quickly. That is where rod No. 3 comes in. It is not my favorite pole because it is easily replaced by a baitcasting outfit.

It was the aforementioned Bob Wallace who handed me a perfect example of No. 3 the other day. Bob is noted for making rods on purpose and this one was built for throwing good-sized surface plugs—or other lures that offer heavy resistance on the retrieve.

The length of such a weapon is not critical but 6½ or seven feet is pretty good. It will not snap-cast if built for ¾-ounce stuff as Bob's model is. Bob intended it for salt water use on speckled trout, snook, tarpon and redfish and he has been using darter-type plugs on it.

If you go to it directly from your "average" rod, you will have trouble with your accuracy at first. This rod must not be picked carelessly because, if you get it too stiff casting will become a chore. It will make the big surface baits perform if used with fairly heavy line. Ten-pound test or even heavier is okay. Medium-sized or salt water spinning reel will work. Bob is partial to Centaure reels and uses the heavy line. Ten-pound test or even heavier is okay.

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A light spinning outfit in action over a deep hole in the Everglades.

"river" model a lot. The Centaure "Pacific" is not out of place however. A lot of line is not often needed for snook or trout fishing and capacity is generally less important than rod strength.

Used for bass, the stiff rod is fine for big plugs and comes in handy for dragging all sorts of stuff through eel grass, bonnets and codtail motts. Any burly bigmouth who expects to swing back under a snag with your plug will get a crick in his neck because you can really lean on him with No. 3.

Now let's get this straight. Rod No. 3 is primarily made to take the place of baitcasting tackle. It is a rod I seldom use myself. I tried one on a trip to the Bahamas and found it good medicine for out-sized barracuda and other odds and ends around the reefs. I was using Zara Spooks, Ted Smallwood darters and Heddon Lucky Thirteens—all weighing around ¾ ounce. It also handled a big ding-fod weighing a full ounce and a quarter.

My reason for using it instead of a baitcasting rod was the added line capacity of the big spinning reel. I didn't know what might come boiling up off that reef. In that particular spot, I could see a real home for No. 3.

On this one, you'll need a rugged handle and it should have a rigid reel seat, preferably with good-sized cork handles both above and below. Bob Wallace's rod has a counterbalancing weighted handle. You'll often want to rest the handle on your belt buckle if you use it for heavy fish.

It is good for shoreline bass fishing although it takes some practice for accuracy. For light trolling, it is hard to beat, even up to snook and kingfish if you keep the lure reasonably in size.

I don't recommend getting a cheap rod for this one. The job is tough and it isn't a popular model. Guides should be of the best quality.

Most of us are poor judges of a rod's stiffness until we actually fish with it. I know I am. This is an easy one to get fooled on if you just waggled it in a store so be careful with the purchase until you're sure.

Rod No. 4 is easier to select. It's simply a trolling rod for use with a spinning reel and needs to be much different from that used with conventional, too-light spinning reels. A number of charter boat skippers have begun using heavy spinning outfits in trolling for kings, mackerel and sailfish too for that matter. This rod requires a big reel with lots of capacity. Weight is a very minor consideration and a sturdy drag and husky handles are important. Your guides must be good to handle heavy mono at high tension.

You can use this one for bottom fishing but it takes both hands and a heavy weight for casting. I see no use for it in fresh water.

There are some premium-priced, heavy tackle spinning reels made for wrestling the real heavyweights like marlin and tuna. For the spinning specialist they are lovely things and a beautiful example is the Seamaster line made in Miami. There are those who say this is taking spin-tackle out of its class.

Medium spinning tackle used on a South Florida stream. Reel is a Centaurc "Pacific" and the lure weighs half an ounce.

Some sort of rod case is essential if you travel. Aluminum is fine. Heavy cardboard tubes, properly treated, are quite satisfactory. Because of their outsized guides, spinning rods take up considerable room so be sure the rod case is big enough.

The place to look for trouble in a heavily-used spinning rod is the ferrule—and the here the one-piece boys will start snickering). The ferrule can be a real one to get fooled on if you just waggled it in a store.

Sticking ferrules are responsible for much rod damage—usually when the rod is put away wet and not taken down. A little corrosion is the villain of the piece and when you try to pull 'er apart, something gives.

Rod fatigue is something you don't hear much about but allowing one to ride for long distances in boat or car in a position where the tip whips back and forth thousands of times can cause more wear than a lifetime of fishing.

Most spinning rods today are made of hollow fiberglass. (Continued on Page 36)
The Future of Hunting

Depends Upon

Hunting is one of the greatest of American traditions. In bygone years the sport provided the pioneers with much of the food and clothing on which they survived. Today, hunting is much more than a means of acquiring a meal. It is one of the finest forms of recreation available to Americans, and is enjoyed annually by over 13,000,000. It is part of "Americanism." But whatever the hunting scene, there is always one essential item present—the sporting firearm. Without the private ownership of firearms, there would be no public hunting.

Private ownership of firearms is being threatened. Proposed anti-gun legislation would restrict the use of guns by the public that in years to come it is doubtful that there would be much opportunity for the average hunter to take part in his sport. That is . . . unless we can stop the antigun cranks now!

The second article of the Bill of Rights, Constitution of the United States, reads: "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." But in spite of this, recent court decisions indicate that the second amendment to the Federal Constitution is only a suggestion on the power of the Congress of the United States and does not apply to the various states. So we can no longer reply on our "right to keep and bear arms" to preserve our heritage. We must now rely—ourselves.

Anti-gun lobbyists are constantly at work. Many hunters are not aware of the supreme efforts of other shooter-sportsmen in preventing enactment of anti-gun laws in the past. These preservers of hunting rights need your help.

Consider last year's Pennsylvania Senate Bill 412. It pertained to rifles, shotguns and pistols, and provided that: 1) the bringing into the state of any firearm would affect firearms. Newspapers, magazines, TV and radio are sources of such information. Pertinent material should be forwarded immediately to the National Rifle Association in order that it be given wide publicity among shooter-sportsmen. Informing members of forthcoming gun legislation is one of the functions of NRA.

When anti-gun legislation does arrive on the scene, every sportsman should swing into action immediately. Get all the information on the bill that is available. Give the information to other shooters, sportsmen's clubs, veterans' organizations, and other civic groups interested in sound legislation. Study the proposed legislation in the light of existing law and the history of firearms control. Then use the telephone, telegrams, letter, and personal contact. Let the originators of the bill know that you don't approve and tell them why. Contact your legislative representatives and explain your position. Never underestimate what you as a single individual can accomplish. Your opinion might turn the tide. Most important of all, don't just sit back and ignore the issue, hoping that some other sportsman will do the job for you.

The NRA lists five criteria that can be used in evaluating any legislation that pertains to firearms. These are:

1) Is it an enforecable law?
2) For what purpose is the law intended, and will it actually achieve that purpose?
3) Could the law be used by an unscrupulous person or party to extend or perpetuate its own power?
4) Is the law really necessary or does it merely contribute to a network of technical restrictions which can trip you or some other conscientious sportsman into being an unintentional violator?
5) Is the law an attempt to accomplish by prohibition what can be accomplished only by education and training?

Additional information on the subject of firearms legislation is available upon request from The National Rifle Association, 1660 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

In the meantime, don't stand still. The best defense is a good offense. Support the organizations interested in preserving our "right to keep and bear arms." Take part in their programs. Do everything you can in the way of educating the public to the fact that a gun is made of metal and wood. Have no mind, and does nothing to teach young shooters learn good safety habits. Assist law enforcement officers in apprehending those who commit acts of vandalism with firearms. Encourage sportsmanship among fellow hunters.

Remember, the future of hunting depends on the gun and . . . you. If we believe that our sons and grandchildren should be able to enjoy our cherished sport in the years to come, we must be ever alert and do our job. We must take action and fight anti-gun legislation!
What’s a Wildlife Officer

By ROBERT A. DAHNE
Chief, Information—Education Division

Florida Wildlife Officer is the enforcement officer, or conservation agent, of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. In other states, he would be known as the “Game Warden,” “Conservation Agent,” or “Wildlife Protector.”

What Does He Do?

Basically, the Wildlife Officer has the duty of enforcing the game and fresh-water fish laws, rules and regulations. These are found in the Wildlife Code Book of the State of Florida. However, the Wildlife Officer is also a conservation agent, and a public servant, and he has many varied duties to perform.

How Does He Enforce Laws?

He patrols the woods and waters in all 67 counties of the state. He does this on foot, by boat, in automobiles, in airplanes, by airboats, by swamp buggies, and many other types of wilderness equipment. He is always on the lookout for violations of the law. He investigates complaints. He collects data bearing on possible prosecutions for violations of the law. He investigates complaints. He collects data bearing on possible prosecutions for violations of the law. He keeps records of violations and complaints in his particular area. He is always on call for emergency duty. Consequently, he is not so fortunate as to work by any schedule of regular hours. In fact, the good enforcement officer never follows the same schedule or appears in the same places at the same time. He continually varies his patrols and activities so that his routine is “lack of routine.” He does this to confound the hardened and confirmed law violators.

What Other Work Does He Do?

In addition to his law-enforcement duties, the Wildlife Officer assists in both game and fish management work. He may collect samples of deer blood, or assist in waterfowl inventories and dove “coo-counts.” He may make public appearances, or take part in live radio and television shows. He maintains his operational equipment, and makes written reports to his supervisors. He captures alligators in the cities and releases them in the wilderness. He may take part in fair exhibits, or assist in the chemical renovation of a lake. He also engages in public service, since he tries to be a good public servant.

What Public Service?

The Florida Wildlife Officer is often called upon for aid in search and rescue missions. He may search for drowned bodies, or lost persons, or drowned civilian aircraft. He may cooperate with other authorities in searching and bringing escaped convicts to justice. He assists in public emergencies, such as following a hurricane, storm or flood. He is part of the Civil Defense network, and takes part in drills and practices, and puts his knowledge to good use whenever possible.

Is It Difficult?

Enforcement of the fish and game laws often requires hard physical exertion on the part of the Wildlife Officer. The Officer works in wilderness areas—swamp, marsh, woodland and on water areas—often under changing and severe weather conditions. To do this work, he must be a specialist in wilderness survival and self-defense. He must be calm, competent and resourceful. He must be emotionally and mentally stable. The work is exacting and, at times, exceedingly difficult.

Does He Lose His Temper?

The Wildlife Officer should never lose his temper, or display emotions of anger. This is because he is sworn to uphold the law, and the dignity of the State of Florida. Since he is an officer of the state, he cannot be personally insulted, since any insult to him is an insult to the uniform and the position, and not to the person. Attacks upon the Officer are, in effect, attacks upon the state, and are prohibited by law, as in the provisions concerning resisting arrest or impeding an officer in the performance of his sworn duties.

What Is His Conduct?

Because he is a commissioned officer of the State, the conduct of the Wildlife Officer must, at all times, be above reproach. He bears no grudges against the violator. He is fair, courteous and considerate in approaching all persons, and, when arresting persons, he follows the exact provisions of the law, without considerate as is consistent with his duty to firmly enforce the law. He uses a weapon only in self-defense.
What Qualifications Are Needed?

To be eligible for consideration as a possible candidate, the applicant must be between the ages of 21 and 33. He must be a resident of Florida for two years prior to application. He must have a high school diploma of graduation, or a recognized equivalence, except that a person with two years of active military service is eligible upon the completion of the Eleventh grade. He must hold a valid Florida driver's license. He must be a person of good character and of good standing in the community in which he resides. The Wildlife Officer never makes a discourteous reply to any person under any conditions. The Officer, on the other hand, never shows sympathy to the apprehended violator, for the violation is interpreted as a sign of weakness on the part of the arresting officer.

What Happens Next?

If the person meets the basic qualifications, as per the information submitted on the employment application, the applicant is then notified of the time the next examinations shall be held. Such examinations are competitive, under the Commission's Merit System. Examinations are usually held on a Saturday, for the convenience of the average working person, and may be held at Tallahassee and Ocala, as well as West Palm Beach, Lakeland and Lake City. The information on the original application is verified by investigation. In addition to regular enforcement duties, the Wildlife Officer assists in both game and fish management programs. In this photo an officer assists in a special turkey hunting, banding, and releasing program.

What Are The Exams?

First are the written examinations. These are generally two, with a total examination time of about 90 to 120 minutes. These are graded, and the examinee notified as to whether he is successful. If successful, the examinee will then be requested to appear before an oral interview board. It he successfully completes both written and oral examinations, the applicant is then placed on the eligibility list to await future openings for new Wildlife Officers. New Wildlife Officers are under probationary employment for the first year, and must attend a special training school operated by the Commission.

What Must Be Done?

How many examinations may be held each year? The number is determined by the number of successful applicants. How many are under probationary employment for the first year? About 50. How long must the candidate attend the special training school? It is 16 weeks. How many students receive their commission? About 15. How much are they paid? $2,000 per month. They receive a uniform allotment, his personal status, and a pay increase to $2,000 per month. He then receives an automatic increase of $2.00 per year, until he reaches a maximum of $340.00 per month. He receives a uniform allotment, his insignia, and a belt and holster, but he must furnish his own sidearm—revolver.

What's The Future?

The Wildlife Officer may, after a certain term of satisfactory service, take competitive examinations for in-service promotion as vacancies occur. He may win a promotion to Wildlife Officer First Class, with a pay increase of $15.00 per month, or to Area Supervisor, with a pay range of $345.00 to $405.00. He may, eventually, be promoted to a high administrative position, such as Regional Manager, or even Director of the Commission.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

PHOTO BY JIM EVANS

To the average sportsman and citizen the Wildlife Officer is the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. He is constantly in contact with the public, often giving specialized lectures and instruction.

Can He Be Fired?

Yes. He may be suspended or dismissed from the service at any time that he is adjudged guilty of conduct unbecoming to the uniform. Any such charge against him must be of such nature to stand up before a Commission's Merit System hearing. The Merit System protects the Officer against false charges or dismissal without cause. At the same time, the Merit System provides certain exact methods of dismissing the Officer who fails to make the grade as a good employee.

What About Health?
The Wildlife Officer must be in good health, and must possess the physical attributes and stamina, and the mental qualities, necessary to performance of his duties. He must be of a self-sufficient nature, so that he is competent to work alone in the wilderness areas without immediate supervision or assistance. He must possess the temperament to operate specialized mechanical equipment and vehicles. He must, in other words, be a rugged all-around man.

How Big Is The Job?

Florida's 153 Wildlife Officers have the tremendous task of applying and enforcing the conservation principles and game and fish laws to approximately 25,000,000 acres of land and water within the confines of the State. This, in miles to patrol, is approximately 100 miles. They patrol the second largest woodland area in the United States, and thousands of fresh-water lakes, streams, rivers and canals. They are required to enforce and uphold the law fairly, equally and impartially throughout the entire State of Florida. There is no other single law-enforcement agency in Florida faced with so large and complicated a task.

Is It Important?

Vigorous enforcement of the game and fish laws will always be an extremely important phase of our good wildlife conservation program. The laws are made to protect and conserve our valuable wildlife and fish resources. Unfortunately, whenever you have laws, you have some few persons who will violate the laws, either through ignorance or a willful desire to violate. Such persons must be taught not to violate. It is up to the Florida Wildlife Officer to keep the public informed of the importance and seriousness of the laws, and to properly enforce them if necessary.

MARCH, 1961

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BEHOLD, THE FISHERMAN

By CARL LEDGETTER

Just for fun, and it probably needs cleaning out anyway, remove all the lures from your tackle box as I did. One by one, ask yourself, "Who talked me into buying this one?" Where was it that this was the only plug they'd take?" Do you actually have many lures that you picked out without any advice or suggestions from your friends? I seriously doubt it because all fishermen are alike when it comes to acquiring superfluous tackle.

Fishermen are an incredibly eccentric lot. They have a horror of getting caught at any spot on a river, lake or seacoast without the right lure. Consequently, the plug, fly and bug business is always booming!

Actually, so little is known about the feeding habits of our game fish that every fisherman is forever experimenting with color combinations for bright or dull days (even though ichthyologists have proven without a doubt that fish are as color blind as we are most of the World War II draftsmen). We tirelessly work a top and then an underwater lure, seeking that elusive answer.

Next, it's spoons, spinners, flies or bugs; feathered hooks or pork rind on a weedless. And to make the frustrating situation even more confusing, the experts state that fish not only feed at different times on different days, they also will strike altogether different lures at different times on the same day!

We finally have emptied our tackle box. The contents include some, but not all, of the musts that most fishermen always carry with them—just in case. These items include pliers and wrenches, screw drivers, shears, pins, and cotter keys. A knife, a can opener, a beer opener, a compass; extra line, a casting reel, a spinning reel, and a fly reel. Stringers, bobbers, extra sets of hooks, hooks for live bait fishing, pork rind, a small can of tarol oil, a tube of gear grease and, of course, a fishing license—and my tackle box is certainly not king-size. You can well imagine the amount of gear that some of those four and six shelf jobs will hold!

Obviously not carried in the box, but always present are the following: gasoline can, dip net, raincoat, lunch box (including coffee thermos), ice box, and life preservers. One of the most difficult phases of fishing (and any fisherman will readily agree) is loading the gear into the car, unloading it and stowing it in the boat. Next, reloading in your auto after you finish fishing.

The proverbial straw is taking all the equipment into the car, unloading it, and storing it in your garage, cellar or wherever your wife forces you to keep the smelly stuff.

While we are on the subject of oddities of the clan of old I. Walton, you'll agree that 99% of them will gladly tell you the lure they used to catch that big string, including one just over ten pounds. However, have you ever met a real fisherman who would divulge the exact spot where he had this phenomenal luck? Definitely not! The stock answer, and it can be as exasperating as the buck-eyed, "No comment!" is "A small lake in Lake County, or "On the river," or some equally indefinite answer.

As further proof that fishermen are not only different from ordinary men, and that each one is also different from the others, take for example, W. S., an excellent fisherman. He likes all types of fresh and salt water fishing. He is also what might be termed a fanatic when it comes to schooling bass. He'll drop everything, anywhere, and go to the slightest suggestion that bass are hitting at marker 17, 24 or anywhere else within range of his 18 H.P. motor.

He is the type of school fisherman who sits patiently and doesn't make any false casts. When bass start blasting menhaden out of the water, W. S. calmly arises in his boat and unhurriedly, but very accurately, fires a small scale-finish plug in the bull's eye of the churned-up water. He undoubtedly catches far more fish than the average fisherman.

Ted is just the exact opposite. He doesn't care an iota about sitting in an anchored boat waiting for bass to put on their show. He is a fly rod purist, the pipe-smoking, unexcitable type, and conscientiously believes that using the long rod is the only sporting way to fish. He'll spend the entire day tirelessly working a shoreline with tiny popping bugs streamers and spoons. He delights in using both wet and dry flies.

Ken, on the other hand, is strictly a live bait (Continued on Page 41)
It would be unrealistic if a fine home were used just for one purpose, such as the preparation of meals, and its sleeping, bathing or other living facilities were ignored. It would be even more odd to refuse to use all of the facilities of such a home as the family grew with the addition of children. Full use is MULTIPLE USE.

Lands and waters of the United States, in a somewhat similar manner, comprise the collective house for the nation's citizens. These are the available resources upon which people, more and more of them every year, must depend for food, fibre, fuel and recreation—the basic physical requirements of life. And, as a home must be cleaned, painted and otherwise kept in good repair, renewable resources must be properly managed and wisely used in many ways. This is MULTIPLE-USE CONSERVATION.

Resources generally are grouped into two classes: renewable and non-renewable. Renewable resources include all living things, both plant and animal, capable of regeneration to provide the food, fibre, fuel and enjoyment of man. Non-renewable resources are the rocks and mineral deposits that provide many of the fuels and metals which, when used, to all practical purposes are lost to man forever. CONSERVATION, or WISE USE, is essential for both classes of resources.

Soil and water form the basis, the natural resources, for the well-being of every civilization which has existed on the face of the earth. Productive soil, properly nurtured with water and blessed with sunlight, sustains life. There is a saying that all factories—cultivating the fact that great quantities of meat for the table of Americans, as well as wild-life, can be raised on the soil.

There is an intricate relationship between such renewable natural resources as water, productive topsoil, forests, grasses, wildlife and man himself. In harmony, all of these resources can be managed for great and lasting benefits expressed in nature's surpluses or bounties. Abused, the evils of soil erosion, floods and low rates of production visit the land to contribute to man's loss in wood, food and wildlife. Renewable natural resources, then, must be managed for OPTIMUM MULTIPLE USE or the best use for which particular areas are suited. To assure such a program, a vital necessity as an expanding human population makes added demands upon resources, will require BALANCED CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE.

Certain portions of man's domain must be preserved in its natural state. The practice of evolution must be allowed to take place without interference. WILDERNESS AREAS will provide solitude and enhance man's appreciation of life. They may also hold the key to an understanding of the relationship between man and his environment.

The Watershed and People

A watershed is described as a specific area of land which produces water, wildlife, timber, grazing and outdoor recreation, including appreciation for nature. A watershed, big or small, is the area of land drained by a single stream. The watershed of a large stream includes the watersheds of its many tributaries. All parts of the nation are in some watershed.

Balanced conservation planning is needed for all uses of the land so that the products are to be produced consistently and continually for the benefit of man. This practice of "sustained-yield" may be applicable to all or parts of one or several watersheds.

A watershed embraces all or several of the multiple uses of land and water. It can produce great quantities of water designed for use in homes, industries and agriculture, as well as the esthetic values which come when viewing a beautiful lake or a crystal-clear fishing stream. A maximum of quality water cannot be produced, however, unless there is proper management of the land.

The watershed, in a natural succession of plants, would be protected by trees and grasses except in the higher altitudes where climatic limitations are predominant. These plants, when properly managed, can provide soil with a continuing supply of beneficial products.

National Parks and Wilderness areas are a part of the balanced conservation plan. These isolated, or "remote," segments of a watershed contribute to the aesthetic and scientific knowledge of man. Maintaining these areas in their natural state assures the retention of water, soil, forests, grasses and wildlife that otherwise might be lost forever.

Multiple Use of Timber Resources

Timber resources must be harvested in a manner which will provide for a continuing supply of fibre to meet the needs of civilization, yet without depleting the soil of its nutrients. Removal of the protective covering of the earth, in this case, trees, should be accomplished in a manner which provides for the soil-holding capability of the land. Fire, disease or overcutting can produce damage. In fact, in many regions, the OPTIMUM USES of trees are for their soil-holding capabilities. Fire, disease or overcutting can open slopes to disastrous erosion to cause floods for communities in lowlands of the watershed.

Timber provides many products of value to man. Important sources of the nation's timber are forests now owned and managed by units of federal and state governments. Origin-ally set aside primarily to provide watershed protection and a continuing yield of timber products, national forests now are managed under MULTIPLE-USE policies recognized by the U.S. Congress. On National forests, and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the OPTIMUM USES of trees are for their soil-holding capabilities. Fire, disease or overcutting can open slopes to disastrous erosion to cause floods for communities in lowlands of the watershed.

The multiple uses of timber include such things as food, timber, and recreation. Many of the nation's finest parks, wildernesses and recreational areas are located within forests which BALANCED MULTIPLE USE PLANNING indicates should be left in their natural state.

The Place of Grazing in Multiple-Use Management

Grazing of domestic livestock and wild game animals is another important use of watersheds, particularly on areas where the protective soil covering is grass. Again, publicly-owned properties make important contributions. National forests and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management now annually provide for the grazing of many thousands of head of livestock primarily cattle and sheep. Just as in the management of timber, where over-cutting is a danger, western range or grasslands must not be overgrazed. Again WISE USE is important. Overgrazing by either domestic livestock or wild animals, or both, can result in excessive loss of soil by rain or wind erosion and in floods affecting the entire watershed.

If these evils are to be prevented, wise management must permit only the harvest of surplus forage, leaving sufficient grass, shrubs and trees to bind the soil, hold water and maintain continuing production. In many areas, where grazing is the OPTIMUM USE, the production of animals can be improved and a...
HOLBROOK’S HOBBY

By EDMUND MCLAURIN

Colonel Holbrook’s prize collection is his “Johnny Reb” exhibit of pistols, swords and items used solely by Confederate forces.

Photos by Edmund McLaurin

Colonel Holbrook’s prize collection is his "Johnny Reb" exhibit of pistols, swords and items used solely by Confederate forces.

Using the years of the War Between the States, the Confederacy was formed to obtain firearms anywhere it could, to supplement the limited manufactures of Griswold, Columbus Firearms Company and Dance Brothers, Southern gunmakers. Most of the Southern small arms weapons were of 36 caliber, although a few were of 44 caliber with the advantage of interchangeable rifle and pistol ammunition.

Probably the most versatile and effective handgun the Confederate forces had was the LeMat combination nine shot pistol and single barrel shotgun. Made in France for the Confederacy, it could have tipped the scales in favor of the South had deliveries ever matched field needs.

The combination 36 caliber pistol and 16 gauge shotgun was also unusual in respect that the shotgun portion could be loaded and fired in an emergency even though the gun was in an almost complete stage of disassembly.

Another combination Confederate fighting weapon was a 6-shot pistol embodying an attached sword-like blade. It also was made in France under Confederate contract.

Colonel Holbrook’s prize collection is a Simon-pure display of pistols and other items used solely by the Confederacy; no Yankee weapons are to be found in this particular exhibit! Besides powder and shot, the collection includes considerable original army unit insignia, bayonets, Confederate Army Bibble, and wearing apparel.

So lifelike in appearance that they sometimes seem like real people standing by are mannequins wearing complete and authentic period uniforms. Most notable are those of a Captain in the North Carolina militia and an enlisted man’s uniform of the Maryland National Guard. Both are genuine Civil War figures once used to display tailor-cut or crude paper-mache faces and bodies. Similarly, the Captain’s boots are solid steel, his hands and face sculptured wood and plaster. The dress uniform is especially rare, being one of about four to be found outside of museums.

Faded, but still colorful battle flags, ranging in size from an 18 inch unit pennant to a 20 ft. souvenir flag, adorn the walls of the exhibit room and of the hallway leading to it. Included is the flag of the Louisiana Division of the Army of Tennessee, one of the major components of the Confederate Army, and the original flag that was flying at Mobile when Southern forces surrendered.

A prized period piece is a large painting of General Robert E. Lee, used as a backdrop in the Birmingham, Alabama, auditorium where the Confederate veterans held reunion in 1870. It was the last engagement attended by Lee; he stopped briefly at Birmingham on his way to Florida for two weeks, shortly before his death the same year.

Interesting and remarkably well preserved, with original colors still visible, is a homemade Confederate flag fashioned of cornflower blue cardboard glued to a piece of cardboard.

The Coral Gables collector has an almost complete group of original Civil War period books, with some of the volumes written in French, by French officers living in Southern flax.

All are old—some so aged that the protective tissue flysheets placed in front of illustrations have them

(Continued on Next Page)
Colonel Holbrook's collection of Brady originals includes photos of three different processes. His best is on layers of glass pressed together—daguerreotype photos, photos etched, he would now consider very crude. dude many original photographs, end of the war.

Rogers never obtained his discharge, need

Each new specimen is carefully cleaned and reconditioned, and a file prepared

Wolff was one of the best gun engravers, and marked his work by including a small wolf head among the many scrolls he used as ornamentation. Asked about the most valuable guns he has ever owned, Colonel Holbrook described a matched pair of Model 1861 Navy Colt revolvers .36 caliber, with Hammers, triggers and loading assemblies executed in gold. As colonel's items they were worth $10,000. Colonel Holbrook kept them for five years, then passed them along to another collector, bet­ter able to exhibit them education­ally.

Sword and gun cases were popu­lar with dandies of the 1840 period. To all appearances ordinary walking cases, they concealed rapier-like blades or single bullet loads of approx­iimately .32 caliber. Colonel Hol­brook has several specimens in his collection.

Most impressive is his collection of some 25 large and small cannon. Probably the most attractive piece is a 16-lb. cannon, once a weapon of the French navy and equipped by a monkey. Canon is a 12th Century, gut­bucket, used primarily to blast a ship's non. To fire it, a hole was dug to the foot level on Biscayne Bay Boule­vard. When the Con­federate veterans and Lee held last reunion, in Birmingham in 1870. The large painting of Gen. Robert E. Lee was used as an auditorium backdrop when the Confederate veterans and Lee held last reunion, in Birmingham in 1870.

Photo by Edgme Wilson, another greatly prized piece. Originally, it was offered to Colonel Holbrook by one of Custer's men —identified by checking a list of known serial numbers of guns car­ried by Wells Fargo stage and bank depot guards, when riding "shot­gun" or protecting valuable ship­ment locally.

Other unusual pieces include a Colt Frontier model Peacemaker re­volver ordered especially by Pancho Villa for one of his lieutenants, with identifying engraving; a pistol car­ried into the battle of The Little Big Horn by one of Custen's men — authenticated by checking a list of old original photographs and their staffs as well as actual battle scenes. Many of the pictures bear the original signatures of famous men in the States' personalities.

While his children delight in watching "Tales of Wells Fargo" on TV, Colonel Holbrook's interest takes more tangible form. His spe­cial Wells Fargo display features sawdust-shootouts of the type car­ried by Wells Fargo stage and bank depot guards, when riding "shot­gun" or protecting valuable shipment locally.

Other unusual pieces include a Colt Frontier model Peacemaker re­volver ordered especially by Pancho Villa for one of his lieutenants, with identifying engraving; a pistol car­ried into the battle of The Little Big Horn by one of Custen's men — authenticated by checking a list of known serial numbers of guns car­ried in that fateful conflict; eased French dwelling pistols with all bul­let-making and loading components — a type of fighting weapon often used to satisfy matters of honor un­der majesty's oaks of early morning, and in case of array of old guns. One can find anything from one barrel models delivering one shot to seven barrel models shooting as many as 20 shots!

Hundreds of boxes of rifle and pistol cartridges of early manufac­ture are to be seen on the shelves of the early West, is that they are the work of their makers. It is well known that some of them rather than some of the guns in which they were used. They range from .17 to calibers as high as .65 caliber, with many examples of Robin Hood Arms Company, Sage Ammunition Works, Spencer Cartridge Company and Barmoude Company among the many.

Cases and canisters of early pow­ders abound, bearing yellowed la­bels with the imprint of duPont, Kentucky Hazard and Robin Hood, among scores of other manufac­turers. These early powders were un­stable in performance; purchasers usually had to fire a few test loads to determine which were the best.

Bullet mold representations in­clude just about every type made by early gunsmiths and enterprising in­dividuals. These were usually hand­made from brass or iron. Later, big companies manufactured and in­cluded them with cased sets of guns.

Another unique feature of Colonel Holbrook's gun collection is that it included many one-of-a-kind speci­mens, plus many ornate presentation pieces, varying from derringer of six ounces to the six to seven pound drag­onets. Photographs of Colt re­volver manufacturers in this period—totaling more than 600 early and late model Colts. Even so, Colonel Hol­brook says he is still seeking dupli­cates of certain models.

The serious gun student will find some of the engraved guns worthy of special study; many of the old masters have engraved ornament, fine detail designs on guns and rifles, and often hid whimsical creations, expression of personal in­terests and of identifying symbols among the fine detail. A man named
 Lucas Pond
 Pate Pond
 Rattlesnake Pond
 Holmes Creek

PART 4

Chocawhatchee Watershed

LUCAS POND

The most striking feature of Lucas Pond is the lack of scars and signs left by drought. Through the years as other lakes fluctuated greatly, Lucas Pond remained steadfast. Evidently it receives part of its water from the subterranean river system underlying northwest Florida.

Local fishermen report that speckled perch fishing was once popular here, but lately catches have dropped drastically. This same condition has prevailed itself in other areas. It seems speckled perch have definite population cycles, with years of alternately high and low populations. This is just a natural characteristic and the cycle should change to produce bigger and better perch.

Trolling the deeper areas with small spinning lures usually results in a good catch of large bluegills.

By
Keith Byrd, Project Leader
Phil Hester, Fishery Biologist
Mary Ward, Secretary
Lake & Stream Survey Team 1

Largemouth Bass Abundant
Chain Pickerel (Jackfish) Common
Bluegill Common
Wormmouth Extremely Abundant
Dollar Sunfish Extremely Abundant
Speckled Perch Occasional
Brown Bullhead Occasional
Eastern Chubsucker (Pond Sucker) Common
Yellow Cat (Butter Cat) Occasional

Fishing History:

Bass and bluegills have remained constantly good. Speckled perch were once abundant but have slowly dropped off. As the water went down so did the fishing. As the water returned over the last couple of years the fishing has improved.

Best Fishing Areas:

Around shore and in grassy areas. It seems speckled perch have definite population cycles, with years of alternately high and low populations. This is just a natural characteristic and the cycle should change to produce bigger and better perch.

Trolling the deeper areas with small spinning lures usually results in a good catch of large bluegills.

Name Relative Abundance
Largemouth Bass Abundant
Chain Pickerel (Jackfish) Common
Bluegill Common
Wormmouth Extremely Abundant
Dollar Sunfish Extremely Abundant
Speckled Perch Occasional
Brown Bullhead Occasional
Eastern Chubsucker (Pond Sucker) Common
Yellow Cat (Butter Cat) Occasional

Accessiblity and Availability: There is approximately 1 mile of graded sand road which is kept in good condition. There is one fish camp and a public landing constructed by a local Kiwanis Club.

Fishing History: Fishing was excellent some years ago, but as the water went down so did the fishing. As the water returned over the last couple of years the fishing has improved.

Best Fishing Areas: Around the cypress snags and stumps for bass. Bluegills are caught out in the open water.

PATE POND

Pate Pond is one of the most popular recreational areas in Washington County for on weekends and holidays families flock here to boat and fish. This well rounded activity is for the most part ideal, but when water sking first started some strong feelings were aroused. It seemed the skiers and fishermen were constantly at each others throats over control of the lake. Finally a meeting was called to discuss the situation, as a result the trouble was settled and things are now operating smoothly. As boating in Florida becomes more and more popular numerous squabbles like this are constantly going to appear, we hope they too can be settled to satisfy all interests as in the case of Pate Pond.

When the weather turns fair and hot a few fishermen can be seen fishing around the cypress snags and trees for bluegill and bass, but the fishermen that really know Pate Pond choose this time to stay at home. When the clouds form and the skies darken the old timers don their raincoats and head for the lake, because an artificial worm or spinner trolled slow across the lake during rainy weather will usually put meat on the table. Some strings were checked on which the bluegills averaged 3/4 pound—that’s nice bream in anybody’s book.

Date of Survey: 1957.
Size: 333 acres.
Location: Washington County, Florida; approximately 9 1/2 miles south, southeast of Caryville, Florida.

Water Color: Highly stained.

Aquatic Vegetation: Horned Pondweed, Spike Rush, Pickerel Weed, Maiden Cane, White Water Lily.

Depth:

Up to 24 feet in South end. Ten to twelve feet around shore and in grassy areas.

Accessibility and Availability: Approximately four miles of sand road, three miles of which is ungraded. If using a large boat, a tilt trailer would be necessary. Landing unimproved.

CATCHABLE FISH PRESENT

Game Fish

Name Relative Abundance
Largemouth Bass Abundant
Chain Pickerel (Jackfish) Common
Bluegill Common
Wormmouth Extremely Abundant
Dollar Sunfish Extremely Abundant

Non-Game Fish

Yellow Cat (Butter Cat) Occasional
Eastern Chubsucker (Pond Sucker) Common

RATTLESNAKE POND

Mother Nature through her unique way has chosen a select few of the choice finny creatures to compliment these waters; bass, bluegill, pickerel, wormouth, and the usual minnows make up the entire population. Only a small number of the closest managed lakes contain a population so pure.

(Continued on Next Page)
(Continued from Preceding Page)

Due to its isolated location, very few local residents can readily find Rattlesnake Pond, as a result people rarely venture here to fish. With conditions as they are in this lake, the adventurous angler who takes it upon himself to test and explore this untapped resource will probably be well rewarded.

Date of Survey: 1958.
Size: 386 acres.
Location: Washington County, Florida, 12 miles south of Wausau, Florida.
Water Color: Colorless.
Aquatic Vegetation: Maiden Cane, Cut Grass, St. John's Wort.
Bottom Type: Sand and mud.
Depth: From shore the depth increases gradually to 26 feet.
Fluctuation: Underground springs have a stabilizing effect. It varies from 4 to 6 inches throughout the year.
Accessibility and Availability: Very poor, approximately 9% of ungraded and unimproved sandy shores.

Fishing History: Due to the lack of fishermen, no information could be obtained.

Best Fishing sites: Probably around the grass beds, in fairly deep water.

**CATCHABLE FISH PRESENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relative Abundance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegill</td>
<td>Abundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmouth</td>
<td>Extremely Abundant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOLMES CREEK**

If for a few days the weather is fair and the rain absent, Holmes Creek assumes the bluish color of the spring boils that feed it along its course. This completes the varied picture of the Choctawatchee Watershed, from the muddy Choctawatchee and black Pine Log to clear Holmes Creek. Although spring fed for the most part, Holmes Creek has many of the fluctuation characteristics of the River. This is not the only common characteristic, for general fishing methods and principles are almost identical and produce practically the same results as the Choctawatchee.

One thing that should be mentioned here is the winter sucker fishing. When the spotted and redhorse suckers start their spawning run, people line the banks to try their luck. A small, cork float and a strong cane pole baited with a gob of earthworms is the necessary equipment. A good, keen eye is also needed to detect the sucking bite.

No matter where you fish in Holmes Creek you will encounter the assorted, bait-stealing minnows which abound in these waters. Cracker fishermen solve this dilemma by tossing a hand full of oatmeal or corn-bread in from time to time. The minnows gather to feed on these tidbits and follow them down stream as the current sweeps them away, thus, giving the fisherman a few minutes of undisturbed fishing.

Date of Survey: 1958.
Length: Approximately 32 miles from the Alabama line to the Choctawatchee River.
Location: Jackson, Holmes, and Washington Counties, Florida.
Aquatic Vegetation: Yellow Water Lily, Coontail Grass.
Bottom Type: Sand and mud.
Accessibility and Availability: Generally there are fairly good roads into Holmes Creek. There are many areas ideal for bank fishing, but boat ramps are almost absent. One ramp is located at Vernon, Florida (see map).
Fluctuation: Seasonal fluctuations of from 4 to 5 feet, local rains do not cause much change in the water level.

Fishing History: Very good for pan fish, especially shellcracker. Bass and pickerel fishing has also been good. Striped bass were once caught in good numbers but none have been caught in the past few years.

**CATCHABLE FISH PRESENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relative Abundance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Abundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Bass</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redfin Pickerel (Jackfish)</td>
<td>Abundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegill</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellcracker</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmouth</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stumpknocker</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speckled Perch (Black Crappie)</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-ea Sunfish</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellcracker</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Flier</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Shad</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Game Fish**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relative Abundance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Catfish</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Catfish</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Sucker</td>
<td>Seasonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacktail Redhorse</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longnose Gar</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Gar</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alligator Gar</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Mullet</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Chubsucker (Pond Sucker)</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowfin (Mudfish, Blackfish)</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

This concludes the series of reports on the Choctawatchee River Watershed, by Lake and Stream Survey Team No. 3, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The complete report in book form, along with detailed charts of each body of water covered in the report, will soon be available, free of charge. For complete information, write to any of the Regional Offices listed in the report. Questions or comments should be directed to the Editor, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

**MARCH, 1961**
OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

(Continued from Page 23)

pended when abuses of the past and present are replaced by sound range management techniques.

Some portions of Europe and the Middle East have what is termed a "goat economy," wherein many of the people are dependent upon domestic animals for a bare livelihood. It is frequently pointed out that the natural resources of these areas are so poor that they can sustain only the hardy goat. Less frequently pointed out, however, is the fact that the resources may be so poor because of the goat, as an animal recognized as a close grazer.

Water in Its Watershed

Water has been described as the "lifeblood of soil, with streams serving as arteries. All living things, including man, are dependent upon water. It is an indispensable resource in the over-all watershed picture."

A MULTIPLE-USE policy also is applicable to water resources. Water is valuable for domestic purposes (drinking, cooking, washing, etc.), industries, agriculture and recreation, including habitat for fish and wildlife. Described as "liquid gold" in arid regions, water is useful by its mere existence. Natural flows of water are harnessed for the generation of electric power. Even relatively stationary water, both fresh and saline, provides important resources. Even flows of water are harnessed for the generation of electric power. Even flows of water are harnessed for the generation of electric power.

The Quality of Water

Unfortunately, some uses of water ruin or damage it for other purposes. Surface streams contaminated by domestic or industrial wastes become problems of good health. Polluted waters, unleset adequately treated, cannot be used for domestic supplies. Many types of industrial and agricultural purposes afford Recreation and Watersheds

If watersheds are maintained in good condition, an innumerable number of new and recreational opportunities become available to an innumerable host of citizens who enjoy the great unsouled out-of-doors. There are more than 17,000,000 families-in excess of 25,000,000 people-enjoying wildlife photography, the simple enjoyment of observing birds and animals in their natural environment. Enjoyment of this sort can be maintained only through the proper management of renewable resources - if clean water and stabilized soil are available as sound bases for continued production and as the proper environment for domestic animals and wildlife.

It is imperative that recreation, including fish and wildlife, be adequately recognized as public benefits of multiple-use resource management. Recreation is not recognized as beneficial uses of water in some western states.

Native wildlife made it possible to open the nation's frontier and provided most of the food and clothing for pioneer communities. Fur bearers were important factors in the exploration and colonization of vast areas of wilderness. And, wildlife provided the needs of individuals who wrestled great fortunes from the vast mineral wealth of the country and resulted in the basis for a modern mining industry. Unwise use and unwise management techniques completely destroy wildlife species and resulted in the extermination of many from their extensive ranges. So it is estimated that more than 70,000,000 people enjoy wildlife photography, the simple enjoyment of observing birds and animals in their natural environment.

Some tips on handling a canoe, in case you're not familiar with this art-it's gaining in popularity in Florida. If you are, here is new advice: The seat of the canoe should be a back stroke with the paddle, at the stern, will do much to keep the canoe in line. There are more than 20 feet of line will be handy for holding the canoe in a relatively straight position if you want to anchor it while working a likely looking fishing spot.

Boating

Boating dates in Florida include the Miami International Boat Show at the Dinner Key Auditorium, Feb. 17-22; the Tampa Outdoor and Boatmen's Association, Feb. 17-22; and the Jacksonville Marine Association, Feb. 23-27.

The Chicago National Boat Show, the country's largest exhibit which previously always has been held in February, this year has new dates and place: March 24 to April 2, at McCormick Place Exhibition Center, on the Lake Michigan waterfront, only a few blocks from the Loop.

"Long overdue" department: For a considerable number of years, many of us who boat in various parts of the country have been confused at times by the variances between the registration and pilot rules on different bodies of water. The Western Rivers, Great Lakes and Atlantic and Gulf Inland waterways vary from each other-now, federal agencies and other interested trade and boating men's organizations are having conferences in an effort to develop a uniform set of rules and regulations.
The red junglefowl is a species native to India and southeast Asia. It is somewhat larger than a bantam chicken and is generally believed to be the forerunner of certain domestic breeds of chicken. In its native land, the junglefowl is largely found in heavily wooded areas and is an exceptionally good sporting species. Certain strains have been found which have adapted well to conditions in Florida, and it is expected that a release of these birds will be made in the central portion of the state. The general procedure for handling these birds is to construct a fairly large holding pen at the release site and to keep the birds in this pen where they will remain for several days prior to the release. This enables them to become accustomed to the immediate territory and aids in keeping track of the birds after they are released from the holding cage. Automatic feeders are used. With five full days for instructions, programming will include morning and afternoon sessions.

Nature and trail hikes and overnight camping will be the order of the day. Campers will be offered the campers who desire to learn.

The program marks a milestone in emergency and department cooperation, and we are grateful with the sincere interest and enthusiasm shown in their willingness to become actively engaged in the program.
It seems the Youth Conservation Education Program is beginning to attract attention on a broader scale. Recently we received a call from Louisiana and also one from Mississippi. Mr. Joe Herring of the Information and Education Division of the Louisiana State Game and Fish Commission called wanting to pattern a program after ours.

The call from Jackson, Mississippi, was received by Warren, Jr., Director of Public Relations of their State Game Commission. He wanted all of our material on the Youth Conservation Education Program, particularly Junior Conservation Clubs and the Youth Conservation Club League.

All details for both the Junior Garden Club and the Camp Fire Girls conservation programs here in Florida, in conjunction with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, are just about completed and in all probability will be laid before the next Florida Parks Board. The Standard Operating Procedure for Tag Day has been revised and will be sent to you shortly.

In ultra-light spinning, you'll probably want a thin-walled glass rod to save an ounce or so. Impregnated bamboo of whisper weight does a good job at camp. He now has to keep in running condition and is taking care of the bus. Other improvements can be discerned.

**SPIN TACKLE BATTERY**

(Continued from Page 12)

It is well adapted to the job and serviceable enough to suit anyone if of good quality.

**USED TO THINK Chuck Schilling's monthly Q & A Department was well, maybe padded to cover the many bits of information he did not wish to run column size. Q & A can spin fishermen want to pay. They use no other method is generally a W.O.W, do we get letters? Thanks much, Chuck, sometime you're around Indianalac, drop in and help me answer mine?**

Q. Joe Suarez, Socorro, N. M., asks for information on a kerosene heater. Joe's packing a kerosene lamp that he's double up on the fuel business to heat his 5' tent in 15 degree and below weather.

A. Hertier's of Wasea, Minn., stock a nice, light, compact 14" x 8" x 11" 8 pounder which keeps you warm up to 40 below zero. This is a kerosene a day. Listed at $9.95, and to you with postage prepaid is $11.25. Add N. M. Taxes, if any. This is a nice vent-tube unit, although I've never used kerosene, the wood burner throws off plenty of heat. Buy smoke pipe locally, and be sure to use the roof flange lined with asbestos. I have a friend with sheet metal rings on the roof—although they work nicely on the vertical flaps. Caution: However careful you are in keeping down smudge sparkles, always prepare the canvas with the fireproofing in sizes. Can be bought locally.

Q. Alvis F. (I can't make out your name or address) postmarked Jacksonville, Florida, in conjunction with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, wants to know which of Florida's State Parks has the largest number of campsite.

A. Myakka last report had 98 tentites. Flamingo isn't a State Park, Jim, it had 54 sites before Joe Bates Jr. did one for another nice one sponsored by Ashaway; Myakka had 98 in the National Park domain, and for further information write the B. Malerie, Fla.

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her kitchen slamming every door in Grandma's cake after Louie ran into the house behind him! The secret, if you call it that, is not Grandma said) once the butter's blems while cooking.

Rice local P'OUDd happens to available. difference. head and tail may be removed, if you're agin' it bein' on. Be sure the cool sheet

Serve with large lumps of butter pie. Do not stick with fork, for one

HOLBROOK'S HORBY (Continued from Page 27) "Round handles are for baseball bats." I believe he is right. Maybe I can get someone to make me a hammer handle rod.

The truth is "hammer handle" rods are nothing new. It's just that I argue, with any pressure, spring tension causes the feel of the many, share tones on the outside of a feed cylinder help requisite shock.

FISHING (Continued from Page 7)

To upload gunkers, the bowline quail is a great game bird. To farmers, Gentleman, a friend, a helpful destructor of harmful

Many covers of both groups are alarmed at the marked decrease of quail populations in some sections of the country. The farmer is inclined to blame the hunter (too hostile, Concentrated hunting; the hunter puts the blame on the farmer's doer, stethes. fine-tune fish--methods of land clearing and crop planting have

Change of Pace

Late strikers, fish that are usually not too anxious, cause a lot of friction among fishermen. Bass are choosy feeders as are snook and tarpon and I have seen salt water trout

FIELD TESTS AND TELLS

Materials used in the construction of the model include 26 gauge galvanized iron for the feed hopper, 3 gauge for the skirt rim, 1/8 inch steel plate for the base, 30 pound thrust springs and 6 inch anchor. 20 pound of rain skirt is 20 inches; capacity

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

MARCH, 1961

20
For gun clubs and other sportsmen's groups having facilities for the showing of outdoor subject movies, I'd like to call attention to a new film—"Runaways in the Wild," a 14½ minute, 16mm sound and color movie being released jointly by the National Wildlife Federation, the Remington Arms Company and the U.S. Air Force.

"Runaways in the Wild" portrays a graphic account of how natural resources at certain defense installations are being maintained for public recreation and other conservation goals.

In the film story, an Air Force crewman writes his father telling him of enjoyed outdoor experiences at Eglin Field. Via entertaining flash-back, the camera then visits many of the conservation projects referred to in the narration.

Film sequences were obtained through the cooperation of the Commanding Officer at Eglin Air Force Base, officials of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and members of the Florida Wildlife Federation, a state affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation.

Many of the conservation practices outlined in the film are applicable to both public and private lands. The film can be had from the sponsors for TV station showing and for projection before schools and sportsmen's groups throughout the country.

One thing the film does not include is any mention of the abundance of rattlesnakes to be found on the acreage open to public hunting. Some gunners were encountered and killed by hunters during the season just closed. As a friendly tip to Eglin Field's game management personnel, and as a service to sportsmen who annually visit themselves of the public hunting privileges, I suggest a simple method of eradicating rattlesnakes: Place poisonous baits, or poison-gummed heen eggs in hidden clumps throughout the open-to-hunting acreage. The rattlers will find and consume the lethal eggs.

For the protection of any person who might find one of the egg clusters, each egg should be indelibly stamped "Poisonous Baits.""Possibly with added skull and cross-bones hallmark.

Credit for the idea should go to game biologists at the Dixie Lily Ranch and Shooting Preserve, near Williston, where rattlesnakes have been practically eradicated via the described method. Details are to be found in "The Snake as a Tackler," by G. E. Smith, manager of the Dixie Lily Ranch.

Despite the availability of a variety of modern, faster firing gun models, many gun owners are seemingly reluctant to retire obsolete guns of family heirloom classification. Especially is this true of old shotguns, many of which were not designed for present day powders. As gun editors point out, powder is something to be watched most carefully. This is particularly true for smokeless powder loads, even many of which were not designed for full inclusion in this column, but pertinent gleanings can be cited for information and guidance.

If you have a Baker model Ithaca double barrel shotgun bearing serial number between 1 and 10,534, then it was made sometime between 1880 and the last half of 1889. If your old shotgun is an Ithaca or Western shotgun whose serial number cannot be traced within the range of cited serial numbers and known years manufacture, then I suggest you write the Ithaca Gun Company direct—at Ithaca, New York—for more specific information.

(Continued from Page 21)

-single barrel Lefever shotguns bearing serial numbers under 100,000 were made during or after 1925. Any Lefever double of 425,000 serial number or higher can be classed as being manufactured during or after 1925. Lefever Nitro Special model double guns embrace the years 1921 to 1941, inclusive, beginning with serial number 100,000 and ending with serial number 361,199. Lefever AA grade shotguns have a record of manufacture from 1934's serial number 360,000 to 1939's serial number 392,496. Any Lefever double barrel shotguns bearing serial numbers under 100,000 were built by the original Lefever Arms Company, prior to 1916, and do not embrace Ithaca manufacture.

If you have an old Ithaca, Lefever or Western shotgun whose serial number cannot be traced within the range of cited serial numbers and known years manufacture, then I suggest you write the Ithaca Gun Company direct— at Ithaca, New York—for more specific information.

BEHOLD, THE FISHERMAN
(Continued from Page 21)

(shiner) man. He honestly believes that a man is not only foolish but also is wasting his time and strength fishing for small fish only.

After considerable research by many interested persons, an age identification serial number list of known early Ithaca, Lefever and Western shotgun manufacturers has been compiled. The list is too long for full inclusion in this column, but pertinent gleanings can be cited for information and guidance.

If you have a Kake model Ithaca double barrel shotgun whose probable age cannot be traced within the range of cited serial numbers and known years manufacture, then I suggest you write the Ithaca Gun Company direct—at Ithaca, New York—for more specific information.
Breed development of dogs through the years has a most interesting story. Some modern dog breeds were created out of existing canine material by specific persons, following austere scientific principles to attain an ideal end. The names of these creators are known, the dates and places of their labors are stumps of recorded history.

Other breeds seem to have "just happened"—to have appeared in some region or other without human forethought.

Actually the development of such "regional" dogs was not just happenstance. These breeds were "folk" creations. They were born out of the needs of a community, in the same fashion that a regional folk music developed, or ancient balladry, or throughout the history of language, language itself.

Examples of the first, or "tailored," category include, among others, the re-creation of the ancient Irish Wolfhound by Captain G. A. Graham (a Scot) during 1862-85; the creation (1850-91) of the Irish Setter during 50-odd years following 1825 by Edward Laverack; and the development and definition of the English Terrier, or throughout the history of language, language itself.

In Seattle, Wash., dogs are legitimate patrons of the transit system. They even rate transfer privileges. The system recognizes three varieties of dogs: blind persons' dogs, lap dogs and non-lap dogs.

A blind person's dog can ride coaches at any time unless some other dog gets on before he does. Only one dog for each coach—that's a firm rule. Blind persons' dogs are carried free of charge except during the rush hours; at that time they must pay full fare and are accorded transfer privileges.

Other dogs can ride during non-rush hours only. Lap dogs ride free, while bigger dogs pay full fare and can transfer. When asked to define a lap dog, the Seattle Kennel Club said it is a dog 20 pounds or less. The transit system went along with that definition.

Dogs are not allowed to sit on coach seats, even if they pay full fare. Lap dogs presumably can sit on laps—transit system document isn't explicit on that. Cats are not mentioned in the document. Possibly this is because they weigh under 20 pounds and thus pay no fare. The transit system usually has quite a few cats. An unwritten rule is a cat and a dog cannot ride the same bus.

The rule book doesn't say a dog has to be accompanied by a human being. If a dog has the fare, there's no reason why he can't take a ride if he wants to.

West Hartford, Conn. Five-year old John Boyle's tricycle is dachshund-powered.

Prescot, England. James Halliwell was fined $108 for drunken barking. Police said that Halliwell got down on all fours and barked back at a dog who barked at him as he was entering his car. They said he thus incited an entire neighborhood of dogs to bark. Halliwell finally acknowledged he'd had four or five—maybe six pints of beer.

"He's part Pug and part Dishwater."

A completely revised edition of the "Where to Buy, Board or Train a Dog" directory, published and distributed as a public service by the Gaines Dog Research Center, is now available for interested parties. According to J. R. Farris, director of the Gaines Professional Services Department.

The directory promotes the sales of puppies as well as the boarding and training services of kennels who are members of the Gaines Professional Feeder Plan. It lists by states and communities dog breeders, boarding kennels and training kennels, together with the breeds kept and/or the boarding or training facilities offered. It also contains valuable helps on buying a puppy.

For your free copy write to, Gaines Professional Services Department, 275 Cliff Street, Battle Creek, Michigan.

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