FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION

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

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

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

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed data listed below:

Name (please print):
Address
City State
Species
Weight
Length
Type of Tackle
Bait or Lure Used
Where Caught
Count
Date Caught
Catch Witnessed By
Registered, Weighed By

(Signature of Applicant)

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SPECIES

LARGEMOUTH BASS 3 pounds or larger
CHAIN PICKEREL 4 pounds or larger
BLUEGILL (BREAM) 1½ pounds or larger
SHELLCRACKER 2 pounds or larger
BLACK CRAPPIE 2 pounds or larger
RED BREAST 1 pound or larger

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

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

FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S

VOLUME 16 NO. 1
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Dedicated to the Conservation, Restoration, and Protection of our Game and Fish

BILL HANSEN, Editor
C. L. SATTERFIELD, Circulation

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JUNE, 1962

ROSE TALLAHASSEE
 Clubs and Conservation

O U R BACK YARDS going down the drain, according to a report by Frank B. Briggs, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. His report disclosed that during the period of July 1 to Dec. 30, 1960 the Department of Agriculture handed out subsidies for draining wetlands in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota in 77 per cent of the cases where the Interior Department had recommended that financial assistance be denied.

Despite an agreement between the Interior and Agriculture Departments made in May of 1960, reports from the Interior Department indicated that even less regard is given to Interior recommendations as time goes on. During the first 11 months of 1961, 65.9 per cent of the Interior recommendations were overruled in favor of drainage subsidies.

According to Congressman Harry S. Byrd of Virginia (as reported by the National Wildlife Federation), "Our North American waterfowl population is at a dangerously low point. The Department of the Interior is now engaged in a crash program, fully backed by Congress, to buy up wetlands before it is too late. Yet while this is going on, the Department of Agriculture is busier than ever paying farmers to drain wetlands that Interior says ought to be saved. Can anyone defend a policy like that?"

The northern U.S. wetlands area is responsible for a large share of America's waterfowl.

Bridge Litter

Florida chapters of the Izak Walton League have launched a don't-pollute campaign and put up signs on bridges where fishing is allowed to admonish fishermen to "Keep Your Bridges Clean." The state was requested by the league to institute laws requiring such signs, but John R. Phillips, chairman of the Florida State Road Department, said he felt that there would be no need for such signs if the fishermen would abide by the law recently passed by the legislature making unlawful by law the dumping of all fish into the waters of the state or the purchase of fish in any other way.

Waterfowl Survey

President Carl W. Buchheister of the National Audubon Society recommended a moratorium on waterfowl hunting for the 1961-62 season.

"I gravely fear that any hunting season will result in a net loss of essential breeding stock," Buchanan said at a national advisory committee meeting in Washington, D.C. That recommendation was made in August of 1961 and the subsequent decrease in waterfowl population indicated that similar recommendations would be made for 1962.

Current figures as the result of winter surveys indicate the total ducks of the Atlantic flyway were down 7 per cent with geese off 23 to 50 per cent. Although the 'black duck seemed to hold its own, the baldpate was down 25 per cent, the pintail off 18 per cent and other species similarly reduced.

WaterfowlEster

In January, the Florida Flood Control District purchased a new product, Ortho Diquat 4, for the control of water lettuce. About 22 miles of water lettuce was sprayed, some by a plane provided by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and some by FCD boat crews. The chemical is the first found that is successful in controlling lettuce.

Without weed control, FCD tanks would soon be completely choked by vegetation. Since last July 1, the FCD has spent more than $20,000 for chemical weed control. Water lettuce was the one plant that could not be controlled — until purchase of the new chemical.

Northwest Repeats

The Oregon Wildlife Federation received the 1961 distinguished service award of the National Wildlife Federation at the annual national convention in Denver in March. The Sportman's Council of Washington, State, was the winner a year ago.

Oregon was cited for achievements in organization, youth education, stream pollution control and safeguarding of salmon and steelhead runs.

Foreign Game Birds

The introduction of new "foreign" game birds may be an answer to pressures on upland birds, according to the Secretary of the Interior. In fact, it has been highly successful in some latitudes have many more, it is pointed out by the Fish and Wildlife Service. For example, the bobwhite quail, the turkey and the white quail, the ring-necked pheasant and some foreign countries of similar latitudes have many more, it is pointed out by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

In fact, it has been highly successful in some instances as in the South is India's red jungle fowl, and some by FCD boatcrews. The chemical is the first found that is successful in controlling the highspeed pheasant.

Some areas of this country have never been occupied by more than two or three kinds of game birds and some foreign countries of similar latitudes have many more, it is pointed out by the Fish and Wildlife Service. For example, the bobwhite quail, the turkey and the ruffed grouse are the only resident species, according to the Service. One hard step for the South is India's red jungle fowl, an ancestor of the barnyard chicken. Of 16 species being "tried" recently in the U.S., only one, the black francis, (Continued on page 33)

L A T M O N T H ' S C O L U M N was devoted entirely to questions and answers. I sincerely hope the column will help many of our newly acquired and interested citizens.

New brochures and applications have just been received from the printers. If you are not on our mailing list, just drop a line to our office and we will place your name on the master file.

This year at camp we are operating two two-week periods as against one two-week period last year. There is a single week for boys aside from the two-week periods. The age level has been brought down from sixteen to fourteen for boys and down to thirteen for girls.

If a boy or girl reaching the outside age limits indicates an extreme interest, we will be waving, will be the Second Annual Conservation Exposition. All the state and federal agencies who participated last summer are returning plus a few others. It's wonderful to have so many offers to help make the operation successful.

Another additional educational feature to be introduced this year will be the science exhibits selected from the State Science Fair held in Pensacola last April. Mr. R. A. Dahle and your writer surveyed 311 exhibits looking for those which would help present the conservation image to our youthful campers.

Applicants receiving the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's Natural Science Special Award were: Edith Jenne, Winter Haven Senior High School, Exhibits, Plants that Heal; Guerry Platt, Gainesville High School — Exhibit, Cyndip Gallis; Alan C. Hastings, Robert E. Lee High School, Jacksonville — Exhibit, Possible Uses of Water Hyacinths; and John Paul Johnson, Madison Junior High School — Exhibit, Anatomy in Nature.

Each winner, in addition to the special award, will receive a two-week camping session as guests of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Exhibits will be installed for the entire encampment.

Yes, Sir! This year our Eleventh Encampment is going to be the best yet.

You'll all come to see us!

Choice News Items

Just received a late roster from the Hallie Club. Here they are: Matt Fulter, Ray Guillarmod, Bill Danaway, Gary Rompert, George Danaway, Johnny Beck, Donald De Castro, Joe Komers, Gordon Lehner, Lee McBride, Ray Purrier, Michael Kerr, Dave Schaffer, Danny Bunting, Richard Rymar, William Rymar, Anthony Torrey.

The Nassau County Junior Conservation Club lists the following officers and supervising committees: Officers, President, Tommy Page; Vice President, Danny Fullwood; Secretary, Carl Rich; Treasurer, Joseph Brumfisky; Sergeant-at-Arms. (Continued on page 33)

THE COVER

This month's cover depicts shapes of outdoor recreation enjoyed in Florida today. A recreation on the Beach, Recreation Development, approved by Florida's Governor Farris Bryant, reports that succeeding generations MUST BE AWARE OF THEDEATH OF THE SHORE THAT HAS BEEN ADOPTED TO BE STRENGTHENED. The heritage of the outdoors should be protected and preserved. See page 19.

The Cover From A Painting by Wallace Hughes

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

WILDLIFE BALANCE WHEEL

BY DENVER ST. CLAIR

JUNE 1962

OUTDOOR WILDLIFE RECREATION ACTIVITIES AT THE GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION'S Youth Camp include opportunities for water sports and games. A qualified camp counselor supervises each ten campers during the entire camping period.
S t a n d i n g i n a b i g s p o r t i n g g o d s s t o r e t h e o t h e r d a y, I l o o k e d d o w n a l o n g c o u n t e r o f f i s h i n g l u r e s — h u n d r e d s o f t h e m — a n d c o n s i d e r e d t h e f a c t t h a t s o m e o f t h e m w e r e t h e p r o d u c t o f m a n y y e a r s o f c a r e f u l t e s t i n g a n d h e a r t - b r e a k i n g t r i a l a n d e r r o r . I k n o w j u s t a s w e l l t h a t p a r t o f t h e m w e r e b u i l t , i n t r o d u c e d t o t h e m a r k e t a n d s a l e d b y t h e t h o u s a n d s w i t h l i t t l e o r n o r e s e a r c h a s t o f a l l - f i s h - c a t h c h i n g a b i l i t y .

T h e u n p r o v e d p r e t t i e s a r e j u s t a s e x p e n s i v e a s t h e t r i e d a n d t r u e f i s h - g e t t e r s — s o m e t i m e s m o r e .

D e s p i t e o l d y a r d s , v e r y f e w f i s h - c a t c h e r s a r e d i s c o v e r e d s u d d e n l y a n d b y a c c i d e n t . P e r h a p s y o u ’ v e h e a r d t h e s e :

“T h i s f e l l o w d i d a d e e n o n t h e e d g e o f l a k e . A s h e d r a g g e d i t u p t h e b a n k , a l i t t l e p i e c e o f h a i r r u f f e d o f f a n d b l e w i n t o t h e w a t e r . B a g ! A f i s h c o a s e d o u t w i t h t h a t l i t t l e b i t o f h u z z i n h i s j a w s . A n d e v e r s i n c e t h e n , b u c k t a l l s h a v e b e e n u s e d t o c a t c h b a s s .”

— — —

T h e b e s t - k n o w n o f P o r t e r ’ s l u r e s i s t h e S e a h a w k o r “ c l o t h e s p i n , ” w h i c h a c t u a l l y e v o l u t e d f r o m a c l o t h e s p i n , P o r t e r w e i g h t e d i n a w a y t h a t g a v e l o s s e r s a n d s u p p o r t e d b y o t h e r s t h a t i t w a s t r u e . I ’ v e k n o w n f e w b a i t d e s i g n e r s a n d a m a n y n u m b e r o f w o r l d - b e - b a i t d e s i g n e r s . I t h i n k w e w a s t h e n e w a r d y 9 - y e a r - o l d w h e n I j u n k t i c le s s a n d f o u n d I c a n ’ t c a t c h a n y t h i n g w i t h i t . J u n k t i n g a n d i t w a s p r o b a b l y l u c k y f o r t h e l u r e i n d u s t r y t h a t I d i d .

D i c k P o r t e r o f D a y t o n a B e a c h i s t h e d e a n o f b a i t d e s i g n a s f a r a s I ’ m c o n c e r n e d . H i s P o r t e r B a i t C o m p a n y ( o w n e d i n c o n j u n c t i o n w i t h M a x B a n k s ) h a s b e e n p r o d u c i n g l u r e s f o r l o n g a l e t h e y a l l o f t h e m p r o d u c e s - p a i n t s t a s k i n g a n d t e s t i n g . A s f a r a s I k n o w , a l l o f t h e m a r k e t e d f o r a l o t o f m o n e y . M a x B a n k e s ( o w n e d i n c o n j u n c t i o n w i t h J a c k B o a l e s ) h a s b e e n p r o d u c i n g l u r e s f o r a l o t o f y e a r s - a l l o f t h e m e d i c a t e d . H i s P o r t e r B a i t C o m － m a p a n y i n t h e d e a n o f b a i t d e s i g n a s f a r a s I ’ m c o n c e r n e d . H i s P o r t e r B a i t C o m p a n y ( o w n e d i n c o n j u n c t i o n w i t h M a x B a n k s ) h a s b e e n p r o d u c i n g l u r e s f o r l o n g a l e t h e y a l o f t h e m p r o d u c e s - p a i n t s t a s k i n g a n d t e s t i n g . A s f a r a s I k n o w , a l l o f t h e m a r k e t e d f o r a l o t o f m o n e y . M a x B a n k e s ( o w n e d i n c o n j u n c t i o n w i t h J a c k B o a l e s ) h a s b e e n p r o d u c i n g l u r e s f o r a l o t o f y e a r s - a l l o f t h e m e d i c a t e d . H i s P o r t e r B a i t C o m "
Muzzle flashes

By Edmund M. McLaurin

Although the old reliable Springfield field bolt-action also saw service in World War II, much faster firing semi-automatic weapons were ordnance issue preferences. One of the shoulder weapons of the period, and the Korean War, was the U.S. Carbine, caliber .30 M1, a gas-operated semi-automatic originally developed by Winchester and manufactured by the thousands by that company and a long list of prime and subcontractors, to meet wartime needs. As a military weapon, the nicely balanced, lightweight carbine was a high favorite, and many combat users looked forward to the time when they might make use of the fast-pointing, rapid-firing rifle as a sporting firearm, especially for deer hunting.

The .30 caliber M1 will kill deer—as proven numerous times—but ballistically the carbine cartridge does not have anywhere near the energy of the ubiquitous 30-30, as made popular by the Winchester Model 94 lever-action rifle. The .30 carbine cartridge is also confined to short-range hunting application, and can be considered a rimfire rifle only up to the hands of a good shot who can show to a vital area, then pour in two or three fast follow-up shots for good measure.

Except for a few rifles sold to servicemen by the Government, the U.S. Carbine, caliber .30 M1, was not declared marketable or given surplus classification. This caused much of the chagrin of many thoughtful sportsmen anxious to own one of the light, handy rifles. While a few of the original manufacturers have found their way to market here and there, most of the .30 carbines advertised in sporting magazines are versions that have been created from war surplus components purchased from manufacturers having surplus stock left over from wartime contracts. As a rule, firearms assembled from a variety of manufactured components are of necessity less desirable than those made as good when major components are manufactured, assembled and inspected by a single source.

Sportmen who fell in love with the .30 caliber M1 Carbine when in military service, and who were, on leaving the Army, in no position to become entered-examining in the knowledge that a very excellent copy of the Government model is .30 carbines left right high in Florida by Universal Firearms Corporation, Hialeah.

As I understand the commercial setup, Bulleye Gun Works, of Miami, developed the new product. Rear peep sight, on Florida-made Universal product copies military design. Williams FP 30MI receiver sight or old set mounting can be also used.

Weight: 4.5 lb.

Length: 42.6 in.

Weight of 1 ball cartridge: 193 gr.

Weight of bullet (approx.): 111 gr.

Muzzle velocity: 1,000-2,000 F.p.s.

Pressure in chamber square inch maximum (approx.): 40,000 lb.

Maximum range: 2,000 yds.

Effective range: 600 yds.

Length of barrel: 18 in.

Sight radius at 100 yards: 21.5 in.

(Continued on page 30)

Universal rifle is an excellent reproduction, can be used only as a semi-automatic requiring pressing the trigger for each shot.

For those desiring different sighting equipment, I recommend substitution of a Williams FP 30MI receiver peep sight and a Williams "Brilliant Bead" front sight on "Shorty" ramp. Installation is easy to accomplish. When in place, the "Shorty" ramp blends into the barrel's contours and fits so snugly that barrel and installed ramp appear as one solid piece.

Should a low-power scope sight be your preference in sighting equipment, it would have to be mounted in offset position, relative to the barrel, due to the top-ejection mechanical design of the basic military weapon. Here again, Williams Gun Sight Company, Davison, Michigan, can furnish the necessary scope-holding mount.

The trigger pull of the Miami product averages about 5½ pounds. Some users might want to lighten the pull a bit, but for safety, especially in an autoloading type firearm, it is Better to have trigger pull as light as possible. The 5½ pound pull of the Universal product gives a margin of safety against trigger slippage, yet is not too heavy for the smooth functioning of the trigger control essential to good marksmanship.

The Universal model of the M1 Carbine should not be confused with the Government M1A1 Carbine, with folding stock, made primarily for use by airborne troops, or with the selective semi-automatic models of the Government models M2 and M3, also .30 caliber carbines. The M1, on which the Universal...
BOATING

BY DON CULLMORE

The man in the small boat was quite cooperative when Florida's Water Safety Patrol requested permission to check his boat.

He had everything required by state (and federal) regulations, including life preservers of the Coast Guard-approved type.

The state conservation officer ran an experimental fingernail along the fabric of one of the preservers. Under that mild pressure, the fabric tore—a split that ran from end to end.

"It's rotted," said the officer. "If you had to take to water and depend on this, your preserver would break apart in two or three minutes."

"The boatman shook his head. "Of all people," he said, "I should have known enough to check these."

"Two years ago my boat was swamped, and I spent three hours in the water, in a life preserver, before being rescued. But it hadn't occurred to me that these might have rotted. I'm going in to shore, now, and get new ones. I feel mighty glad that you checked me."

This is a true incident. It happened near Jacksonville in one of the first demonstrations of the operation of Florida's new Water Safety Patrol.

I spent two days with the patrol in a demonstration, and had an opportunity to discuss it at a length both with the patrol members and with the state official responsible for the organization and its methods of operation. Since you, as a boater, may be encountering it from place to place in the state this season, I think you'll find some facts regarding it of interest.

First: What is the Safety Patrol?

The safety patrol is a special agency of the Florida Fish and Game Department, and its members are Conservation Officers drawn from the personnel of that department. Officers assigned to the safety patrol are (a) already familiar with boats and water, and (b) given special training in their duties with the water patrol. Initially, there are two two-man teams; their assignment is to introduce the patrol's program to the public and provide training for other officers.

Second: Why was it organized?

Under the Florida boating law, as adopted by the 1959 legislature, the state assumed jurisdiction over registration and numbering of all craft of over 10 h.p., and co-incident responsibility for supervision of watercraft in the interest of safety. In federal waters, this supplements the state law, however, was to permit the state to assume primary responsibility for handling its own boating program.

No specific provision was made in the state law, however, for enforcement of an enforcement system. General administration was placed under the state Board of Conservation. The law may be enforced by qualified peace officers—Conservation Officers, sheriff's deputies, and city police. No centralized or correlated program was established. To a large extent, Florida's safety law existed on paper only. Interpretation of the law, and enforcement practices, varied from county to county—in many counties there was no semblance of any effort to obtain compliance with even basic safety equipment requirements.

To end this confusion, a group of agencies and organizations formed the Florida Boating Council under the leadership of Senator Randolph Hodges, director of the State Department of Conservation and himself familiar with the marine field as a boat and motor dealer. The council includes representatives from the Florida Fish & Game Commission, the Coast Guard, and the Florida Sheriff's Association. The council recommended a correlated boating education and enforcement program placed in accordance with the law under the leadership of Florida's new Water Safety Patrol. In two days I accompanied them, in the Panama City area, they were using outboard and outboard-powered craft, in the instance, 18-ft. Carter Craft runabouts, of 75-h.p. or more.

In coming alongside a boat, they requested permission to board for an inspection, or to conduct an inspection (if refused). One boatman said, forlornly, "I should have known that the one time I didn't have the equipment aboard, would be the occasion when you'd show up. I just haven't got it on here."

It developed that he had launched the boat a few minutes previously and was on his way around the tip of the cove to a marina where his equipment was waiting—he'd just bought the boat and the equipment, and was taking the boat over to have it installed. The officers laughed and escorted him to the marina dock.

Casts were checked for compliance with Coast Guard regulations in terms of life preservers, horns, lights and fire extinguishers. Of those required by CG regulations. Where violations were found, the boatman was given a slip on which equipment omissions were checked. No tickets were issued; the boatmen were advised as to what was needed for minimum safety purposes—and for compliance with the law.

On one case, the patrol warned the occupants of a low-freeboard boat that venturing farther out in the wind-roughened Gulf waters could endanger their lives. It should be pointed out here that neither the patrol nor the Coast Guard has authority to (a) demand that a person enter any non-restricted waters if he fit in compliance with the safety requirements of state and federal law (which are identical in Florida).

Boats found to be in full compliance with safety equipment requirements are given a red and black "approved" sticker. This sticker will be given in recognition of the Coast Guard and other enforcement agencies, thus avoiding a recurring series of "safety checks" by different authorities.

The state patrol examination of equipment applies only to those items required by the federal and state laws (which, as mentioned, are identical). It does not apply to the additional items (such as anchor and line) which are required for a Coast Guard Auxiliary "approved" sticker. The CGA inspection is entirely voluntary on the part of the boatman; it is an excellent thing, requires safety equipment above and beyond that stipulated by law, and similarly receives recognition by the Coast Guard proper. It will, of course, receive recognition also by the state Water Safety Patrol.

Third: Method of operation.

The Florida Boating Council adopted the philosophy that the primary purpose of the program was to achieve safety; and that this was principally a matter of education. Also, that it was desirable to obtain uniformity, throughout the state and among the various enforcement agencies—conservation, sheriff's department, and city police—by interpretation and enforcement of the law. The Conservation Department's Water Safety Patrol was organized as the nucleus of this boating program.

Now, if you've any fear that the patrol is going to charge up to your boat, arbitrarily climb aboard, and (on finding flaws in equipment) hand out court summons—you can forget it.

It's not interested in issuing tickets, and in prosecution and in fines or other penalties.

It is interested in your safety—and in bringing to your attention lack or inadequacy in equipment, and other conditions which might constitute a hazard (and possibly a violation of the law) to your safety and the safety of others.

The patrol travels in two-man teams. In the two days I accompanied them, in the Panama City area, they were using outboard and outboard-powered craft, in the instance, 18-ft. Carter Craft runabouts, of 75-h.p. or more.

In coming alongside a boat, they requested permission to board for an inspection, or to conduct an inspection (if refused). One boatman said, forlornly, "I should have known that the one time I didn't have the equipment aboard, would be the occasion when you'd show up. I just haven't got it on here."

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Initial members of the Water Safety Patrol are Conservation Officers and King. Lee Lawler, Leo Collins and James White. King attended a 3-day training session in water safety and general boating instruction held in Texas. These officers will be in charge of introducing the program throughout the state, and in training of state, county and city officials. The intention, as explained by Senator Hodges and his administrative aide, Harold Parr, is to (1) stress the necessity for emphasis on education of the public (rather than on court cases) in terms of equipment and proper boat handling; and (2) obtain uniformity in education and enforcement practices.

The program places the emphasis (Continued on page 33)
WE CANNOT SEPARATE
THE WATER NOR
THE TREES
FROM THE
SOIL . . .

NATURE IS
A UNITY

February 2, 1962
Honorable Harr Bryant
Governor of the State of Florida
Capitol Building
Tallahassee, Florida
Dear Governor Bryant:

Pursuant to your instructions your Committee on Recreational Development has prepared an interim report which is transmitted herewith. Much of the data collected and the studies made have been withheld from the report since it was not deemed necessary to prepare a voluminous document but rather a summary of the findings in a recommended course of action.

Your good wishes do not permit us to acknowledge all of the agencies, both public and private, which have so generously assisted the Committee from time to time. Suffice it to say that they have made a material contribution to this report.

We are appreciative of the thousands of man hours which the field personnel of the various conservation agencies have contributed in making field surveys and in preparing this report. Many of these people have worked without compensation, in an effort to provide as complete and accurate data. Their enthusiasm and devotion to present the facts have encouraged your Committee to double its efforts to produce a program which will meet the demands of an ever changing Florida.

Respectfully submitted,
William R. Kold, Chairman
Recreational Development Committee

MANAGEMENT OF FLORIDA'S natural resources is a function and responsibility of government. There is among the people of Florida a growing awareness of the urgent need for a revaluation of our conservation effort. To fulfill this mandate from the people, Governor Bryant, April 1961, appointed a commit-

in a few short years. Succeeding generations must be made aware that the heritage of the great outdoors should be protected and preserved.

The history of Florida's resource management practices can be broken down into three general periods. Prior to 1900, 1901 to 1960, and 1961.

Prior to 1900

Florida's first experience in resource management was acquired in the disposition of the lands granted to the state by the Federal Government. Jurisdiction over these lands was granted by the Legislature to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Inexact surveys, faulty deeds and an inability to conduct personal inspections because of the largely uninhabited nature of the land resulted at one time in the sale or pledging by the Trustees of more land than were owned by the State. On other occasions lands were sold for script which was issued by the purchaser with no collateral other than the land itself. The days of the Carpetbagger Trusteeship were hardly conducive to good business practice, let alone conservation.

However, our predecessors could not conceive of the needs which have arisen. Florida's natural resources per capita were so great that in some instances they were a nuisance. Forests were wantonly burned to clear land for agriculture. Drainage canals were constructed which wasted water to the sea with no thought as to the consequences. The little corrective legislation that was enacted to preserve and protect natural resources was so poorly implemented as to be virtually worthless. Fortunately for posterity much of the natural wealth which was wasted is replaceable, although sometimes at great expense.

1901-1960

At the turn of the century the dangers inherent in the depletion of resources and poor land management practices became apparent. Slowly at first and more rapidly in later years, active and progressive steps were taken to correct past mistakes. Agencies were created for specific purposes. All of these organizations were characterized by narrow lines of authority.

It was during this period that most of the major conservation groups emerged. The Forest Service was created in 1905 and the wasteful burning on 85% of the forest lands had been reduced to a fraction of 1% annually. Out of the Forest Service grew the present Board of Parks and Historic Memorials. Early efforts to discover and catalog mineral resources were undertaken by the Geological Survey. Flood control and water management became synonymous. The Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Experiment Stations promoted improved land use practices. By 1943 sportmen's groups had succeeded in obtaining for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission constitutional status. The State Board of Health began to exercise some control over lake and stream pollution. The Salt Water Fisheries came under the jurisdiction of the Board of Conservation as did the New Department of Water Resources.

Thus the natural resources slowly came under the management of various agencies which were charged with solving particular problems and operating in given areas.

In 1953 Hubert Marshall and Robert J. Young of the University of Florida had this to say about Florida's conservation effort:

"Florida's mountain structure for resources conservation shows a total lack of integration. Fully 11 separate and independent agencies exercise some jurisdiction over the state's natural resources. In maintaining this multiplicity of administrative organization, Florida has failed to heed the experience of a majority of the states which have adopted consolidated departments of conservation after many years of experimentation with участ- intact resources with a large number of separate and semi-autonomous agencies."
The demand for public hunting facilities is continually growing. From 1950 to 1956, the sale of hunting licenses increased 72 percent.

(Continued from preceding page) support a commission for the study of research programs and policies, and then only in a single field.

The operating resource agencies of the State, being largely independent of each other and of the Governor have naturally evolved no formal mechanism for the solution of inter-agency problems. Now have they been able to generate that strength in unity which might have made the state more conscious of the problems and needs of effective management. Only the fact that able and conscienious men have guided the operating agencies has enabled the state to make the real progress which has characterized the last few years.

1961

The Governor's Committee on Recreational Development early in its studies came to the conclusion that good resource management must be predicated on the Multiple Inter-relationship Concept. Nature is a unity. We cannot separate the fish from the water nor the trees from the soil. Bureaucratic definition of varying phases of natural phenomena which breaks down into a neat pattern of departments and agencies fails because it does not provide for analysis of the problem, in its entirety. We believe this Committee has, to a large measure, overcome this deficiency. In the Committee's evaluation of public lands all aspects of the problem are subjected to study by the best qualified experts available and the final recommendation incorporates every phase of conservation.

In 1961 the Legislature, with the blessing of the Cabinet which comprises the Board, enacted measures to reorganize the State Board of Conservation. The effect was to streamline the operations of the divisions of the Board through the consolidation of the Geological Survey, Salt Water Fisheries, Division of Waterways, Department of Water Resources and the various coastal authorities and water management districts under a single administrative structure with provision for a clear chain of command and effective coordination between divisions.

For more than a hundred years the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have served as sales agents for the sovereign lands of Florida. By virtue of the abundance of land first existing in the State and the interest of developers, the approach of the Trustees and their staff has been concerned with the wise sale of State lands rather than acquisition of additional lands for Florida citizens. Early in 1961, in recognition of the needs of a growing Florida and out of awareness of the millions now being spent by highly developed states to reclaim recreational lands, the Trustees at the recommendation of the Governor adopted a new policy of land acquisition and initiated action on a land management program. All sales of State-owned lands are now carefully reviewed by the Governor's Committee before a sale is made. If the lands sought by private owners are of value for present or future public usage, they are withheld from sale, and in most cases, dedicated for public purposes.

The State Road Department has also taken cognizance of its responsibilities in the field of land management. The Department, by Board action, will no longer release the riparian rights to lands which it owns without approval by the Trustees. The Department owns hundreds of miles of rights of way which are riparian in nature and which offer tremendous opportunities for public access to the lakes, streams, the ocean and the Gulf. These properties will play a major role in plans to provide for Florida's future recreational requirements.

Another significant improvement which has almost escaped public notice was the passage of enabling legislation which authorized the flood control and water management districts to expend funds for recreational purposes. The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District exercises control over hundreds of thousands of acres of land which alone exceed Lake Okeechobee in total acreage. These areas are quite close to large metropolitan areas and offer these people a guaranteed ownership of public lands which, when fully developed, will provide excellent facilities for hunting, fishing, boating, camping, bird sanctuaries and all other aspects of a well managed program.

This Committee believes that a new era has begun for resource management in Florida. The cumulative efforts of all conservation oriented agencies are beginning to provide dividends which have exceeded all expectations.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAS DONE TO DATE

State Lands Important

It became apparent early in our studies that State owned lands should be inventoried. Land is the basic ingredient in recreational planning and without accurate data it is difficult, if not impossible, to prepare programs which offer fiscal justification. All State owned uplands were inventoried, indexed and appraised in terms of potential public use. Each parcel of land has been field checked and a data sheet prepared and filed in the Land Office for reference. The Trustees presently own 338,078 acres of land and the Board of Education 81,936 for a combined total of 415,014 acres. The land values were estimated by the field personnel to have a total value of some $48,619,000. The property is in 652 parcels and is unevenly distributed over forty-two counties.

Federal Lands Considered

In order to complete the public ownership picture the Committee also inventoried those federally owned lands which were on the Bureau of Land Management lists. The Committee found that many of these lands had an immediate use for public purposes and recommended to the Trustees that certain of these lands be purchased immediately. Nearly 500 acres, with an estimated value in excess of $200,000, are in the process of being purchased by the State for just over $1,000. The Park Service and the Development Commission are now preparing developmental plans for these sites and it is anticipated that most of the lands will be converted to public areas in the foreseeable future.

County Efforts Need Coordination

A review of county planning and land management programs indicated that recreational areas were being developed on a haphazard basis in many counties, and that others lacked the necessary staff to develop a comprehensive program. The Committee initiated pilot studies to guide lines to interested counties and to assure compatibility between State and local programs.

While assistance to counties in planning certainly is worthwhile in terms of benefits to the public, it does have a diversionary effect on our own much needed program. Our main effort and responsibility is to the State and county aid should be limited to assistance in acquisition of State and Federally owned lands for public purposes and the coordination of (Continued on next page)
Governor Nelson of Wisconsin had this to say in his evaluation of the problem:

"We do not need any more long-term research studies. We and our communities and our resources have been analyzed to death, at least flooded into inactivity. It seems to me imperative that we proceed immediately to implement resource planning and development policies in our states, and to work directly with those departments of the federal government whose policies in the resource field impinge so directly upon the states."

Another illustration of future demand is National Park system attendance which is increasing at a rate of eight to nine times greater than the population increase. This simply means that as our increasing affluence permits more leisure time we are spending more time outdoors.

Indications are that Florida will experience a population increase of around 44% during the next ten years. This alone dictates that Florida must plan to double its present facilities.

The pressure of industrial and urban growth is already pressing hard against Florida's existing natural resources and this trend can be expected to continue over the next ten to twenty years. Unless active steps are taken to alleviate the problem and plan for the future, Florida can be expected to lose much of her attractiveness to residents and tourists alike.

**WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THE PROBLEM?**

A complete and comprehensive answer to Florida's needs cannot be given on the limited time the Committee has had available to attack the problem. To properly further the progress already made, the Committee recommends authorization to proceed on the following phases of an overall program:

**Analyze Population Trends on a Regional Basis**

The demands of our citizens for recreational outlets have exceeded definition by political boundaries now existing in Florida. An evaluation of present needs and any plans for future action must consider regional needs and facilities rather than those of a single county or community.

**Translate Regional Population Projections Into a Comprehensive Plan for Florida**

With information from the above current and those anticipated in hand the Committee should embark on a comprehensive plan based on the Multiple Interrelationship Concept discussed elsewhere in this report. For example, it might be anticipated that State Forests would be considered for hunting, fishing, camping, nature parks and bird sanctuaries, all in a fashion compatible with their primary purpose. Similar use-planning is now underway in the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, which has shown through its cooperative efforts with the planning section of the Florida Development Commission that such efforts can have highly beneficial results.

**Prepare a Suggested Plan for Financing and Schedule**

Scatter-gun development of natural resources is neither good business nor good conservation practice. A priority schedule of what segments of the comprehensive plan should be undertaken will enable this and先导 administrations to meet future needs in the light of changing conditions.

**Prepare a Suggested Plan for Financing the Program**

Bunding is an essential governmental function. The Committee believes a recommendation of the most helpful in this respect since many sources of revenue and many financing methods have already been explored.

If these steps are approved, this Committee proposes to present a preliminary plan in time for evaluation by the Executive Branch so that recommendations requiring legislative action can be formulated and presented to the 1963 Session of the Florida Legislature.

Boating is rapidly becoming a major industry in Florida. More and better access ramps will be needed. This also introduces the demand for areas for skiing, swimming and other aqua sports.
When taken on the proper tackle—ubiquitous Mr. Whiskers can be an interesting subject, indeed.

GET A LIGHT LINE ON THE CAT

BY RUSSELL TINSLEY

Bob Hudson hurriedly pushed the steel spike through the lower jaw of the channel catfish and shook it down on the cord stringer. He paused just long enough to point to an eddy where the sluggish current swept around against the grassy bank. "Toss your bait there and let it ride down against the bank," he instructed. "There must be at least a hundred catfish congregated in that spot."

I opened the wire bail of my spinning reel and lobbed the wiggling gob of earthworms into the current. The split-shot sinker carried it out of sight in the dark water. The monofilament bowed as the bait swept down and around. Suddenly it tightened, there was a sharp jerk, and I set the hook. The bite of sharp steel jarred the fish into motion. It rushed headlong into the current, yanking the rod into a satisfying bend. The reel drag released line grudgingly.

After a brief spirited fight I led the fish in to shore and scooped it up with my landing net. It was a slim and pale channel catfish, its sides freckled with black dots. About a two-pounder, I guessed.

By the time I added it to the growing string, Bob was fast to another super-charged cat. With the help of the current it cut all sorts of capers on the light spinning rig. The three most predominate catfish species found in Florida waters—blue, channel and white cats—usually run between a pound and two pounds in size, on the average. This isn't enough weight to throw around with abandon. Taken on sturdy unyielding tackle like drop lines, trotlines or broomstick-sized cane poles, the cat hasn't a chance of showing what its made of. But on the right tackle it can be an interesting subject, indeed.

By the proper tackle I mean a medium-action spinning rod, about seven feet in length, either an open spin reel or a closed spin-cast reel, and six- to eight-pound-test monofil. This kind of tackle, I've discovered, has several advantages. For one, it is light enough to give the cat an opportunity to show its better points once hooked. Two, with it the angler can toss a bait a long distance with a minimum of weight added. Personally, I prefer only a split-shot sinker added about a foot or two above the bait and No. 1/0 hook, just enough to carry it to bottom.

In a slow-moving stream the bait tumbles gradually along the bottom. I've always found that a moving bait will catch more cats than a stationary one. Perhaps it is because the bait is traveling across more territory and thus coming into range of more fish, or maybe the motion gives it more lifelike action, or perhaps when moving it is less apt to get buried in bottom silt and mud.

The cat is primarily a stream fish, and just about every creek or river of any size has its share of the whiskered inhabitants. And most times they're eager (Continued on page 29)
Five of us had just completed a round of field archery and seen our scores posted on the big blackboard used to total individual performances. In various degrees, we were pleased with the results; all had shot well. The only trouble was the irking realization that we had failed to score on live targets last deer season! "I can't figure it out!" one member of the group commented. "I can hit field archery course targets, but not deer. Last season I missed a buck at less than fifty feet!"

"I know what you mean," I inquired consolingly. "I had a chance to sorta leaned over and let the arrow whiz by, before taking off." "All my shots were from a tree stand; every arrow went too high!" a third companion vouchsafed. "This field archery is fun, but it doesn't give the high polish performance all of us obviously need."

In essence, field archery calls for the setting up of various size animal figure targets at unknown distances, at varying elevations and amid natural or simulated vegetation. The sport is much like golf in the respect that it calls for the bowman to proceed progressively around the prescribed course, keeping score meanwhile.

One of the best Florida field archery ranges is that of the Tarpon Springs club; other good ones are to be found throughout the state. Field archery is also considerably like actual hunting with bow and arrow because of the lifesize animal targets used, and the necessity of scoring hits at unknown distances and despite intervening trees and brush.

The big difference between field archery and actual bowhunting, however, is that the targets used in field archery are not alive, are not endowed with instinctive self-preservation. They do not possess nimble feet with which to put added distance between bowhunter and intended quarry! Instead of shooting at targets that obligingly remain in rigid fixation, the bowhunter who seeks deer and smaller game with his historic weapon usually finds himself matching wits with an animal intelligence of unsuspected existence and application. For example, shooting skill alone is not enough to win a game played in the backyard of a smart buck, under rules and handicaps largely of his imposition.

In essence, field archery can almost approximate some of the bowhunting conditions that are likely common to actual hunting...." I've analyzed my own shooting," the forth member of the group commented. "I can hit still targets and running deer practice target silhouettes—but somehow I can't get off accurate shots at live deer. I believe that what we all need to do is to learn to shoot faster." "I agree," I said. "There's a fellow named MacKool who hunts deer in eleven southeastern states, who can hit all sorts of ground-moving and aerial targets. Maybe we can get him to give us some tips. He's in Orlando now. I understand. Possibly we can get up to see him before he leaves for another trip."

Fortunately, we were able to contact MacKool and arrange a meeting. It didn't take but five minutes as spectators to convince us that this fellow MacKool really has something on the ball! He consistently hit cardboard discs, clay pigeons and even ping-pong balls thrown in the air, besides a variety of ground-level targets. And he had speed, along with accuracy! We weren't surprised to learn that Ben Pearson, big scale archery tackle manufacturer and a skilled bowman himself, had engaged MacKool to give free public service archery education....
Go to the nearest woods and put up a tree stand some 15 feet above the ground. Put up deer targets around the tree at various distances and angles. Learn to hit deer outlines as seen from different angles of elevation and perspective.

Also, make bowhunting safety instinctive. Never climb a tree with bow and broadhead arrow held in hand. The sharp edges of the arrow can cause surprising things to happen. Instead, tie your bow and arrow-filled quiver to a length of fishing line, climb into your tree stand, then quietly pull up your tackle.

In selecting a tree stand hunting site, if possible choose a tree with a trunk large enough to partially conceal you from any game approaching your blind from the rear. If not supplemented with a board or constructed platform, the tree chosen should have forked limbs long enough to both support and camouflage the hunter, while permitting freedom of action. Florida woods abound with large, easily climbed, stately oaks. Finding a suitable tree in deer country is usually no problem.

The trouble with most pre-season constructed tree stands is that they may be in the wrong places in relation to subsequent deer feeding habits and travel routes, especially once hunting season opens.

To get around this difficulty, MacKool and gun hunting friend J. A. Riley have designed a permanent treestand and auxiliary climbing ladder that can be fastened to any tree. The amazing thing about the affair is its extreme steadiness, following fast, simple erection. Once in place, the portable platform will easily hold 800 pounds, without wobble.

MacKool recommends setting up of tree stands only two or three days prior to the season, after verifying the use of the area by deer, then moving to new locations that correspond to deer movement once the season gets into full swing.

He gets on stand an hour or two before daylight, to give alerted game a chance to again get used to a quiet, normal environment, and also to give his own ground scent a chance to disperse.

MacKool augments silence and immobility with camouflage clothing and use of deer scent. Since most Florida bowhunting is done within easy walking distance from parked automobile, MacKool recommends taking all the equipment you know or think you will use. Besides necessary tackle, suggested items are ropes, tree seat material, axe and nails, camouflage netting, extra clothing and an extra coat, among other things.

For his own deer hunting, MacKool shoots bows of from 40 to 55 pounds draw weight, but emphasizes that the main requisite is a matching arrow with really sharp broadhead blade that can cut its way quickly to vitals and impart paralyzing shock. The quicker an animal is "downed," the less chance of its escaping in brush where it may be lost to the hunter and possibly die a slow death. This practical, humane action should be kept in mind by the gun hunter as well as the bowman.

MacKool suggests the bowhunter on stand hold his bow vertically, in ready position, so that bow movement is at a desirable minimum at time of shooting. He warns against easy quick movements until the bowhunter is ready to start and complete his draw for his shot! In helpfup supplement, readers residing in the St. Petersburg area should seek out Charles Maxxin Perry and get him to demonstrate the technique he uses to maintain his hunting bow and nocked arrow in readiness, yet without the butterfly-wing movements common to many bowmen when they start to shoot.

Perry's discovering vision out of an Indian hunting game; he adopted the idea to advantage. As in bass-bug fishing, the sportsman who bowhunts at ground level must take his time when slow-walking through areas deer are known to frequent. If deer are in his immediate vicinity, it is not unusual for a skilled bowhunter to take an hour to cover a hundred yards or less. Besides avoiding quick movements and heavy tread, the expert stalks take every advantage of wind direction, body camouflage and outlined field conditions. When he frequently pauses to look and listen, he usually does so at some spot where a tree or bush will break up his body silhouette and detail. He won't be smellisticlly strong of soap, fragrant shaving lotion and hair tonic or toothpaste, but of campfire smoke, apples, pure pine oil or potent deer musk. While conceding that Lady Luck often plays a dominant role in deer hunting, MacKool feels the bowhunter's woodmanship and knowledge of game are primary factors. He feels those two require above expert marksmanship, pointing out that the American Indian was never considered a Robin Hood class marksmen but has always been acknowledged as being unsurpassed in woodmanship and hunting technique. Even a mediocre shot will eventually bag game—providing he or she can get close enough, MacKool says.

Many bowhunters are reluctant to chance some shot within-range for fear of losing arrows. MacKool urges the serious bowhunter to consider arrows expendable, like the gun hunter's ammunition. He points out that the greatest fun of bow-hunting is shooting. He compares bowhunting with fishing in the respect you can't catch fish unless you put your baited hook into the water, and you can't kill deer unless you release your arrow. When you get a fair chance for a killing shot, take it, he says. Don't wait for a perfect set-up; you'll seldom get it.

Another frequent mistake of bowhunters is to shoot at a whole deer instead of selecting a vital spot and concentrating aim on it. When a particular body area is chosen to receive the arrow, your margin of aiming error will be smaller and your final accuracy will usually be better.

If an unsuspecting deer approaches your stand, stay quiet and alert. You may be in the snap-shooter's line of fire. But don't think the alerted deer may even pause a couple of seconds to positively pin-point the danger and the need for fast getaway, for the snap-shooter will use those short seconds advantageously.

When deer are seen at a distance, (Continued on page 33)
PART 2

DESTIN TO PENSACOLA

CRUISE INTO HISTORY

A Florida Boating Adventure

BY ELGIN WHITE

The day broke bright and clear and Pat and Virginia Gentry wanted to get in some water skiing before we took off for the last leg of the journey to Pensacola. Johnny Johnson took the Linhof camera out and grabbed some shots of the girls in action. Their good form and expert maneuvers attracted notice from shore, and chances are good the girls will have some more students in the coming months ahead. Both of them teach water skiing every summer.

While Curtis and Buddy Gentry took the outboards down to gas up at a nearby dock, Johnny and I got a good look at the long line of charter and party boats in Destin harbor.

This village was founded by a New England seafarer named Leonard Destin back in 1845, who saw the possibilities of this beautiful spot as a fisherman's paradise. And Destin today is just that. This village was

Photol by
Johnny Johnson
Florida State
News Bureau

formed, is, was, and always will be just for fishing fun. Party and charter boats leave port each day at dawn throughout the year and head into the blue-green waters of the Gulf of Mexico in search of such game fish as sailfish, tarpon, amberjack, grouper, red snapper, bonita, mackerel, pompano, redfish, and countless other varieties that have tempted man for generations.

Nearby Fort Walton Beach, with surrounding military installations Eglin Field and Hurlburt Field, has mushroomed from a grocery store-filling station society to a fast growing community of more than 12,000 persons. At the end of World War II Fort Walton had a population of only 90 persons. But the magnificent beaches, the out-of-this-world fishing, and the remote stretch of Gulf waters began attracting people in droves, and soon the “Playground of the World,” as the local Chamber of Commerce proclaims, might be just that.

Eglin Field is recognized as the largest U.S. air force installation anywhere in the world, and Hurlburt Field is the nation’s first BOMARC operational and training base. When you cruise Choctawhatchee Bay, you can get a close look at the mammoth all-weather, climatic harbor at Eglin, where temperatures as low as 45°F are created to test men and equipment.

And to gather some idea as to the enormity of Eglin Field, it is almost as large as the entire state of Rhode Island!

We pulled out of Destin around noon, and headed west into Santa Rosa sound for the 40 mile run to Fort Pickens, opposite historic Pensacola. On the starboard side of the sound, as we left the bridge at Fort Walton, we could see beautiful homes, docks, boat houses, and beach areas of military personnel from Eglin and Hurlburt. I know one thing, facilities weren’t like that during my service days of World War II. These places are magnificent and the modern homes blend well with the geography of surf, sand, and sunshine.

The run through Santa Rosa sound is easy. Though channel markers lead the way in mid-stream, there is plenty of water depth here and you can move closer into shore. On the port side, heading toward Pensacola, we got a good look at the white sand dune country again, because there is little development (so far) between Pensacola Beach and Fort Walton.

We passed several sailing sloops and the usual tugs and oil barges in the sound before we came to the long bridge that crosses over to Pensacola Beach from the mainland. There is a marina, launching ramp, picnic grounds, and complete recreation area on the beach side of Santa Rosa sound at this bridge.

Just past the span we headed toward Santa Rosa Island, where I knew we would again encounter a symbol of Florida’s historic past.

Last year, during Florida’s quadricentennial celebration, Pensacola officials constructed a replica of an old Spanish village on the sands of Santa Rosa, right near the spot where the first settlement was built back in 1559, when Tristan de Luna, (Continued on next page)
A brief stop was made on our cruise into history at the replica of the old Spanish village on Santa Rosa Island.

Photos by Florida State News Bureau

(Continued from preceding page) lured by tales of fabulous wealth, established a colony here.

While this ill-fated venture lasted only a few years, the Spanish returned in 1566 and founded a new settlement which was to become the permanent city of Pensacola.

We pulled in to shore (there is plenty of water) and nudged the boats onto the sandy beach at the settlement. There is nothing but the buildings there now, although when we were there some workmen were making repairs, and evidently the village will become active as a tourist attraction again.

Pat, Virginia, and Buddy rambled through the old stockade and we all went through the mission, and then decided to move on to Fort Pickens.

We stayed pretty close to shore heading towards Pickens. These rain squalls were still playing in the Gulf, and Pensacola Bay can get just like the Pacific when she starts kicking up.

About two miles from the Spanish Village, we passed the Santa Rosa Coast Guard Station. This sight brought back memories to the author, who was stationed here for four months during World War II. From the vantage point I had in the outboard, it appeared as if the station had changed very little since those salty days in 1943.

Just past the Coast Guard station is another launching ramp. This ramp borders the Fort Pickens State Park, and would eventually be our pulling out spot. But we had a lot to see first.

We went down to Fort Pickens and pulled in at the old ferry dock. The ferry from Pickens to the Naval Air Station was no longer in operation, but the dock was well inhabited with ever present fishermen. There is no docking area for small boats, so we pulled into the shore again, just as we had at the Spanish village.

We went ashore and headed into the ruins of old Fort Pickens. These ruins were fascinating, and we picked up some information about the fort while there.

It was constructed in 1834, and is one of three Southern forts that the Confederates were unable to capture during the War Between the States. The fort is a relic of a coast defense system rendered obsolete by the invention of rifled cannon and armored battleships. It was built to defend Pensacola against foreign attack, but the only time Pickens was ever under fire was during the Civil War when Federal troops manned its guns against a domestic foe.

We returned to the boats and cruised west about a mile to the pass leading into the Gulf of Mexico. On our right were the few remaining ruins of old Fort McRae, built shortly after Pickens to occupy the western approach to Pensacola. Sweeping tides and pounding surf destroyed this fort, and the parade grounds that were once the center of the fort are now covered by 30 feet of water in the present ship channel.

We moved out of the calming Gulf, about 400 yards and circled around the ruins of the old battleship "Massachusetts," which was sunk here by naval aerial bombardment in the 30's to prove air mastery over battleships. The old girl was set for scrapping anyhow, and the air arm of the Navy, with Pensacola being the "Annapolis of the Air," wanted to prove a point. It did. Now the "Massachusetts" is a fabulous fishing ground.

Getting back to Pensacola, we cruised right along the north shore by the naval air station and saw old Fort Barrancas and Fort San Carlos. These structures are on air station property, and clearance must be obtained from Navy authorities before visiting the forts.

There are two entries at the naval air station you can take in order to visit Barrancas and San Carlos. You can go about a mile or so west of the naval air station and enter Sherman's Cove, which is where most of the Navy person-ell keep their own boats. Clearance can be obtained here, and at the wet basin, which is in sight at the point of the station itself. From either of these places, you can take the family cruiser right up to the beach at Barrancas and romp her into the sand. Then you're just a quarter of a mile away. The Navy welcomes visitors to the forts and to the historic naval station itself.

Actually, you could spend a week cruising the waters in and around Pensacola, visiting the historic attractions as well as the magnificent beaches and sparkling green waters.

And one of the nicest things about this portion of Florida is the fact that you can make these tours by boat. In some instances, such as going out to the old "Massachusetts" and visiting Fort McRae, a boat is the only means of transportation.

We finished our "look see" into the past with our tour of Pensacola waters, and headed back to the launching ramp on Santa Rosa island. We were met there by some friends of the Gentrys and by an agent of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, who helped us trailer the boats for the journey back to Silver Springs.

Our trip into history via outboard was over, but hardly forgotten. There are many other historical areas of Florida—St. Augustine, the Keys, the Everglades, and the east coast that can be toured by outboard. Curtis Gentry and his family had gleams in their eyes as we discussed them. Could we be taken another... maybe to St. Augustine... but that's another day.

But we will, and soon, make another cruise into the history of fabulous Florida. You should, too. You'll never forget it.

Pat, Buddy, and Virginia gave the relics and artifacts of old Fort Pickens a good "look see" during our stopover.
FLORIDA WILDLIFE

WILDLIFE ON DISPLAY

BY JIM FLOYD

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WORLD LIKE A FAIR. Nothing quite like the smell of candied apples, popcorn, and hot dogs. Nothing like the sounds of the ferris wheel and side show barkers. The bright lights have a way of making old folks young and young folks excited. That, however, is but one side of a fair. The other side presents an opportunity for an individual to become a better citizen by becoming better informed.

Every fair has its exhibits and displays. Stock shows where anxious farm boys may show the results of their years activity. There are opportunities for farmers and merchants to display their products. There is also an opportunity for the housewife to display her talents with flowers, kitchen arts and needle work.

Each fair, be it a county agricultural or a state fair will also have its educational displays.

An educational exhibit is actually a unique type of show business in itself. Such an exhibit must be designed to tell a message. It must be designed to attract people and hold them long enough to leave a lasting impression of that which they have seen. It must be designed to communicate this message fast as no one lingers long at any exhibit when there are so many to be seen.

Each exhibit is in friendly competition with other exhibits, each making a bid for the viewers attention. For a man such as a Florida Wildlife Officer, such an assignment is a fair duty results in a hectic week of activity. A week that is far removed from the solitude of the woods and wilderness.

Such is the duty of the Wildlife Officers of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's South Florida Region who design, build and attend the Commission's wildlife exhibit at the Florida State Fair. There is nothing routine in fair duty. Each moment brings new problems, such as an ill-tempered bear that has to be replaced with one that is accustomed to people, a duck that will not remain in its compound, a million and one questions and each one different than the one before.

During the 1962 State Fair at Tampa, an estimated 159,000 persons viewed the Commission's wildlife exhibit. For the individual with an interest in wildlife and nature, there was a friendly source of information in the person of the Florida Wildlife Officer.

GET A LIGHT LINE ON THE CAT

(Continued from page 19)

to hit a bait. Lots of days when the more spectacular species, like the bass, fail to cooperate, the cats will be there with mouths open, just waiting for someone to drop a mol Urs of food within feeding range. I remember a time when Tom Chapman, Irene Chapman and I drove out to the Orange River, on the outskirts of Fort Myers, one blustery, overcast mid-afternoon, a day that appeared most unlikely for successful fishing. Yet by nightfall we had a stringer full of slim white catfish. It seemed one of the glutinous cats was there to grab a gob of earthworms the moment it came within proximity of bottom.

A catfish will eat anything you can digest, and a few things that are not. Cat baits run the gamut from chunks of coagulated blood and chicken innards to natural things like earthworms and frozen shrimp and cat baits. Like us, the cat uses the natural baits. They give more glamour to the sport, if that's the word for it, and make them see more like sport fishing. The ordinary earthworm is my favorite. However, there are times when fouling baits, like commercial blood concoctions, are surefire for putting a cat on the hook. The sportiest member of the light-tackle cat clan is the channel catfish. The channel's physical characteristics hint of speed—a deeply forked tail, slender body. Its colors are generally a bluish hue along the back, shading to a cream or white color on the underside. Many times the channel will be distinguished by black splotches along the sides, something which either the blue or white cat has. Although an occasional channel cat is caught which exceeds ten pounds in weight, the average weight of a channel cat is around two or three pounds, with the average being something less than a pound. Some people call it a sea cat because it resembles the salt-water catfish.

The blue cat is more stocky than either the white or channel catfish. It also tends to grow larger. Like the others it has a forked tail, but not as abrupt as the channel. Its coloration is more bluish all over, sometimes shading to almost black.

While catfish can be caught most anytime there are productive periods when they bite better than others. The best seasons for cat fishing seem to be late spring and fall, although catfish will bite year-round. They also are predominately nocturnal feeders and some of the better catches are made at night. They'll be found in the deeper holes during day, moving into the shallows along shore and into the riffles to feed once darkness settles over the land.

There's something magic about night fishing for catfish. You find a soft grassy bank where you can stretch out and relax. Perhaps you'll have a small campfire going with a pot of stout coffee brewing. Laying there under the light-flecked heavens, you wait impatiently, fishing more by feel than sight, listening to the many night sounds that only can be found around a stream. Maybe you'll have your fishing rod resting in a forked stick pushed into the moist earth with a snare tied on to the tip, one that will betray the bite of a cat with an incessant tingle. After a heavy rainfall, when the stream is either rising or falling, the catfish often go on feeding sprees, foraging on food washed away from the banks. Some of my best catfish catches were made when the stream waters resembled coffee, roily and high from excessive rain.

The light-tackle side of the catfish is its better side. But there is still another side of the cat which is generally better known. On the dinner table a catfish is a gourmet's delight. Its white meat is firm and succulent, having no bones except those of the spine.

Once on the Kissimmee River in central Florida we spent a morning fishing for cats. Some noon out boat was anchored and fished a half dozen of the bigger fish and fried the meat strips a crisp golden brown in a deep fat skillet singing with bacon grease. He served them with hush puppies, fried potatoes and slabs of sliced onion.

It was the perfect climax to a perfect morning of fishing.
During the 1962 State Fair at Tampa, an estimated 150,000 persons viewed the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's wildlife exhibit.

WILDLIFE ON DISPLAY

BY JIM FLOYD

There is nothing in the world like a fair. Nothing quite like the smell of candied apples, pop-corn and hot dogs. Nothing like the sounds of the ferris wheel and side show barkers. The bright lights have a way of making old folks young and young folks excited. This, however, is but one side of a fair. The other side presents an opportunity for an individual to become a better citizen by becoming better informed.

Every fair has its exhibits and displays. Stock shows where anxious farm boys may show the results of their years activity. There are opportunities for farmers and merchants to display their products. There is also an opportunity for the housewife to display her talents with flowers, kitchen arts and needlework.

Each fair, be it a county agricultural or a state fair will also have its educational displays.

An educational exhibit is actually a unique type of show business in itself. Such an exhibit must be designed to tell a message. It must be designed to attract people and hold them long enough to leave a lasting impression of that which they have seen. It must be designed to communicate this message fast as no one listens long at any exhibit when there are so many to be seen.

Each exhibit is in friendly competition with other exhibits, each making a bid for the viewers attention.

For a man such as a Florida Wildlife Officer, assignment to a fair duty results in a hectic week of activity. A week that is far removed from the solitude of the woods and wilderness.

Such is the duty of the Wildlife Officers of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's South Florida Region who design, build and attend the Commission's wildlife exhibit at the Florida State Fair. There is nothing routine in fair duty. Each moment brings new problems, such as an ill-tempered bear that has to be replaced with one that is accustomed to people, a duck that will not remain in its compound, a million and one questions and each one different than the one before.

During the 1962 State Fair at Tampa, an estimated 150,000 persons viewed the Commission's wildlife exhibit. For the individual with an interest in wildlife and nature, there was a friendly source of information, the person of the Florida Wildlife Officer.

GET A LIGHT LINE ON THE CAT

(Continued from page 19)

A catfish will eat most anything digestible, and a few things that are not. Catfish turn their gamut from chunks of coagulated blood and chicken innards to natural things like earthworms and frozen shrimp and cut bait. Frankly, I'd rather use the natural baits. This gives more glamour to the sport, if that's the word for it, and it makes them seem more like sport fishing. The ordinary earthworm is my favorite. However, there are times when foul-smelling baits, like commercial blood concoctions, are surefire for putting catfish on the dinner platter.

The sportiest member of the light-tackle cat clan is the channel catfish. The channel's physical characteristics hint of speed - a deeply forked tail, slender body. Its coloration is generally a bluish hue along the back, shading to a cream or white color on the underside. Many times the channel will be distinguished by black splotches along the sides, something which neither the blue or white cat has. Although an occasional channel cat is caught which exceeds ten pounds in weight, the average will run from about a half pound to three pounds.

The fresh water channel catfish can be distinguished by black dots on the sides.

The blue cat is more stocky than either the white or channel catfish. It also tends to grow larger. Like the others it has a forked tail, but not as abrupt as the channel. Its coloration is more bluish all over, sometimes shading to almost black.

While catfish can be caught most anytime, there are productive periods when they bite better than others. The best sessions for catfishing seem to be late spring and fall, although catfish will bite year around. They also are predomi-

nantly nocturnal feeders and some of the better catches are made at night. They'll be found in the deeper holes during day, moving into the shallows along shore and into the riffles to feed once darkness settles over the land.

There's something magic about night fishing for catfish. You find a soft grassy bank where you can stretch out and relax. Perhaps you'll have a small campfire going with a pot of stout coffee boiling. Laying there under the light-flecked heavens, you wait impatiently, fishing more by feel than sight, listening to the many night sounds that only can be found around a stream. Maybe you'll have your fishing rod resting in a forked stick pushed into the moist earth with a tiny bell tied on to the tip, one that will betray the slightest movement.

After a heavy rainfall, when a stream is either rising or falling, cats often go on feeding sprees, for they get hungry when food washes away from the banks. Some of my best catfish catches were made when the streams were filled with coffee, ready and waiting from excessive rain.

The light-tackle side of the catfish is its better side. But there is still another side of the cat which is generally better known. On the dinner table a catfish is a gourmet's delight. Its white meat is firm and succulent, having none but boasts except those of the spine.

Once on the Kissimmee River in central Florida we spent a morning fishing for cats. Come noon our host skinned and filled the dome of the bigger fish and fried the meat strips a crisp golden brown in a deep iron skillet singing with bacon grease. He served them with buffalo chips, fried potatoes and slabs of sliced onion.

It was the perfect climax to a perfect morning of fishing.

The fresh water channel catfish can be distinguished by black dots on the sides.
FAST DRAW ARCHERY

(Continued from page 23)

but are out of shooting range and unlikely to come your way, try lobbing a marble from a slingshot, 1/4 to 1/2 of the distance behind the deer. The noise created by the marble striking and rolling behind an animal tends to scare it in a direction opposite from where the noise seems to come—possibly your way. This same trick is used effectively by dove and squirrel hunters.

The noise of firing a .22-marksmanship buzzer for camp the moment rain starts to drizzle.

Actually, one of the best times to hunt is when a light, gentle rain is falling. At such invariable times, sounds made by a small stalker are muffled, especially rustling of leaves and occasional inadvertent snapping of a twig underfoot.

Most hunters don’t object to getting wet, but don’t want to run the risk of wetting arrow fletching (the feather vanes that help keep an arrow on course). If the fear of raining soggy feathers on prized hunting arrows is the only thing that keeps you from hunting in a rain, get a can of Gard waterproofing spray and give the feathers an application. They will shed water like a duck, without any change in normal texture or performance.

Most experienced bowmen shoot reasonably well when they have plenty of time to aim—especially so when targets are innanimate, as in tournament and archery competition. It is when targets are alive and alert and elusive that snap-shooting pays off! With practice, you can—like Maclean—have the technique down to a fine art by hunting season.

What will happen should the Government suddenly dump a lot of brand new, long stored M1 Carbinbes on the market as surplus weapons, in competition with the Florida-produced rifle? Your guess is as good as mine. However, I believe the Government is going to hold on to its supply of M1 .30 caliber Carbines for a good many years yet. Otherwise, the model would have flooded the commercial market along with other war surplus arms. I don’t think the Miami gunsmiths need lose any sleep about the possibility of the Government declaring the .30 caliber M1 Carbine an early addition to currently saleable war surplus listings.

Meantime another toy dog, left behind by standard quality by American breeders out of basic stock first developed by the pre-Columbian Aztec Indians in Mexico, has become one of the nation’s ten most popular breeds (measure by AKC registrations) and is rapidly gaining favor in England. This is the Chihuahua.

These developments are not surprising because since the beginning of recorded history a warm interest in toy dogs has been one of the marks of a mature culture. The warning “Cave Canem”—“be ware the dog”—for instance, is found in many villas unearthed at Pompeii. Historians say that this did not refer to the fierce guard dog, usually a type of muff kept chained except at night; but was a plea to avoid stepping on the Roman matrons’ tiny lapdog which might be scurrying about.

Some modern tiny dogs weigh as little as three pounds. The tallest, and one of the most ancient, is the Italian Greyhound. The Pug, idly surging again to the favor it enjoyed in this country two centuries ago, weighs as much as we average Boston Terrier.

For several years now, a new “toy” dog, created by American breeders, has been steadily gaining favor. It is the American Kennel Club’s new breed, the “something different.” It is the toy fox terrier, called by most of its fanciers the “Amority.” The dog’s type is like Maclean’s—have a good representative can be recognized as particular” at a glance.

While Dachshunds have moved from fourth to third position at the expense of the Chihuahuas, both breeds have healthy gains and the Dachshund lead at the end of the year was less than 100 dogs.

Total registrations of individual dogs show a very healthy increase of almost 50,000 and for the first time in many years the registrations shows an increase over the previous year.

In recent years many owners and breeders of dogs have been puzzled by apparent unwillingness on the part of some scheduled passenger airlines to accept dogs which have been wished to ship by air express. The underlying reason for the situation was the new four-engine super airlines.

The DC-3 which was universally used by the airlines before and during World War II flew at altitudes that were comparatively low. They required’dispersalization and there were few problems in shipping dogs and other pets in the same plane with passengers. In the airline of today, although the cargo compartment is separated from the passenger cabin, the ventilation and pressurization system is common to both. Under these conditions there is the possibility that the air in the passenger cabin might be contaminated in flight.

Many although almost all airlines will accept dogs by air express, there are often restrictions based on the type of plane available for that transportation. A number of the large airlines have also developed air freight services and operate planes on a’cargo only, so that those airlines accept dogs in the all-cargo planes which are also heated, ventilated and pressurized.

Before shipping a dog by either air or rail express, it is advisable to consult with the local Railway Express agent to determine the regulations in the destination state concerning required health certificates, rabies inoculations and other requirements so that everything will be in order for a trip.

Three Fort Lauderdale patroons and their German shepherds thrilled a Boy Scout audience recently with demonstrations of their dogs’ police skills.

Carl Widler’s Champa put on the most spectacular display. Wilder rode up in a police car and Champa jumped out to down a fleeing “hooligan” played by Howard Wheare, a merchant policeman.

Champa chased Wheare across the field at Holiday Park, grabbed his arm and held him until Wil- der got there, then crouched watchful as Widler searched Wheare for a gun.

Wheare’s arm was protected by a thick layer of padding. Dewey Satterfield, who runs a training school for the dogs, pretended to be a purse snatcher and was “captured” by his own dogs.

(Continued on next page)
Q: Is there a shuttle at the Ausstein?

A: Yes. Transportation will be furnished between Ocala and the Youth Conservation Camp upon request. We must, however, be notified in advance the time and date of arrival, and by what means. In order to benefit from our Shuttle System, the camper should arrive via the Atlantic or Seaboard Railroads or the Greyhound Bus. Campers will be met at the depots on arrival and also placed on proper buses and trains for return home. Notify Denver Ste. Claire, 2520 Aver Sprinvs Blvd., Ocala, Florida in advance.

Q: Does the camp allow motorcycles?

A: Yes. A counselor is assigned to each cabin and tent.

More Questions and Answers

Q: Is there a shuttle system?

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Q: Does the camp have cabin counselors?

A: Yes. A counselor is assigned to each cabin and tent.

Q: If my child has attended camp before, do I get the reduced fee?

A: A camper must be a member of a Junior Conservation Club or a Junior Garden Club before he or she is entitled to the reduced fee.

Q: Since I do not have any children, may I sponsor a boy or girl for camp?

A: Yes, we welcome sponsors for girls and boys who cannot afford to attend.

ROATING

(Continued from page 11)

The two day meeting was planned by the campers, and a free and wonderful happens to all who attended. The Youth Conservation Club League was host and defrayed all expenses. Everyone liked the unusual and informative meetings—especially the "Friendship Fire" lighted Saturday evening.

Advisers present were: Mrs. W. S. Miller, Howard McBride, Howard Lechner, Robert Boating, Bill Cluss, and Earl DeBary; Junior Advisers: Dwight Dixon, Frank Musto, Robert Rosse, and Bob Crowder.

The League plans to make this an annual affair.

FLORIDA LIFELINE

(Continued from page 4)

In 1988, and under its provisions, several biologists spent most of their time in foreign lands studying the feasibility of transplanting gamebirds to this country.

Introductions of new species is viewed with caution in light of the troublesome starling and English sparrow, both of which were deliberately started in this country many years ago.

Until a united program for study and introduction was set up, there was much lost motion. For example, ring-necked pheasants were tried in many states, especially in the West.

At present, the importation of the game birds is paid for by the Wildlife Management Institute, a private conservation organization, which gets the birds to the state wanting them and then bills the state for the costs.

About 10,000 birds have been bought to the U.S. under the program.

COLLBS & CLUBS

(Continued from page 4)

The 1962 edition of "Touring With Tawser"—sometimes called the "Pet Lovers Bible"—lists over 6,000 breeds and shows in the United States that accept dogs. It also carries suggestions on what to take along for your dog, or your dog, for example, regulations in state and national parks for entering Canada and Mexico, suggestions for dog and dog-owner etiquette, in addition to a lot of other information.

A copy of "Touring With Tawser" can be had by sending 25 cents in cash or stamps (to cover mailing charge) to the Claws, 300 North Market Center, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
FISHING

(Continued from page 1)

Some seasoned surf-caster, the level-wind apparatus may be in the way all right. Probably it will soon be perfected to the point that everybody will use it. Everybody seems to be collecting something these days. Gun-collecting has reached the point where it pays to dig around in the attic and enormous prices are demanded for some models.

Anyway, I predict that the value of old and unusual reels is likely to go up.

I am the kind of a cook who could starve to death locked in a supermarket with an electric stove. Nevertheless, I am going to give you a recipe for fried fish. It happens that I don't like fish very well—an occupational disease of those who go fishing a lot. Consequently when I found that this kind of fried fish suited me, I thought there might be other fish-dislikers interested.

The recipe is used by Mrs. H. R. Willard, wife of the Florida conservation leader, and was scooped up by my mother when she found I would eat them this way. It's nothing revolutionary but I notice there's not much left after company leaves.

You need fillets for four people, an egg, some cracker meal, salt, pepper and cooking oil.

Beat the egg in a small bowl, salt and pepper the fillets to taste and roll them in cracker meal and then place on a paper towel. When they're dry, roll them in cracker meal again and place on a plate. Be sure they're well covered and place on a dish or paper towel. Put about half an inch of cooking oil in a skillet and heat on a medium or high fire, adding the fillets when the oil is hot. Cook until brown on both sides.

Now, I have found that the bigger casters are much better—better than the smaller spinning stuff. Really big bass seem to prefer a good-sized mouthful.

For some years, I have been trying to catch winter bass over the grass beds with flies. For the most part, I have found the bigger casting lures were much better—better too, than the smaller spinning stuff.

Really big bass seem to prefer a good-sized mouthful.

One day last January, three of us found we couldn't catch fish with surface plugs, weedless wigglers, weedless spoons, the old reliable torpedo casting baits or flyrod poppers.

We were fishing over thick grass and we noticed the tops barely broke the surface. In one of my rare moments of thought, I reasoned that the fish seemed to be sluggish and didn't want to chase the fast-moving wigglers and other underwater casting stuff. They also didn't want to hit anything on top.

What was needed on that particular day, I decided, was something that went very slowly just a few inches beneath the surface. Generally, when I figure out something like this, I just waste my time but this time it worked.

I tried some big, 6-inch tarpon streamers made of yellow chicken feathers. (They are big but the accuation the chicken is still in there is unfounded.)

These big feathers could be moved jerkily at very slow speed among the grass tops. The bass went for them and they caught the only fish we got.

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