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# Application for Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Eligibility Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>8 pounds or larger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain Pickerel</td>
<td>4 pounds or larger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluegill (Bream)</td>
<td>1 1/2 pounds or larger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shellcracker</td>
<td>2 pounds or larger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Crappie</td>
<td>2 pounds or larger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Breast</td>
<td>1 pound or larger</td>
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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.

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**Florida Wildlife**

Published monthly by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida.

Dedicated to the Conservation, Restoration, and Protection of our Game and Fish

**Bill Hansen**, Editor

WALLACE HUGHES, Art Director  
C. L. SATTERFIELD, Circulation

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

**APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION**

The Editor, Florida Wildlife  
Date  
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed data of the following application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

**Cut Out and Save This Application Blank**

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**Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission**

Tallahassee, Florida  
July 1, 1962

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For many years, the effects of Mexican hunting on migratory wildlife have been controlled by Mexican conservation organizations in this country. Until recently, the duck population at a dangerous low, according to H. R. (Jim) Morgan, special research and technical representative of the National Wildlife Federation, conducted an observational survey of Mexican conditions last winter.

His first-hand report should be a clear picture of the good and bad things about Mexican hunting.

On the bright side, Morgan reports that there is very little market hunting in Mexico. He says that many Mexican restaurants have discontinued serving game birds and animals because of lack of demand for game on the menu. Mexican market hunting has long been blamed for game shortages.

However, in addition to overhunting, many biologists point to the Mexican government's failure to enforce laws that are designed to protect wildlife, as well as the inability of Mexican government agencies to enforce the laws that do exist. The absence of adequate inspection and management along the southern border is often cited as another major problem.

Fish Kills
A bulletin of the U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare states that a total of 15 million fish were reported killed by water pollution in the United States in 1961. Leading the list of causes were agricultural poisons, followed by industrial wastes. A total of 444 individual pollution incidents were reported.

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I have frequently inquired about "sure fire" fishing methods and lures nationally advertised but actually sold with all of the secrecy that might attend an illegal narcotics shipment. Are there any good?

Well, some of the lures are good ones. Some of the "revolutionary" ones are old models that didn't sell when introduced years ago. Most of them are no worse and no better than those produced by the well-known companies. It is true that some of them sometimes will catch a hundred fish in an hour but I have seen times when a white rag on a book would catch a hundred fish in an hour.

One widely advertised fishing method was just about as effective as the seller claimed. It has since fallen into disuse because it wasn't much fun—even though it was legal. One of the main selling points of some methods is that they are "illegal" in certain states. If such methods really are deadly the sportsmanship involved in their use is at least questionable. Generally speaking, the fish population is not too badly endangered by them.

Ten years ago I was given a new fishing lure to try and it produced mediocre results for me. Within the past year I have been much more enthusiastic introducing it as a foreign-built killer. I won't say it doesn't work under certain conditions because I know fishermen who have done very well with it. I simply say it wasn't too hot for me.

One widely advertised method has been on the market for years, apparently with considerable sales success. The advertising bill must run pretty high.

After you pay the fees you find that you have somehow bought the equipment for old-fashioned "jigger-bobbing" plus some very good instructions on how to do it. Is it worth the money?

Well, maybe it is. Jigger-bobbing is simply fishing with a long cane pole, short, heavy line and lure that is kept in constant motion. It will catch lots of fish when properly employed and the rather expensive method as purchased should get you off on the right foot with no false starts.

Is it "revolutionary?"

Good heavens. No.

Is this column hurting the "sensational" fishing method business?

Not on your life! The people who buy sure-thing fishing lures and methods probably wouldn't be caught dead reading a piece like this, let alone a conservation publication like Florida Wildlife.

I don't believe I have heard of a "new" fishing method or a really "different" lure in 20 years but there has been some great development of old methods as witness the improved artificial worms and eels and the adaptation of the jig to new fields of fishing.

Take an oldie like me I don't want any revolutionary new method. That would be like making touch-hounds after the other team went home.

I have been examining a new model of the famous Hula Pepper. It's a true miniature of the original intended for use with light tackle and can be thrown, if you will, as a fashion with a heavy flyrod. However, with light spinning tackle available, I see little in overloading a flyrod with plugs and spools.

Miniatures of successful casting baits are very popular. Nearly every manufacturer has brought out some of these fleasies for light tackle.

When spinning first started it was boomed as a method long awaited by fish who were tired of big lures. The first spinning baits were designed to be thrown in much the same manner as the spinners that had been around for years.

The spin-fisherman who uses them should confine himself to 6-pound test line or lighter. Four-pound is about right. Probably the quarantine spinning bait is most popular but the true miniatures as shown in the accompanying photo are considerably lighter.

Very few plug casters can throw them with any sort of accuracy although I have known a couple of baitcasters who could wind up and sling an eighth-ounce lure with a stiff plug rod and a Pflueger Surf-Prene (not the free-spool model).

You ought to have some of these miniatures in your box. They certainly don't take up much room.

Most species of fish have some kind of handle—some spot where you can grab them securely without losing a lip hold. A black bass when grabbed by the lower lip knocks off all resistance and whether he weighs 10 pounds of 10 ounces, you can hold him and lead him way out of his mind. Just why this paralysis of a bass I don't know because other fish appear similar to my unshod eye considering a lip hold instead of a sedative and promptly start tiring things up.

The lower lip is a convenient place to hold any small fish with non-dangerous teeth if you hang on tight enough that he can't get away but it doesn't necessarily mean that he'll take a nap.

Small fish such as bluegills can generally be held with one hand around the body, with the dor­sal fin pushed down flat. If a bluegill gets too big for that you can use the lip hold.

Catfish can be held with the dan­gerous dorsal spine between the thumb and forefinger.

Tail holds work on a few fish. The Atlantic salmon has a convenient tail hand and I generally hold a jack crevalle by the small of his tail.

People keep showing safe ways to hold sharks but I don't believe them. I go about unhooking a shark like a bomb disposal man approaching a new type of booky terrorist result instead of a sedative and promptly start tiring things up.

You have a number of species especially the barracuda that has abrasive teeth—fact most large fish can take the hold off your hands if you're careless.

Everybody is careful of bluefish. I used to think these toothy assassins simply snapped on general principle but more experienced bluefishermen tell me that a blue will make a deliberate effort to bite you, even after being taken from the water.

The barracuda has terrible teeth that must be gouged out but I don't think he will hunt you up after you get him in the boat.

Most larger fish are carried by the fisherman with plugs and spools. They will hold a fish temporarily injured by an enthusiastic pair of pliers that smashed their jaws.

Several typewriter ribbons have been worn out telling of the correct method of netting fish and it seems I'm always bellowing about it.

I'm always bellowing about it myself. Nevertheless I see fishermen catching bass as if they were prized insect specimens. Wild swatting will scare them into a final burst of energy and often knock them off.

Just submerge the net and lead the fish over it. Those fearless netting fish calls in the outdoor maga­zines are staged purely for the photographers.

Some insect sprays are highly (Continued on page 33)
For individual use, a simple, safe, portable backstop is easily constructed. Even a large cardboard box packed tightly with upright magazines and with a thin sheet of steel or ¼ inch thick plywood at one end will be satisfactory. Just as a member to inspect and occasionally replace the magazines.

The Crosman Arms Company has furnished its dealers with a heavy gauge Tenite II material tube housing successive layers of polyurethane and a foam-wrapped wire mesh and, finally, a steel backing place. Called the Stop-n-Shoot ready-range, it permits customers to safely test fire various Crosman gas-rifle and handgun models right in the store. The barrel of the loaded gun is inserted in the open end of the tube and the shooter aims any bullet eyes on a card placed against one of the polyurethane bullet-resistors. Perhaps you can purchase one of these Stop-n-Shoot portable ranges from the Crosman people; if not, you can easily make one of similar design.

An experienced, always careful shooter can use one of these small, cylindrical bullet-catchers as far away as 25 feet without ever putting a shot outside the unit’s open mouth. There are polyurethane pads used as integral bullet-resisters, the front pad should be replaced after about 4,000 shots. It is also a good idea to hang a heavy, multiple-folded rug behind the bullet catcher itself to take care of any chance wild shots, unlikely though the possibility.

Kodiak Mfg. Co., North Haven, Conn., makes a heavy steel, portable bullet trap that will stop all CO₂ and standard pistol bullets, except the big-bore Magnum. It retails for $14.95.

Despite its slower rate of fire, I recommend the single shot Crosman Model 160 over the Sealed loading rifle. The Model 160 is not only heavier (5 lbs., 10 ounces against the Model 400’s 4 lbs. 12 ounces) but it is more reliable and better balanced. The Model 160 also comes with peep type rear sight, adjustable for windage and elevation.

A quickly, adjustable, positively locking rear peep sight is essential in obtaining the full accuracy of which the rifle models are capable. Better than the factory-furnished peep sight on the Crosman Model 160 (22 cal.) and Model 167 (.177 cal.) is the Williams' SR-160, made especially for these Crosman rifles, on the same design as Williams' popular line of receiver style hunting sights. There are several reasons why I like the sight.

The SR-CD160 mounts snugly on the rear of the barrel, close enough to the shooter's eye to allow greatest accuracy and best broad sight and target picture. It fits the Models 160 and 167 but not the Model 400 (because of the non-conforming receiver design of the latter).

Installation is simple. The Models 160 and 167 already factory-drilled and tapped for this sight. Just secure the sight with the two 6-48 thread mounting screws furnished.

For $5.00, the SR-CD160 sells for $5.00, is manufactured by Williams Gun Sight Company, Davison, Michigan. Shooters who admire the balance and natural pointing qualities of the 9mm military Luger and certain of the High Standard and Ruger .22 caliber autoloading pistols will undoubtedly like the weight, balance, handgrip shape and sighting combination of the Crosman Model 600 gas-pistol in .22.

Operationally, the Model 600 is quiet enough in function, even when fast-fired for its full 10-shot capacity, to use indoors without disturbing neighbors or even family members. The handgun fires up to 40 shots before a fresh gas-powerlet has to be installed. The important thing, however, is that the gas-power is released in uniform dosage for each shot, so that shots fired close to the end of the 40-shot maximum string have the same velocity as first firings.

I find the Model 600 fun to shoot and very accurate. Sights are excellent.

The only thing I don't like about the handgun is its unpredictable mood when a jam occurs because of a slightly deformed lead pellet, and conventional service must be made with a rod inserted through the muzzle. At such times I don't trust the handgun's trigger-locking safety, but exercise utmost caution.

The Crosman Single Six Model gas-powered revolver is patterned along the lines of the famous Colt Frontier Single Action. It is also a fast-draw holster holder and for the fast-draw enthusiast, the Crosman Single Action gas-powered 22 is just about

(Continued on page 32)
A rare specimen of Florida wildlife turned up in a crab net belonging to R. B. Davis, Jr. near Cedar Key recently. It was a Florida Mink, expensive furred cousin of the Otter and Skunk, all members of the Weasel family of mammals.

The Florida Mink is at home both in water and on land. Its diet consists of land and aquatic animal life such as rats, mice, rabbits, fish, birds, frogs, water snakes and mussels, just to name a few. A large individual may measure about 23 inches long, from tip of nose to tip of tail, with a body weight of around two pounds.

The Mink is very seldom seen by Floridians because of its scarcity and the fact that it is most active at night.

Mr. Davis gave the Mink to R. A. Dahne, Information Chief of the Game Commission, who took it to Tallahassee where it was photographed and studied for educational purposes and later released in the wild.

The fur of this animal was particularly beautiful—rich, lustrous brown with glistening highlights of yellow, red, blue and violet, when viewed in the sunlight. No wonder the ladies cherish mink coats.
A fisherman maneuvers his boat through a cutoff slough of the lower Yellow River near Blackwater Bay south of Milton.

After a 60 mile journey from its shallow headwaters, the Yellow River empties into Northwest Florida’s Blackwater Bay.

FISHING The YELLOW RIVER Watershed

PART I

Yellow River
Shoal River
Silver Lake

By Lake & Stream Survey Team No. 1
KEITH BYRD, Project Leader
PHILIP HESTER, Fishery Biologist
RUTH LEE, Project Secretary

The Florida Lake and Stream Survey is a project of the Fish Management Division of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. It is a cooperative federal-state study financed through the provisions of the Dingell-Johnson Act. The purpose of the Survey is to inventory the important lakes and streams of Florida that are open to public use; to obtain basic physical and biological information concerning them; to evaluate the fisheries they contain as to type of fish, their abundance, and quantity and quality of fishing provided; to determine the importance of the individual body of water on the state and local level; and to formulate management plans.

The Survey is by no means a comprehensive study of any individual lake or stream. Bodies of water are complex and individual units which require years of study to acquire all the facts and answers, rather than the short periods that they are investigated by the project. The information collected for this report, however, provides a blueprint for future management.

The Lake and Stream Survey is a research unit, and not a management arm of the Commission. The Survey attempts to obtain the facts, and make recommendations based on them for the formulation of policies and procedures for the proper utilization and conservation of Florida’s freshwater fisheries.

The scope of the Survey of the Yellow River watershed includes all portions of Walton, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa Counties. The watershed lies in extreme Northwest Florida and extends from the Alabama line south to the Gulf of Mexico. In this article all important waters of the Yellow River, Shoal River, and Silver Lake.

YELLOW RIVER

Along its run from Alabama to Blackwater Bay, and eventually to the Gulf of Mexico, the Yellow River starts as a shallow, fast flowing youngster and abruptly changes to a deep man of a river with smooth gliding waters. This change is not only evident in the hazel waters, but is reflected by the height of banks and the type of trees lining the shore Near the Alabama line deep tracts of hardwoods dominate the scene with stately oaks, magnolias, and maples outnumbering all others. The high banked upper reaches provide few sloughs, large creeks, or cutoffs. As the Yellow progresses its winding way toward the Gulf these increase along with marginal swamps. In the lower section the hardwoods have given way to big, and the ever present cypress, complete with swollen trunks and stubby knees.

After draining Florida's highest point, the Yellow flows down the sloping country to meet the Shoal River. This junction is the dividing line between the Yellow's two phases, from here the slope is very gradual and the river assumes an easy lackadaisical pace. From the junction to the bay, many local residents refer to it as the 'Big River'.

An impressive feature which is consistent throughout the watershed is the wild beauty of the crystal streams entering the river. Dozens of these sandy runs add not only their waters, but an immeasurable richness to the over-all picture.

After living on the Yellow River and the lovely streams for more than a year, I can heartily recommend a fishing trip to this unsettled course. Although

(Continued on next page)
canoe and float fishing have in most cases given way to power boating, the Yellow River would be a wonder­

7. 7 feet per minute.

Average Fishing Value: Approximately $75,168.00 per year.

Average Fishing Location: Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties.

Fishing Pressure: 25,056 man days per year.

Fishing Value: Approximately $11,490.00 per year.


Bottom Type: Mud and Sand.

Aquatic Vegetation: Arrowhead, Reedgrass, Yellow Water Lily, St. Johns Wart, Rush Grass.

Accessibility and Availability: Two boat ramps are present, one at U. S. 90 east of Crestview and one on State Road 85 south of Crestview. One fish camp is located at the lower end. These are the only good access points.

Fluctuation: Not as rapid as the Yellow River. It requires a little longer to rise and fall. Normal fluctua­tion is around three feet.

Best Fishing Site: In the sloughs and cut-offs and in holes in the main river. Titi Creek, a tributary, is good for bass and bream.

SILVER LAKE

SILVER LAKE IS AN 82 ACRE IMPoundMENT LOCATED IN Okaloosa County five miles north of Crestview, Florida. It was constructed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission using funds appropriated by the Florida Legislature and released by the State Cabinet for fisheries improvement work.

Silver Lake was completed and stocked with blue­gill and shellcracker in the fall of 1958, and stocked with bass in the spring of 1959. It was opened to fish­ing in June, 1960.

Fishing in Silver Lake is average for an unfertilized lake of this size. The best method of bass fishing has been trolling. Fishermen using this method with vari­ous plugs or a silver spoon have had good luck. Bank fishing with worms or crickets in the spring and fall has produced nice catches of bluegill and shellcrackers.

The lake also provides good swimming and boating.

Good roads and two boat ramps make Silver Lake easily accessible to people desiring to fish or participate in other water sports.

PART 2 - NEXT MONTH

The only good access points to the Shoal River are two boat ramps and a fish camp. This ramp and wayside park is located on State Road 85 south of Crestview.

(Continued from preceding page)

Shoal River Survey Information

Date of Survey: August, 1960, to December, 1960.

Location: Walton and Okaloosa Counties.

Fishing Pressure: 3,830 man days per year.

Fishing Value: Approximately $1,490.00 per year.

Length: 43 miles approximately.

Average Width: 77.7 feet.

Average Depth: 3.9 feet.

Water Color: Pale sandbars, and dark holes coming and going in turn along the way.
SKEETERS IS A-HUMMIN'...SLAP!

By JOHN FIX

THE WEATHER CAN BE PERFECT, as only Florida's weather can be perfect. The fish all but leaping over each other to get into the boat. But, Brother, let's face it. If there are mosquitoes, for all the pleasure you're going to have, you might just as well have stayed home and taken Mama to the church Box Social.

For mosquitoes can sabotage any outing. And unfortunately it is the fisherman, in his oft solitary blues, who is their first victim—and at a time when the young Vampires of the Insect World are just entering an adult stage, full of adolescent vim and vigor, and with nary a thought in their bloodthirsty little heads than a nice piece of epidermis to chew on. Bliss— who is their first victim—and at a time when you're going to have. You might just as well have stayed home and taken Mama to the church Box Social.

A favorite swarming place of the young mosquito is the many artly adjoining streams, creeks, canals and lakes. And these are the scene of most Florida fishing activity.

Mosquitoes generally make their appearance during the humid months of the year and at a time when, in an effort to keep cool, most of us have shed all the clothes the law will allow and thereby exposed a generous portion of quivering flesh. But long before those humid months the mosquito world has been making elaborate preparations for exchanging a few nullities of your blood for a welt and an exasperating itch.

The female mosquito lays from 5 to 400 eggs—depending upon her species—on or near waters. Any object that will contain water is a potential spawning ground. Mrs. Mosquito—we're assuming that she has complied with all the formalities for the title—might select a water-filled old tire, a discarded sardine can, even a street puddle. And in these her choice would have been wise since none of them contains the natural enemies of mosquito larvae found in open waters.

On the other hand it is more than likely that she did select an open waterway. And though a dry spell just before the mosquito larval period would lessen the likelihood of standing water, and would shrivel other water areas, it would in no way assure a lesser invasion of the pesky blood-suckers. For when open water levels are low fish can't get into shallow water and gobble up the eggs and larvae that are their favorite food.

Spraying with insecticides from boat and truck and plane has proved helpful in keeping down mosquito populations. But such sprays must be handled with great caution. For insecticides powerful enough to kill mosquitoes are powerful enough to kill other forms of land and water life. Fish pond owners in residential areas frequently phone in to complain that airplane sprays have wreaked havoc among their prized fish.

Smudge pots are recommended as being effective in keeping the insects at bay. But have you ever tried luging a smoking smudge pot in a small boat?

The truth is that most of us have come to the resigned conclusion that, like death and taxes, the mosquitoes are here to stay. So let's just do something to keep her off our necks and go on with our fishing.

So we content ourselves with a morbid, if vicarious, interest in the effort Science is making in our mosquito-ridden behalf. And we find that progress has been made but that alarmingly little is yet known concerning the mosquitoes' eating habits and what can be done to discourage them.

The task of Science has been made difficult by the fact that there are more than 2500 varieties of mosquitoes, some 30 of them in Florida. And each variety has its peculiar and highly individual likes and dislikes.

One of the first things coming under the scrutiny of the Scientists was the phenomenon all of us have observed—with amusement or anger, depending upon which foot the shoe fits—that mosquitoes show a decided preference for some folks over others.

What causes this? Wondered the Entomologists. Indeed what is there about any human that attracts mosquitoes?

To find the answer they dressed a man in a light-weight diving suit which enveloped him from head to toe. This suit kept from the air water vapors, carbon dioxide exhaled by the breath and through the pores, and body odors and emanations. The man was then placed in a tiny sealed observation room. His breath was drawn outside the room by a tube. The room was then placed in a tiny sealed observation room. With him in the room were placed three man-sized dummies and . . . 300 ravenous mosquitoes!

The mosquitoes in the sealed room were strangely apathetic. They made no distinction between the man and the dummies—until carbon dioxide was discharged from a tank suspended above the man's head. Then they swarmed over him. A cloth suit smothered the carbon dioxide was cut off.

Next, the man's face was uncovered. It attracted no increased attention. His uncovered hands, however, did the opposite. But this was so with only one type mosquito. With other types later tested the barend face was the more powerful attraction.

Fred Stutz, mosquito-control director for periodically-hard-hit Metropolitan Dade County, has found that dark clothes attract mosquitoes to a greater extent than do light clothes. To test this he dressed one of his mosquito fighters in trousers having one leg khaki, the other blue. The experiment came to an abrupt halt when the subject handed in his resignation because fellow workers made fun of his strange attire.

A few years ago a mosquito-extinguishing experiment on the island of Cuba gave promise of successful mosquito eradication. Entomologists set-up a huge wire-mesh screen which they electrified. Any insect coming into simultaneous contact with a horizontal and a vertical wire of the screen was summarily electrocuted. Behind the mesh the Scientists installed a powerful loudspeaker and from this speaker, at high volume, broadcast the recorded mating call of the female of one of the breeds of mosquitoes prevalent on the island.

At the call of his species the mosquitoes came swarming into the enclosure. The electrocuted they were all killed. The experiment was repeated on a wider scale, to rid the island of the mosquito type tested. Further plans to expand the project included all existant varieties of mosquitoes. But unsettled political and economic conditions in Cuba, which have worsened until the present, caused a shelving of the project.

Perhaps it all boils down to the definition of a mosquito-proof individual. A complete, mosquito-proof individual, said this Entomologist, is one who is dressed in a white suit; who stands absolutely motionless; who breathes not at all; who does not breathe. That last kind lets me out. How about you?
Somer or later, the average sportsman voluntarily or reluctantly becomes part of camp cook. Like death and taxes, the often unpopular camp chores must eventually be individually faced. The surprising thing is that most sportsmen-achers like to cook. Some are even outstanding performers, admired and remembered for their skill. When I was Boy Scout age, I thought little of stuffing a few items in a knapsack—hiking eight to ten miles, cooking my own meals and walking home at the end of a fun-filled day. (From a different viewpoint, I don’t think much of the idea now!) For most of my cooking, I used one of those War I mess kits, folding handles. In supplement, I made whatever rustic fire pits, reflectors and stone fireplaces I needed, from material at hand.

My first serious cooking experience was in connection with what I termed a requirement-No. 8—“Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes in the open without any cooking utensils” —for the Second Class Scout Badge. I won’t say that the results were especially palatable, but at least they were edible. By the time I had worked my way through the special Cooking, Camping and Pioneering merit badges—among the basic 21 required for Eagle Scout rank—I was a better than average cook.

I have, however, had my share of culinary failures and associated experiences. There was the Fall when a cordal landowner friend insisted that four of us spend a week hunting on a large island among his river-front holdings. "Don’t bring any food except coffee, sugar, salt and stuff like that. There’s plenty of game on the island, you can easily live off what you kill. Best squirrel hunting in Florida! I won’t be able to hunt with you myself, but I’ll take you fellows to the island late Sunday afternoon and come back for you the following Saturday when I again come up for the week end.”

He did not tell us that the only edible game species on the island were squirls. We ate them fried, stewed, baked, barbecued and every experimental way we could conceive that might add variety to a monotonous main-dish diet; we even tried garnishing spit-roasted squirrel with a thick syrup made from our sugar supply. To this day, no member of the party has had an appetite for squirrel meat.

But when you don’t have to eat it every meal, every day, for a week, squirrel meat can be an enjoyed dish.

Fried or breaded squirrel is easily prepared. Put squirrel in cold water and salt for one hour. Beat one egg with a fork until light; usually 1 or 2 minutes. Then beat 1 tablespoon milk with it. Cut squirrel into pieces and dip into the mixture and then into fine bread crumbs to which salt and pepper have been added. Melt 2 tablespoons fat in a heavy frying pan. Fry slowly to a medium brown on both sides. Then cover, without adding water, and steam gently until tender—20 to 30 minutes. Serve on hot platter.

Another poignant memory concerns a pot of camp coffee with a flavor unparalleled by any mountain grown bean or laboratory blend. It was one of those long-extended deer hunts, with participants leaving camp before daylight and not returning until after dark. On each occasion, some member of the party simply added a cupful of fresh coffee grounds to those left in the big pot. Each succeeding day the resultant brew seemed to have more body and richer flavor. It wasn’t until about the fourth day, when we chanced to return to camp during daylight hours, that we discovered the coffee-pot had gradually collect ed a quarter inch layer of dead gnats and other insects.

Too many campers are behind culinary times, and most to brush up on their cooking skill, even in the matter of simple dishes. A couple of hunting seasons ago, I was camp ing with a good friend who cheer fully volunteered to cook my breakfast in the cold hour of pre-daylight activity. “How do you want your eggs?” he asked.

“Soft-boiled” I answered. They were soft-boiled, all right! Instead of bringing the water and eggs to a boil simultaneously, then allowing a little additional cooking time, he first let the water reach the boiling point, then dropped in the eggs very briefly. I could have poured the results.

A fellow can exist in the wilds on the camp staples, beans, bacon and bread—and even sowsally and beans, if he has to—but there are too many other palatable and nourishing foods available, to meekly settle for these lowbies in the gourmet galaxy.

Pre-packed frozen foods and the convenience of automobile transportation and portable ice chest storage, together, have literally moved the home kitchen into camp. Even when food has to be backed-packed into areas inaccessible by motor transportation, there is wide variety to choose from among quickly prepared dehydrates.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

JULY, 1962

Camp-out fare is sure to be varied and tasty when there are good cooks in the party.

Photo By Mozart, Silver Springs.

Today’s outdoor cook may feature various mounta

sum and con

formurt of components. This bit serves six people.
Lacking refrigeration, butter can be wrapped in a clean fish towel and be kept in the cool for several days by wrapping tightly in double layers of aluminum foil and burlapping it deep in a sack of flint. Even highest temperatures won't affect it. Naturally, you will try to store in the shade, so far as possible.

Important to successful cooking is having the right type camp fire or heat source. Some camp stoves run into trouble right away—forgetting the importance of selecting the right fuel for a cooking fire, its easy starting with a whittled fuzz-stick, and the fire's subsequent control.

If you cook on a gasolene stove, you won't have any worries about getting a cooking fire started and controlling its heat—unless, of course, you don't have the proper type fuel or have neglected to maintain the stove in operating condition.

Have your gasolene stove, at the right height, set in a spot sheltered from drafts and away from inflammable items. If you will use the stove with pieces of aluminum foil beneath the burners to catch spilt or spattered grease, later cleaning will be easier. You can even bake on a standard gasolene stove. Now available is a small pan that can be quickly set up over stove burners. Complete with oven temperature gauge, it makes closedoven camp baking as feasible over open fire cooking of bacon and eggs.

Lacking an oven for the gasolene stove, or both, you can resort to frying. It takes much imagination and working skill to fashion an oven. For the gasolene stove, an oven can easily be constructed from a large, clean can with lid closure.

For baking by heat of an open campfire, you can use the reflector method so efficiently practiced by our pioneer ancestors. The one big difference is that you can conveniently make your baking oven from modern aluminum foil, large lard cans, pans or sheet metal instead of hunting up suitable logs and stones.

If you have a large, rectangular loaf pan or similar utensil in camp, you can remove the foods without puncturing their foil exterior-seals.

Use of heavy-duty aluminum foil enables you to fry, bake and broil tasty and nutritious foods in one cooking utensil. If necessary, specially shaped utensils can be easily fashioned from folded, hand-shaped thicknesses of foil. The manner in which you can secure the edges of the aluminum foil or thin, bright metal set up at an angle, but close to, a hot fire made from sound hardwood fuel. Cooking heat can be regulated by moving oven and reflector to proper distance.

Use of heat-dutty aluminum foil enables easy removal of the foods without puncturing their foil exterior-seals.

Many hunters are familiar with the method of cooking on top of green sticks laid across a dug fire pit. Such an arrangement can be quickly set up. The drawback is that the grease supports will often be dry out, each fire and dump support cooking utensils. If you like the open pit type of camp fire, make yourself a dozen 12-inch lengths of steel rod, and lay them crosswise the top of each foil packet and ex-

Don't burn grease out of skillets: In

Serve over, dishes and ignore them. For all, it is an hour of reveile.

Photo By: Florida State News Bureau

spilled or spattered grease, later cleaning will be easier. You can even bake on a standard model gasolene stove. Now available is a small pan that can be quickly set up over stove burners. Complete with oven temperature gauge, it makes closed-oven camp baking as feasible over open fire cooking of bacon and eggs.

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Don't burn grease out of skillets: In stead, scorch with sand and soapy water.

rolls, individually wrapped, cook in six minutes. To brown tops remove the top of each foil packet and ex-

Sooty frying pans are unsightly and are apt to soil everything they touch. Soot is invariably hard to remove; in fact, it should not be entirely removed as foods cook quiker in outside blackened pans than in clean ones. Remove just enough of the black by scrubbing with sand and water or washing with water. It doesn't take to clean the most stubborn spots. A scouring pad or steel wool and soap will aid materially.

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A member of the heron family, the cattle egret (Bubulcus ibis) for centuries has been a familiar figure in southern Spain, Africa, and in the warmer parts of Asia. Early travelers often saw these birds, standing motionless on the backs of animals. Some caught grasshoppers, flies and other insects dislodged by grazing cattle, buffaloes, elephants, and rhinoceroses.

Strangely enough the species appears to have come from the Old World via South America (it was first observed in British Guiana, May 27, 1957) by the power of its wings and wind alone. Most authorities suspect a trans-Atlantic migration by accident (during a storm).

Wandering northward through the West Indies it had soon reached Florida. According to Grimes, it is quite possible that the bird was nesting on islands in Lake Okeechobee at the time of the Indian River Audubon Society's annual observation, or even before.

Many mistake the beautiful bird for the Snowy, as did Richard Bar- dner. But the cattle egret is slightly larger and stockier and has a stouter, yellow bill, also hoary yellow legs. When breeding the white plumage on crown, back and breast turn a buff-color, hence the name Buff-backed heron, by which the species is known in Europe.

In the United States, the greatest concentration of the species is undoubtedly in Florida, where the climate, terrain, vegetation, plenty of insects and cattle provide an ideal environment.

Today, visitors and natives alike stop by the roadside to watch the strange partnership of beast and bird in Florida pastures and fields. Lake living satellites, the birds march step with grazing cattle, snatch grasshoppers, flies and crickets, or ride aboard, seeking parasites.

A recent report from the Indian River Audubon Society states that a group of 960 cattle egrets were recently sighted in Dale County, and a flock of 1,500 birds near the town of Okeechobee. Fort Lauderdale's Christmas count of 1966 gave 2,469 of these birds. In Broward County alone this year (1961) the species showed a phenomenal increase, with large nesting colonies of one flock of over 30,000 birds.

An interesting banding program is now being conducted by the Indian River Society, an ideal area because of the immense number of birds there. Members are using Federal Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum numbered bands and colored plastic bands for identification. This year bands are RED; in 1962, BLUE will be used; in 1963, YELLOW.

Success of the study, however, is dependent on receiving reports from those seeing the banded birds. A postcard giving the DATE, LOCATION and COLOR of the band will be appreciated by the Society. Such reports should be mailed to A. E. Tullis, Rt. 2, Box 38, Merritt Island, Florida. From these records much information on the habits of the birds can be assembled, such as: How far do the birds travel from the coast to feed? To what extent are the Florida birds migratory, and how far and in what direction do they travel? Do incoming birds from the south pass on beyond the resident birds or push them ahead of the new arrivals?

How much of the cattle egret extension in the state is due to breeding here and how much to new arrivals from South America also remains to be determined. Manned stations at the island bases of the Manasota Keys report flocks taking off from the islands in the direction of Florida. But a banded near Lake Okeechobee was killed the first year in Yucatan. Such movement cannot be only from south to north.

(Continued on page 32)
Much of Orange Lake has floating islands. In high water they move about; in low water they stay anchored.

**FISHING RETURNED**

By CHARLES WATERMAN

A FEW YEARS BACK, Tom DuBose walked out to his dock and couldn't see the lake. As far as you could look out toward the main body of Orange Lake there was nothing but a vast mud flat. Across it was trickling a small creek which disappeared into a brushy marsh where there was nothing but mud. I was there watching bass caught out of those willows but the fishermen worried. When the long dry spell had reached its height, Orange Lake was just a fraction of its normal size. There were fish to be caught. If you trolled right out in the "big middle" you might get some bass but there were few places to follow out where your boat. They tell me that all the fishing resorts that ring the lake, only two had ready access to the big spot. Fish and other wildlife suffered. Alligators are pretty scarce even now.

At that time many of the "regular" fishing parties that had been coming to Orange Lake for years took one look and sadly turned away. Many of those folks are still fishing elsewhere even though Orange Lake came back.

Orange Lake is located between two main north and south highways. Just east of the main lake is Highway 301 as it runs from Ocala northward toward Starke. Just west of the lake is Highway 441 and the lake is about half-way between Ocala and Gainesville if you take that road. Among the small towns close in to Orange are McIntosh, Citra, Lochloosa, Island Grove and the town of Orange Lake.

There are few fishing areas with more accommodations. Resorts are up to the minute with boat and motor rentals almost everywhere. Prices are moderate. The wandering borders of the lake furnish sheltered waters with almost any wind.

One of the best things about Orange Lake is the quick accessibility of good fishing waters without the necessity for big motors. A resort operator can stand on his dock and point out the good spots. A guide costs $10 per day when you furnish your own boat.

In the spring of 1962, water levels were going down again. Whether this is the reason or not, (some of the guides say it is) shiner fishermen have been doing a lot better than the artificial bait users. Surface lures were a poor choice early last spring although many felt warmer weather would put the top-water boys in business again.

When three of us showed up there late in March, it was my first trip. We just drove down the road until we came to the Orange Lake Fish camp and inquired about accommodations. Although I know it's that way all over the state now, I've never gotten used to the sharp and shiny resorts. Somewhat better than home, the cottages were brand new, spotless and with roomy refrigerators and cooking facilities good enough for any body. Of course you pushed a button for cooling or heating, the television reception was excellent and the mattresses were something specially made, according to Jimmy Chambers, the camp manager.

This is not an advertising plug for Orange Lake Camp and my name is not Duncan Hines. For all I know maybe Tom DuBose doesn't need paper maps. There is something more personalized about a large-scale sand map produced right under your feet. Lochloosa Lake, incidentally, is connected to Orange Lake and is spring fed.

I asked Tom how deep the lake is and he said about 100 feet. If he was trying to shake me up he succeeded but he hastily explained the 100 feet was found in the sink hole where much of the water disappears in dry weather. The big sink is only about 100 yards from the cottages. It's right against the shore and marked by a big tree and a few bank fishermen. It was covered by hyacinths and other floating vegetation and a small floating island had taken up more or less permanent residence nearby.

When the lake got low during the drought and a little stream of water kept disappearing into the sink hole, the county built a dam around it. Higher water obscures most of it but it's still plainly visible.

There have been a lot of damming operations around the lake. At low water there were efforts at reclaiming some sections for pasture land. When the rains came, most of that area was flooded again.

We hit Orange Lake at a bad time for fishing. It was that brisk cold snap that struck in March and fishing slacked off. Readers who feel they never hear about the unproductive trips should pay attention to this one. Just before we got there some one racked up a 14-pound bass and just before the cold spell one party was taking limits every time out.

Without a lot of encouragement from the dock, we went out and worked the shoreline for half a day without result. It was pretty chilly. We used plugs and flies. No one else seemed to be doing much either. (Continued on next page)
Henry Dean demonstrated his shiner fishing technique. Note that paddle is actually two-rod and retains the hook with small tine and cork float.

Henry Dean didn't much think of using this little bass. It wasn't the kind he was looking for.

"I have sinus trouble too," Henry said, "but I can smell bass or bream without any trouble."

Henry laughed as if it didn't make any difference anyway. I couldn't smell anything and I don't think I have sinus trouble.

Jim is something of a crank on school bass fishing and began asking Henry about that on Orange Lake. School bass behave differently everywhere, it seems.

Henry explained that there is school bass fishing on Orange Lake and that it frequently starts in mid-spring, often in April. Working on shad minnows, the fish run around two pounds as a rule with occasional bigger bass.

One feature of that fishing is that it doesn't require a lot of chancing as it does in other localities. It is satisfactory to locate the schooling area and anchor in a good spot. The bait is feeding on certain underwater vegetation, according to Henry, and is reluctant to leave the spot. When broken up by charging fish, the bait will move off a short distance but generally comes back to the original location if you'll wait a little, a highly desirable variation from the system of hot-rodding from one spot to another in an effort at finding the fish up.

Much of Orange Lake has floating islands. In high water they move; in low water they anchor and stay put until more water and wind come along. Much of the bottom structure is a result of floating islands.

"A small island gets anchored and then a big island will blow right over it," Henry explained. "That means the small island is rolled up on the bottom and when the big island is gone you have a hump of rotting vegetation. The shoreline and bottom change constantly.

"The willows left over from the drought of the fifties were slow to die. They aren't nearly as thick as they were a year or two back. In 1961, we had some of our best bass fishing right out in the willow patches. There are quite a few green leaves on willows this year so we'll probably have them growing out there for a couple of years yet."

Some of the best fishing water in Orange Lake is along the edge of undercut banks, especially where there are honeysuckle and reeds in the area. The undercut banks form a basis for one of the most popular forms of fishing there. We tried it that afternoon.

Back at the dock, fishbait, we learned from Debie that things were fairly slow but that some nice bass had come in.

One of the best catches was that of J. B. Berryhill of Thomson, Georgia, who was displaying a 9-pounder. Berryhill wasn't even fishing for bass when he caught it.

A favorite way of catching crappie at Orange Lake is using small minnows in the brush tops and that's what Berryhill was doing when his lunker came along. At the cost of a light bream pole, the Georgian got him aboard. He confessed he'd had quite a time of it.

I asked Henry Dean how he preferred to fish shiners and he offered to show me.

"I'll row the boat," I promised, "if you'll show me your method."

With Henry's promise to reveal all, Debie and Jim decided they'd go along and watch Tom DeBoo ordered Henry to produce a big bass for us. Henry promised nothing but he looked pretty confident to me.

The shiners Henry brought forth were about five inches long.

"I don't think you need really big bait for this kind of fishing," he said. "If I figure these shiners are about the right size. They're raised in a hatchery."

He used a 14-foot cane pole with looped line cut about the same length and a small cork bobber. There was a light sinker a few inches above the hook which was one of those dull English types.

"I like to hook my bait through the tail," he stated. "Most of those who fish this way hook it through the base of the dorsal fin but I think it stays alive longer this way."

(Continued on page 21.)
Need a new pair of hunting boots? If so, now is the time to acquire them—not a day or two before hunting season. Early acquisition will enable you to wear them just enough to form them to your feet prior to the real hard use of hunting season.

FWMT&T recommends a true fitting of a new all-weather, waterproof, insulated leather hunting boot (catalog #247CT51) made expressly for Montgomery Ward by Endicott-Johnson, to MW's patented specifications.

The newly designed hunting boots have gaiter eye appeal, but you have to slip your feet into a pair to really appreciate their practical features and luxurious feel. One excellent feature is the manner in which the tongue of each boot is attached. The tongue overlaps the upper front section of the boot instead of being released like the tongues of usual boots and all street shoes. The value of the MW- patented tongue design is in the added comfort and surety that you must notice from the first time the new boots are worn. Just take care to roll the tongue evenly under the leather laces. Feet and 9-inch upper highs are of Sylkoil-treated full grain Mohawk glove leather, a tough, durable, natural leather also used in the manufacture of the highest quality professional baseball gloves. Built-in foam layers help keep the wearer's feet comfortably warm without matter what the season. The MW boots can also be had in uninsulated style, catalog #247CT41.

The 9-inch overall height is as high as one needs in an all-purpose hunting boot. So-called "10-inch high". boots long in conformity associated with hunting boots, tend to bolt the wearer behind the knees when kneeling or crouching in hunting stands or alongside a cover. Besides, 9-inch overall height is much more comfortable to wear and offer all the protection needed.

The sportsman has a choice of either

neoprene crepe soles and customary heels (catalog #247CT7C) or genuine crepe soles and wedge style heels (catalog #247CT51). Both styles are in the insulated model and one is $2.19. Substantial price discounts are available to members of sportsman's clubs who order as a unit.

When you step by a Montgomery Ward store to try on a pair of the new boots, take along, or purchase, a fresh pair of locks in the same weight you will wear during hunting season, to form a proper fitting. (Keep in mind that socks, too, must fit; they must neither be too long nor too short.) Full and half sizes from 7 through 12 can be had in D width, and sizes from 6 through size 12, ½ in full and half sizes, in E width.

Along with the insulated model, wear your new boots only with porous cotton socks—never with wool, a common mistake made by the time users of uninsulated boots. FWMT & T believes you will find the new Montgomery Ward hunting boots very comfortable to wear, and the value of the shoes is beyond many years of service.

For the sportsman who demands a powerful, penetrating searchlight type of beam, two models are suggested:

Vaporite, compact and powerful— but somewhat heavy—is the Roy-O-Vac hand lampon Model J0M628. Sportsman, using a 6-volt, No. 918 type battery. Besides a sealed beam design searchlight up front, the unit has an optional use red flasher light at the other end, both activated by ballpoint bearing switches. When the long-life battery finally is exhausted, it is a matter of seconds to unfasten two retaining bolts and install a fresh one; the battery itself contributes the lower housing of the light. (Price, complete with battery, is $12.95.)

Roy-O-Vac also makes a combination hand flashlight, Model J36F, that can be used as three, four or six cell convertible unit. Extension sections, taking size "D" batteries, can be added or removed to form flashlight of desired size and power. For convenience in carrying when the light is used in its maximum seven cell form, the flashlight may be carried at the belt under the coat tail. In addition to the flashlight, this flashlight may be carried at the belt under the coat tail. In addition to the flashlight, this flashlight, may be carried on the belt in the seven cell form, this model is just about the longest, most powerful needle-beam flashlight available.

For night fishing and personal use, one of the Roy-O-Vac Model Z21P Penlights cannot be surpassed for general usefulness. Mount one in spring clips inside the pocket of your tackle box. Put one in your hunting coat as an emergency light. Slip one under your pillow at night. Construction of the pen-size light is chromed steel, with rotary switch, "on" and "off" switch and pocket clip. (Price is only 98c.)

For their outdoor-living cooking, many campers and Pinchpenny personally prefer to cook over a barbecue-type charcoal-grilling unit. FWMT&T recommends the Model S22F, price $2.95, the same basic design and quality as the Model S22F Sportman. This one is convertible to gas, too.

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For night fishing and personal use, one of the Roy-O-Vac Model Z21P Penlights cannot be surpassed for general usefulness. Mount one in spring clips inside the pocket of your tackle box. Put one in your hunting coat as an emergency light. Slip one under your pillow at night. Construction of the pen-size light is chromed steel, with rotary switch, "on" and "off" switch and pocket clip. (Price is only 98c.)

If your preference is a flashlight using three or more "D" size cells, then take a look at the Roy-O-Vac Model S22F, price $2.95, the same basic design and quality as the Model S22F Sportman. This one is convertible to gas, too.

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**DOG CHATTER**

**BY GEORGE CROWLEY**

**Merryfield Motel for Pets**—consists of five connecting cottages, housing a total of 72 canine suites. Cottages face a screened patio with plantings of various types and a fountain are located and soft music is provided.

**JOHNSON, PA.**—Five people were seized by flames in a fire at the Roosevelt Hotel in nearby Galjitsin. The dog, a pet of Charles Ragucci died in the fire. The dog owned Ragucci, owner of the three-story frame hotel, who got his wife and baby and two women guests out of the hotel safely.

**MEMPHIS, TENN.**—Bert Ols­wanger stopped by the veterinarians to retrieve the family puppy. When he reached home he told his wife: “He must have enjoyed it for we barked all the way home as if he were trying to tell me something.” “You’re right,” she agreed. “He said, ‘He’s going to tell you about the wrong dog home.’”

**LONDON ENGLAND.**—Dogs on Tristan da Cunha turned savage hunters after their owners left the volcanic-wrecked island in the South Atlantic last fall, the Royal Society reported. Its expedition to the island said it was forced to shoot the dogs because they destroyed all but 15 of the 700 sheep left behind. The dogs also killed calves in the calf herd. Cats and chickens left on the island were reported done well as the volcanic activity receded.

**FISHING RETURNED**

(Continued from page 27)

The main thing is to handle the bait gently and a cane pole is the best for that. I keep changing the fish­ing depth as I go along. I tried to row the boat for him but it didn’t work. He’d told me that he did the fishing right along the shoreline but I hadn’t realized how close he was. He would pole along with the oars for a piece, I priced at $3.95.

**FORT LAUDERDALE.**—A motel catering to all breeds of dogs, cats and other small animals is now open for business. The facility—called the Merryfield Motel for Pets—provides a tremendous area during a day and has the advantage of not requiring an oarsman. It’s a one-man show. It reminds you of “jigger-bobbing,” also a popular Orange Lake method. In jigger-bobbing (it has about 42 other names) you work along the shore with an artificial lure attached to the pole and in constant motion out ahead of the boat. As I say, fishing was poor but while moving from one bank to an­other Henry announced he smelled bass in a patch of lilypad. We fished them and it wasn’t far from the boat that we caught a small bass. Henry gunned insistently with it because it wasn’t at all the size he was looking for. Jim was very disgusted with the bass-smelling bit and kept banging it up.

When we went in, Tom DuBose remarked that the bait was anti-climactic. “Now is the time you ought to be putting the shiners in,” he said, indicating the lengthening shadows. “It only takes a minute to catch a big bass and you’re quitting at the wrong time.”

He reminded me of the time Bertyall had caught and of the 14-pounder that had been brought in a few days before but fishing wasn’t too good and we were tiring anyway and he worked the fishing party were simply spec­tators.

The bait was dropped gently against the bank or bonnet, adjusted to work briefly in the area and was then picked up and set ahead 10 or 12 feet. Henry didn’t mention it but it’s pretty obvious that a really big shiner requires a lot of wrist action. In thick cover he’d try­ ing to take off all the time and you’ll have to “play” your shiner con­stantly.

The method is easy on bait, covers...
Muzzle Flashes

(Continued from page 9)

perfect. Very desirably, fast-draw and dry firing exercises can be carried out with sound effect yet without actually loading the handgun's 8-shot revolving cylinder with ammunition. Single action cocking is easily accomplished and subsequently trigger release is crisp and fast. A knurled long-spur hammer permits fast fanning of the handgun—an accomplishment that means little in liability terms, however.

In the revolver models, I like the Single Six 22 caliber version better than the similar Crosman-Hahn Model 45 that utilises BB's, and find the Model 22 far more accurate. Both handguns weigh 32 ounces and are 10-½ inches in overall length.

There have been complaints about occasional gas leakage from the gas chambers of Crosman .22 caliber Single Six and Crosman-Hahn 45 gas-powered Single Action revolvers and the Model 600 auto-loader. I have experienced the trouble myself.

Leakage is invariably due to dirt on the "O" ring that seals the neck of the inserted gas-Powerlet container, or a badly worn gasket. The remedy is to wipe each Powerlet case perfectly clean and dry before insertion, and also brush the handgun's internal "O" ring lightly but thoroughly clean. This should correct the gas leakage. If the problem persists, a new "O" ring should be obtained from the manufacturer and installed in accordance with directions.

At the factory, the handguns are tested under constant barrel pressure firing and released to the trade only when they do not show any sign of gas leakage or mechanical failure. Naturally, the factory has no control over subsequent effects of accumulated dirt or mishandling after shipment.

Indoor shooting at targets only 25 feet away seems to offer little challenge—until you see the reduced size of the BB's eye and attempt to hit them dead center from unsupported offhand position.

Florida Wildlife

July, 1962

Fishing

(Continued from page 7)

Winners in the field of natural sciences were Jon Paul Johnson of Madison Junior High School, Tampa; Alan C. Haulings, Robert E. Lee High School, Jacksonville; Guerry Platt, Gainesville High School; and Ernest F. Jesse, Winter Haven High School, Winter Haven. Each of the winners will receive two weeks at the Youth Conservation Camp. The Florida Outdoor Writers have donated a $100.00 check to be used in defraying the part of the cost along with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The winners have been invited to install their exhibits and these will be used as visual aids in teaching our youngsters more about nature and conservation. Science exhibits to be erected are: "Possible Uses of Water Hyacinths;" "Cynipid Galls;" "Anatomy in Nature;" and "Plants that Heal."

Bunting, and wish them both the very best in carrying on the Haleah Club.

A "lil bird tells us" that the Haleah Club is gearing itself to produce the president of the Youth Conservation Club League for 1962-63.

Merit Badge Counselors

Another educational feature being offered by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is the listing of Merit Badge Counselors for the eight councils in Florida. It is the desire of the Game and Fish Water Fish Commission to assist the scouts in the districts within councils to examine and approve the Merit Badge earners.

Personnel in the field such as game and fish biologists, area supervisors, wildlife officers, information and education officers, and others will be listed as Merit Badge Counselors.

Florida State Science Fair

For the first time the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission participated in the Florida Foundation Science Fair held at Pensacola.

Fishing

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for every one I keep and have been bawled out by fishermen who say that releasing fish in a good fishing spot causes them to leave. I have no opinion about some kinds but am confident that a bass can be caught over and over again in the same area as long as you don't injure him. Experiments have proved it.

It's in the cases of snook and tarpon that I most frequently hear the argument that released fish cause the others to leave. I don't know.

A word to hotshot casters who have been fishing for years but have never cast at tournament ring targets. Be careful at the Fourth of July picnic because the chances are that the first time you throw a practice plug at a casting ring you'll be very disappointed in the results so you'd better not do it in front of a critical audience. There are two reasons, one being that the floating ring is unfamiliar and a mental hazard. The other is that most of your casting which fisherman aims a lure into an obstacle or between you and an obstacle. This doesn't mean you can't be a good target caster but it takes some adjustment.
on the Upper Keys, the program consisted of a series of 10 lessons on, "Know Your Florida Keys." The Keys chapter has a membership rich in competent instructors and sessions included geology, ocean currents, marine grasses, pre and post-Columbian history and the influence of other nations, modern history, Cuban history and the influence of Pierre, the camp cook, you'll find the job a cinch—and fun, too.  

**NEXT MONTH**

SPECIAL ANNUAL NATURAL HISTORY ISSUE

The proposal of an annual federal tax of $5 per year on boats 14-16 feet long with an additional $2 for each additional foot has brought active resistance from the Outboard Boating Club of America. The funds were to be used in purchase of more park lands and wildlife refuges, according to Congressional proponents and came shortly after Park Service regulations barred power boats from national forests. The next time camp-out companions seek a volunteer for the role of Pierre, the camp cook, you'll find the job a cinch—and fun, too.

**Boat Taxes**

Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in slow-heat oven (325 degrees) for thirty to forty minutes. Also, grits 'n gravy don't require a degree in Home Economics to cook tastily, and the dish sure beats cold mush and milk as a space-filling, rib-sticking food!

**Sweet potato pone is no more difficult to cook than corn pudding.** Any Southern cook can give you the recipe.

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