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Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
The fish's equilibrium or balance in the water is controlled by the inner ear.

The lateral line system consists of sensory organs with which the fish detects low-frequency vibrations that to human ears would sound like a dull rattle. The lateral line may also aid the fish to adapt to changes in water temperature.

Cross section of lateral line showing sense organs.
Florida's 1962-63 general hunting season for resident game birds and animals will open Saturday, November 17, throughout the state.

The opening date—applying to deer, turkey, quail, squirrel, and bear—was set during a formal meeting of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission at Tallahassee July 20, 1962.

Hunting will be allowed everyday in the First, Third and Fourth Conservation Districts, as last year.

In the Northeast Florida Second District, eleven counties will be open this year to every-day hunting. Counties remaining under the "staggered day" hunting system are: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday being closed each week, are Levy, Dixie, Alachua, Gilchrist and Lafayette. Counties which were previously under the staggered day hunting, but which will be under everyday hunting this year, are Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Hamilton, Madison, Nassau, Suwannee, Taylor and Union.

The Fifth District, Central Florida, will remain under the staggered day hunting season, and will open a portion of Sumter County; south of State Roads 476 and 48, and the Ocala National Forest will be closed to hunting Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays during the period December 23 through January 1.

In sections of the state having staggered-day hunting, hunting will be allowed everyday during the first nine days, November 17 through November 25, and the period December 23 through January 1.

In sections of the state having staggered-day hunting, hunting will be closed at all other times. Shooting hours for resident game species will remain at one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset on each open day.

HUNTING SEASON
1962 - 1963

January 1. Pinellas County closed.

First District: Opens November 17, closes January 6. Hardee, Manatee, Manasota, Sarasota, Pinellas, and DeSoto counties, and part of Hillsborough County, will open November 17, through December 22.

A N APPEAL FOR OUTDOOR EDUCATION

Division of the Izaak Walton League of America at their spring convention.

1. Request for state and federal protection of 12,000 acres of Florida soils laying off the Florida Keys to preserve destruction of marine products and underwater historical objects.

2. Advocating of an antiquities act for Florida to prevent the loss to the public of "valuable artifacts and items of historical value.

3. Request that the Board of county commissioners of Monroe County consider opening Pigeon Key on the Florida Keys for public use.

4. Support of a request of the National Park Service for additional area for Everglades National Park.

5. Support of move to establish a shell refuge on Sanibel or Captiva Island.


7. Opposition to proposed oil refining in Dade County.

8. Support of the Governor's committee on recreational development.

9. Proposal of natural science exhibits for the National Science Fair.


11. Proposal of a third outlet for Lake Okeechobee to provide water for the Everglades area.

12. Advocation of public access as an integral part of future projects undertaken by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

13. Urge continued emphasis on the dangers of uncontrolled use of pesticides, poisons, and other substances to the Governor's committee on recreational development.

14. Urges increased vigilance regarding dredge and fill projects and their effect on river and bay bottom.

The resolution covering the proposed three-phase "drainage project" on the Keating Project, proposed by the State of Florida, was passed by the DeSoto and Hardee counties to open November 17 through December 2, and December 22 through January 12.

Second District: Opens November 17, closes January 6. Alachua, Bradford and that portion of Columbia County south of State Road 18 and east of U.S. 441 closed at all times.

Third District: Opens November 17, closes January 6. Alachua, Bradford, and a portion of Columbia County south of State Road 18, and east of U.S. 441 closed at all times.

Turkey of either sex legal game and closed in First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Districts, February 15. Closer in First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Districts February 22.

Fifth Districts February 11.

The following is a brief resume of resolutions passed by the Florida Wildlife League Resolutions.

1. Request that the board of county commissioners of Monroe County consider opening Pigeon Key on the Florida Keys for public use.

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Lake George Resolutions.

The Cove.

The task of preserving and improving Florida's fresh water fishing is composed with many specialized programs. Federal Aid funds play an important part in the extensive programs designed for better fishing.

Next Month

Complete Hunting Season Summary

Waterfowl Regulations

Hunting regulation summaries for the 1962-63 season are available by writing to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida.

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Bear

Black bear legal game during open deer season and special managed hunts until one. Cub bears protected.

THE COVER

Cover painting by Martin Felchock

September 1962

Three Phase Deer Season

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNT DATES AND REGULATIONS

Florida hunters will have a three-phase "drainage project" on the Keating Project, proposed by the State of Florida, was passed by the DeSoto and Hardee counties to open November 17 through December 2, and December 22 through January 12.

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FISHING

BY CHARLES WATERMAN

You've seen a lot of photographs of jumping fish but don't think you're going to reach casually into your lunchbox, come up with your trusty box Brownie and click off a calendar picture of a jumping bass. Bitter experience has taught me that conditions are just right, that if you are paying full attention to your prey and focused camera and that if you push the button just as the subject flings himself into the air the chances are still about 20 to one against your coming up with anything worth hanging in the living room.

No matter how candid they may look, most "jump" photos are the end result of long hours of planning and were shot by a photographer who was engaged in nothing but using his camera.

The movie camerman has some advantage here as his timing needn't be so precisely on the nose but he is unlikely to wow his home audience if he simply lays down his rod for a hurried "squirt" of film.

It is amazing how many times you want a fish jump between you and the photographer.

Generally speaking, your still camera should have a 1/500 shutter or faster for satisfactory fish jumping pictures. The perfect setup is to have the fish jump between you and the fisherman. If the fisherman isn't in the picture it could be anybody's fish. If you're making movies much the same system is employed although you don't have to take quite as many pains to make the fish look big.

My best ones are partly accidental. Twice I have photographed casting bug being thrown from a tarpon's mouth and although the pictures please me mightily, neither shows the fisherman and they aren't valuable.

Accidents work the other way too. Bill Stephens of Homestead once took a picture of me playing a tarpon in Bear Lake near Flamingo. I had waded out above my knees and he was shooting from shore. The fish jumped perfectly and Bill shot it right on the nose. It was late evening and I was sure the flash went at just the right time. When the film was developed I couldn't even find the tarpon at first. Going over the negative with a magnifying glass I finally made it out almost perfectly superimposed upon a dead snag sticking out of the water.

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Anyone who makes good action pictures of fishing is likely to be a fisherman in it too and to do that you have to know where the fish is going to come in up to addition to just when he is going to do it. A fresh-as-a-daisy fish is next to impossible. After he begins to tire you can sometimes get him into jumping when you want him. The best tarpon jumps I have taken were of tired fish that had been maneuvered into position and then guided into the air with perks on the rod. In my efforts at getting jumping fish pictures I have employed a second boat, sometimes a little pram towed to the fishing scene for the purpose. Once on the spot, I take off in the pram with my trusty camera while the fishermen go to work. I focus on the spot I hope something will happen and then keep the same distance away from it as much as possible.

Photographic excellence isn't necessary to make a picture valuable for years, I made my living mainly with photography but the most valuable fishing pictures I have are some contact-printed snapshots made when I was about 12 years old and went fishing with a couple of friends, Don Buck and Joe Bennett, back in Kansas. The fish were small but the pictures were shock full of leaky old boats and nostalgia.

If your buddy caught a 10-pound bass, a picture made five minutes later would be much better than one made five hours later. Don't ask why. It just is, that's all.

Fishing for bream the other day, it occurred to me that artificial flies for them can be divided into three main types.

First is the kind that would be the popper bug or other high-floating surface gadget. Second would be the low-floating fly that lies half-submerged in the surface film. Third would be the most popular rubber spiders, generally with rubber legs. Third is the sinking fly that is worked along through the surface at various depths. Then, there's the lure that goes clear to the bottom and is fished there.

All of these are useful in the bream business. I have repeatedly found the little fellows sharply particular as to just the depth their prey is to be found.

Buying a vacuum jug for use in a fishing boat is something not to be taken lightly. I used to say that the expensive was best but now I'm wavering a little. I recently noted that a cheap little old plastic jug kept liquid cold longer than a $4 stainless steel one. Of course it wouldn't stand as much of a beating and it is probably an exception.

I have had wonderful service with some expensive stainless steel jugs but when they DID start to leak (around the spout) no one wanted to repair them and they had to be returned to the factory.

I realize that these fine jugs were subjected to more abuse than any jug is intended for. A couple of years of being bounced around in fishing boats and jeeps will bring out trouble if anything will. But for rough and tumble use I am beginning to lean toward cheap plastic jugs that can be thrown away when their usefulness is gone. I find they often hold temperatures quite satisfactorily.

No one is more of a gun nut than I and any new firearms restriction brings wails of agony from me but I must confess to apprehension when I hear shooting from a fishing boat.

The guns taken along "to shoot snakes and sharks" are best left put away until those infrequent contingencies arise. Water is a bad place to be plinking unless you doggedly well know what you're doing.

In ten years of Florida fishing, there have been two times when I have felt it would be nice to have a gun along and it wasn't urgent in either case.

Given a choice, most fishing experts would prefer to have their strikes on a fairly short line. The reason is simply one of setting the hook and there's a lot of slack to be taken up when your fish is 'way out there.

This business shows up especially with spinning rods. When you get them at full length of a long spanning cast, you must overcome the bend in the rod, the drag of line in the water, the stretch of your line, and any slack which may exist before you can get the hook in where it counts.

These problems are multiplied when you're using a surface lure because most top-water baits are registered with a bit of advice for fishing trips is relatively easy if you'll stay on the job.

The rule is to take the camera along. Few photos made at the dock, sporting goods store or back yard have nearly the punch of those made on the scene when everybody is having fun and triumph or tragedy is fresh.

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Now is the time to prepare your gun for the hunting season.

FRED McLAURIN

For many gun owners, this is the time of year when a new gun is bought or a worn-out gun is replaced. To assure the best possible match between your new or replaced gun and your skill as a marksman, you need to plan ahead for this seasonal renewal of equipment. The best gun will do little unless you can互联网。With the proper gun, you can achieve accuracy in a way you never dreamed possible.

The first step is to choose a gun that fits your needs. The next consideration is the stock. If you have a favorite gun, it is best to find a new or replacement stock that most resembles the original. Stocks should be ordered from the same gun manufacturer. If the stock is not available, then it may be necessary to order a custom-made stock from a gunmaker who specializes in such work.

The fitting of a new stock is a delicate process that requires skilled craftsmen. The stock should be fitted to meet the needs of the shooter, taking into account the shooter's height, reach, and the type of gun being used. The stock should be comfortable and easy to hold, with a proper balance and a smooth, even pull. The butt plate should be properly adjusted to fit the shooter's cheek. The stock should be made of quality wood, with a smooth finish and a good grain pattern. The stock should be carefully polished and finished to achieve a professional-looking appearance.

In summary, choosing the right gun and stock for the hunting season is a critical decision that will affect your shooting performance. By planning ahead and selecting the right equipment, you can enhance your shooting accuracy and ensure a successful hunting season.
The fisherman plays an important part in helping maintain various fisheries improvement programs.

Once given the green light, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission carries out the plan, spending their own funds. The state then submits reimbursement claims for 75% of the cost of the project, either periodically or at completion of the work. The remaining 25% of the project expenditure is financed out of Commission funds collected from fishing license sales. All equipment, lands, and structures become the property of the state. All project workers are hired by the Commission and are state employees.

Obviously, the niche occupied by the state and Federal go-between is an all important one. Happily, that position in Florida is capably handled by Melvin T. Huish, a University of Illinois graduate, a research biologist for 14 years, and the Florida Coordinator since 1957. Huish has a double responsibility, one to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the other to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Included among his duties are the recognition of the need for specific restoration and management programs and practices, and the formulation of plans for the development of these programs and practices.

Huish must then get an official commission OK from Tallahassee. From there, the plan of the proposed project is relayed to the Fish and Wildlife area office in Atlanta for Federal approval. Huish then puts the approved plan into action, supervising personnel, and issuing monthly progress reports.

Florida is, on the one hand, blessed with 300,000 named lakes plus 5,000 unnamed lakes, and 166 rivers plus 17 first magnitude springs. On the other hand, Florida is faced with an exploding, recreation-minded population, and the state has become a prime target of those who would despoil such natural advantages by dredging, filling, draining, burning, polluting—all disguised as "progress.”

Florida's natural abundance accentuates the problems. Man must create where man has destroyed. D-J funds are a necessity in trying to keep abreast of the pressures against sport fishing. The need for a uniform fishing license is strengthened by the fact that more license buyers mean more D-J funds. And more D-J funds mean better fishing.

There are currently many D-J projects in the state. A few have been completed, others are still active. The (Continued on Next Page)
Noxious Vegetation Control

The water hyacinths, *Eichhornia crassipes* and *E. paniculata*, have long been enemies of Florida sportsmen. Unfortunately, our climatic conditions are ideal for their rapid growth and up until a few years ago, they flourished, clogging waterways and commercial intakes, interfering with fishing, swimming and boating, reducing fish populations by competing for space and nutrients, causing cuts down on open water for waterfowl and acting as a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Then D-J funds provided the bulk of the research money which led to a successful control technique, the use of 2,4-D, a hormone type chemical herbicide, applied by airboats and airplanes. Average cost of chemicals to treat an acre of hyacinths is $3.00. After the research and techniques for control were developed by D-J, the program grew to such an extent that it now far exceeds the entire annual D-J budget for Florida. The extra money involved comes from funds other than those provided for by the D-J program.

Lake Management

When a lake or river, vital to the economy and recreation of a community, develops a pattern of poor fishing, management methods are frequently applied to restore the lake to its former productivity and also to show the public how these management practices can be of direct benefit to the people in the community. Bodies of water treated thus far are Lake Apopka, Merritts Mill Pond, Guano River, Newmans Lake, North Bay, Lake Trafford, Lake Parker, and Lake Hollingsworth. In most cases, sport fishing has definitely improved. D-J funds have provided the money necessary to arrive at these management techniques.

Boat Ramp Construction

Water, water, everywhere, but frequently the angler can't get out on it because the shoreline is privately owned. This D-J project attempts to stimulate individuals and communities to dedicate access shore lands for public use, then provides the launching ramps so that the sportsman can get out on the water. These ramps are either simple in construction, with gravel slope, or are of the more complex bolt-together concrete type.

Controlled Seining Project

An attempt, several years ago, to harvest forage fish from Lakes George, Okeechobee, Harris, Eustis, and Reedy, if it proved nothing else, proved that the public was not yet ready to accept this facet of fish management. The opposition was so great that the project was shelved. Results of the partial testing proved, however, that these lakes could be utilized more fully than that accomplished by sport fishing. Also, there was no proof that haul seining was helpful—or detrimental—to the sport fishing.

Fish Management Investigations

With seining techniques proving unpopular with the public and of questionable value in altering the fish population of a large body of water, D-J funds were used to develop better systems of population control. Usually, when there is a rough fish problem, gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) is the species which unbalances the lake. Luckily, this fish is easily affected by minute quantities of poison in the water.

On this basis, biologists developed the use of a relatively inexpensive toxicant that can be applied in quantities that will only affect the gizzard shad. Lake Apopka, 31,000 acres big, was treated in a three-year program with outstanding results.

Such studies have allowed the Fish Management Division to develop a positive approach to the management of lakes in many critical areas of the state.
The electrical shocker, at left, is used for special collection studies.

up and the number of fish, they gather information and draw maps, all as a part of this gigantic cataloguing. This information is of importance now and will give a valued comparison when future studies are made on the same lakes.

By the way, maps are available of the Appalachian drainage system, the Choctawhatchee Watershed, the Yellow River Watershed, and of Southeast Florida. If interested write the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission at Tallahassee. Eventually, maps of all areas in Florida will be available.

River Basin Fisheries Investigations

This D-J project evaluates the activities of state and federal water control agencies which may be detrimental to Florida’s sport fishing. Suggestions are made to these agencies whenever it appears as though their plans may prove detrimental. Nine significant reports have been prepared to date.

Electrical Fish Control Studies

The development and testing of an electrical fish shocking device was investigated through D-J funds. A workable design was produced, and while it still has merit for “special purpose” collections (tagging, restocking, brood-fish collecting), the use of a shocker was not considered generally practical as a tool for controlling rough fish.

Anadromous Fish Studies

Salt-water species which spawn in fresh water are of considerable interest to sport-fishermen in Florida. If you have thrilled to the antics of a St. John’s river shad, or to the power of a striped bass from the Jim Woodruff Dam waters, you can understand the enthusiasm behind this project.

At present, sport fishing for the American shad (Alosa sapidissima) on the St. John’s River has developed to a high degree thanks to the efforts of a Central Florida newspaper. While it could compare favorably, the shad fishing in the St. Mary’s River and the Apalachicola River drainage system has not yet been promoted.

Striped bass (Roccus saxatilis), while appearing to be in the southern extreme of their range in Florida, do occur in abundance in the Apalachicola drainage, and the sport-fishing for this prize fish is slowly developing.

St. John’s River Appraisal

What is the value of haul-seine operation in fish management? For one, this D-J project has proved that it is an effective means of harvesting fish. In a 44-month period from Lake George, over 6-million pounds of fish were removed, with, by the way, no appreciable effect on the species involved.

The seineing also proved the effectiveness of seineing as a tool for sampling all populations of fish, provided the fish are not smaller than the mesh. It was noted that changes in fish populations were directly tied in with water temperatures and water levels.

Fish Management Research

Fishery problems which display the possibility of solution are clumped into this D-J sponsored project. Research workers are jubilant over the recent acquisition of a phosphate pit area in Hillsborough county. With complete control over these pits, experimental work can be carried out without concern for public pressure.

Fish not native to North America (tilapia) are currently being stocked in various ratios to bass and bluegills to see how they fare. In addition, several combinations of native species are also being studied to see which offer the best sport fishing.

Cooperative Statistical Report

D-J Funds allow a contract with the Institute of Statistics at North Carolina State University for aid in designing research projects and to analyze results statistically.

All in all, we should be thankful for this federal support and to those individuals who have channeled these monies wisely. Now-a-days, a 3 to 1 return on an investment is beyond expectations.

The Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act has made it a reality.

Newest of Florida’s fresh water sport fish is the Tilapia, an import stocked successfully through trial testing in certain waters in the southern part of the state.

Photo by Bill Hinek
Sportsmen are the newest targets for scientific study. Results are to show what kind of people like hunting and fishing.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

By EDMUND MCLAURIN

According to a National News release, psychologists at Ohio State University are trying to determine exactly what motivates people to hunt and fish, and at the same time assemble and classify other pertinent information. Their theme song is “Getting To Know You,” and they’re doing it by mailing out long questionnaires to selected lists of license holders. At the moment, they are particularly interested in knowing the nature and characteristics of hunters, and what with the hunting season ahead. They frankly admit that they want to know exactly what kind of people buy and use licenses.

Obviously, the psychologists are taking a scientific approach to the subject’s massy, and sometimes complicated, phases, but they could have saved an awful lot of postage had they first written me and some of my long time hunting buddies.

We could tell the Ohio State U. medics right off the bat that the vast majority of holders of hunting and fishing licenses are good sportsmen and conservationists. As a Florida state game commissioner official recently said, “Most license holders are responsible citizens, who also consider the purchase of a hunting or fishing license as a contribution towards conservation.”

Among the millions of license hunters and fishermen in the United States there are, as might be expected, many different types of personalities. License holders now include young ones, the middle-aged and oldsters of both sexes, the wealthy and relatively poor, the sportsmen and belligerent and the meek, true and the depressed, fools, charming lovers and fearless irritating bores, dual more other types of people! Considerate, and

Will hunters generally be classified as being more cruel to birds and animals than non-hunting persons—like slaughterhouse employees, fur breeders and backyard chicken head choppers—as is so often claimed on one hand by humane societies and overlooked on the other? How will the Ohio psychologists classify the practical jokers among license holders?

Like the bird hunters who mixed natural-sounding blank “popper” 12 gauge shells (normally used in field trials and to accustom young dogs to gunfire) with a companion’s birdshot shells, so that he made unaccounted for misses?

And the hunter who carefully set up a moth-eaten deer head, discarded by a taxidermist, and let it rank way down the list in hunting accidents compared to footbills? Does the two groups definitely opposite personality and dependability patterns, or what? Maybe the questionnaire being circulated will supply the answer.

One of the questions to be evaluated concerns the personal safety factor in hunting. “Is hunting a safe sport?” is the question. The final answer depends largely on selection avenue of approach to the problem.

If queried, hunters and state game commissions, nationwide, will confide that, as more millions of persons hunt annually, there is serious concern about the increasing number of reported hunting accidents. Those who sell insurance, on the other hand, can point out that hunting is a relatively safe sport, and that it ranks way down the list in terms of accidents compared to football, baseball, and other popular participants. However, they probably would fail to include the statistic that never less than 68,000 cubic feet of earth is removed every year to bury hunting accident victims. Obviously, hunting safety is a very personal thing among calculated insurance risks.

Most license holders are responsible individuals who consider the purchase of hunting licenses a contribution to worthwhile conservation practices.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

SEPTEMBER, 1962
Another hunter killed a turkey out of season. To sneak it by the Wildlife Officers known to be on field duty, the elated, but now anxious hunter stuffed the big bird in the hood of his car, between radiator and grill. Unknown to him, however, the joining of the car subsequently changed the bird’s position until its long neck and head were dangling a good nine inches through the car’s radiator drain hole!

One year in Florida there was notable activity among the wayward who elect to illegally hunt deer at night and use a flashlight to “shine their eyes.” The area’s resident Wildlife Officers moved in to do something about it, but the violators somehow got wind of their plans.

The story is that they ingeniously fastened a flashlight on a golf and released it ahead of the officers, who could see the light bobbing in the woods but were unable to get close enough to make identification. They followed the light for hours before learning they had been tricked.

Then there was the guy who detractively informed another state’s wildlife guards that he intended to take undersize bass and put them on a stringer, the wildlife guardian closed in, but “found no fish!”... the fellow had been catching and stringing fish and shaking them off the stringer under water, as a deliberate joke.

Pair in their dealings with the public, the field Wildlife Officers also are a thinking lot. According to hunter-observer Herb Williams, one season the state’s game guardians maintained a check-in and check-out station on a main artery to a popular hunting area. A sign “Check Station 1000 Yards Ahead” warned approaching cars to stop. Also, about 500 yards inside the preserve there was a convenient side road. The wildlife protectors also set up a station on this route, but with approach unmarked by signs.

Lawful hunters traveling the main road went straight ahead and stopped for the expected routine check. Over-limit and otherwise unconsiderate hunters drove down the side road—so to speak!

What about women hunters and anglers?

Game Commission field personnel in our Southern states say that, besides getting lost, more women break the law (by not having required license) than men. I prefer to stay out of that discussion.

Most holders of hunting licenses can be justly regarded as property-respecting persons. Responsibility, afield seems to be an inherent quality; some possess it and some don’t. Sportsman-landowner Aldo Leopold believes “The hunter’s field conduct is a personal thing. Usually, he does not have an observant gallery to applaud or disapprove of his conduct. Whatever his acts, they are dictated by his own conscience, rather than onlookers.”

An unfortunate type of license holder is the irresponsible, inconsiderate hunter who mistakenly believes that purchase of a hunting license entitles him to shoot up anything not specifically prohibited in the annually furnished list of game regulations.

Psychologist Charles M. Liddle feels that “A poorly informed person possessing a gun and ammunition with little or no experience in the woods, will be disappointed after coming back out on the road and will want to shoot at something.” In an effort to extend the useful life of his own rural mailbox, Dr. Liddle keeps a fresh standard rifle target tacked on a frame below the box; in the hope that gameless hunters who simply must yield to the urge to shoot something will use the proffered target instead of continually riddling his mailbox. The ironic part is that occasionally an unappreciative shooter will throw a number of seagulls at a box! Dr. Liddle seems to have diagnosed the cause, but evidently, not an infallible cure.

Rural residents who have had their mailboxes shot up by hoodlum hunters are not apt to give cordial reception to true sportsmen who later respectfully request permission to hunt private land!

Likely to be grouped among the wayward are the following:

A courteous approach and consideration for the property of others can be the key to many presently “closed to sport” forests.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

The successful hunter is one who usually starts planning well in advance: knows where he wants to go; has scheduled and makes every effort possible for SAFETY "field for himself, and others. 

And the superstition that exists among hunters? How will it be evaluated? ... Many hunters are decidedly superstitious. Many believe, for example, you should never carry your gun on your left shoulder if you want good hunting. (I’m already jinxed there because, being a left shoulder shooter, I favor that style of gun carry!) Others warn, never count your bullets before you start a hunt; it bad luck. Members of a third group admonish you to keep your gun pointing at the ground as you sit and wait for game; otherwise, you will miss the shot when you do get a chance. These are some of the hunting hexes that comprise hunting superstition.

Among the good luck onsets are dropping a cartridge while loading your rifle, hearing an owl hoot on the right side of the trail you’re (Continued on Page 33)
Facts About Florida Rabbits

By ROBERT C. GARRISON
Biologist, Game Management Division

The rabbit is one of America’s favorite and most popular game animals, and rabbits of one type or another may be found throughout the United States. Few other wild animals have so endeared themselves to the human as has the rabbit. The rabbit is the subject of folk tales, nursery rhymes and is the object of much outdoor recreation, including sightseeing, nature studies and many hunting trips.

Rabbits are distinguished by their soft fur, long hind legs, long ears, and short tail. The larger species of rabbits are called “hares” or “jack rabbits”; the smaller ones, “cottontails” or just plain “rabbits.” The eastern cottontail, Sylvilagus floridanus; the marsh rabbit, Sylvilagus palustris; and the swamp rabbit, Sylvilagus aquaticus.

What About The Cottontail?
The cottontail is well known to everyone throughout most of the United States and is found in all parts of Florida. The cottontail is grayish-brown in color and carries the distinctive white “powder puff” tail from which it takes its name. Female cottontails often breed after nine months of age, and may produce three litters of young in one year. After a gestation period of about 28 days, from four to six young are born. The young are weaned in less than three weeks.

What Is A Marsh Rabbit?
The marsh rabbit is covered with hair that is coarser and darker brown in color than the cottontail. It has a small inconspicuous tail that is a dingy white on the underside. This rabbit will often walk rather than hopping as most rabbits. As its name implies, the marsh rabbit is generally found in marsh or swamp lands. It is an accomplished swimmer and takes to the water readily.

What Is A Swamp Rabbit?
The swamp rabbit is restricted largely to the northern portions of Florida. It is quite similar to the marsh rabbit both in appearance and habits. The swamp rabbit is the largest of the rabbits in Florida with hair even coarser than that of the marsh rabbit. The swamp rabbit swims well and, as the marsh rabbit, it will often walk rather than hop.

Are Rabbits Game Animals?
Rabbits are classified as game animals and are under the jurisdiction of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

What Is The Hunting Season?
There is no closed hunting season and no bag limit on rabbits in Florida. When rabbits are hunted during the open season for other game animals and birds, the hunter is required to possess a valid hunting license.

Why Is There No Season Or Bag Limit?
Rabbits in Florida reproduce so rapidly that under the present degree of hunting, restrictive measures are not now necessary.

Why The Low Hunting Pressure?
One of the reasons rabbits are not hunted to a greater extent is probably traditional. Throughout the history of Florida, other game, such as deer, turkey, quail and waterfowl, have usually been available to the hunter. The rabbit, because of his universal abundance, has often been ignored as being commonplace. This situation is rapidly changing, and today the rabbit is being rediscovered by many Florida hunters for what he truly is: an excellent small game animal capable of providing many hours of good sport and a tasty morsel for the table.

What About Rabbit Hunting?
One of the outstanding virtues of rabbit hunting is that “the price is right.” Almost any method can be used: a .22-caliber rifle or pistol, a shotgun of almost any gauge or choke, a bow and arrow, or, in the hands of a skilled user, a sling shot. The rabbit may be stalked, still hunted, flushed, or hunted with dogs.

When Is The Best Time?
Early morning and late afternoon are usually the best time to hunt, if you do not employ a dog for

(Continued on Next Page)
Generally the dogs used for rabbit hunting are small as one of the nation's most popular hunting methods. Rabbits for the hunter's gun, but in all possibility, the hunters may talk mg a pro, hunting tests are areas which contain open grassy

ture

Rabbit hunting with the aid of dogs is considered more pleasure for the hunters. It depends to some extent upon the rabbits are flushed before the hunters. What Is The Best Method?

It is difficult to say which method of rabbit hunting is the best, as it depends to some extent upon the hunters. Both still hunting and stalking will produce rabbits for the hunter's gun, but in all possibility, the use of rabbit dogs will not only produce more rabbits but more pleasure for the hunters.

What About Dogs?

Rabbit hunting with the aid of dogs is considered as one of the nation's most popular hunting methods. Generally the dogs used for rabbit hunting are small hounds such as the beagle or bassett hound; however, almost any dog will chase rabbits with a minimum of training. It is necessary that the dog be capable of trailing a rabbit by scent rather than by sight as the rabbit is an artful dodger and will often lose the dogs.

How Do Rabbit Dogs Hunt?

A trained rabbit hound will search brush piles, tree tops and other likely rabbit cover in order to locate the rabbit. When a rabbit is located it will flush in front of and attempt to outrun or elude the dogs. The dogs trail or chase the rabbit and normally bark while in the process of the chase. The rabbit, under normal conditions, will return to the area in which it was flushed. The sound of the trailing hounds will allow the hunters to take positions along the possible route of travel and provide them with a shot at the passing rabbit. To many rabbit hunters, the sound of the dogs and the excitement of the chase is equally as important as the actual shooting of the rabbit.

Where Can I Obtain A Rabbit Dog?

Trained rabbit dogs, such as beagles and basset hounds as well as pups or untrained young dogs, are advertised in almost any outdoor magazine.

How Do I Train A Rabbit Hound?

There are many good books on training rabbit dogs. You might train your dog by hunting with others who have trained dogs. Training a rabbit hound is really simple, as the natural instinct of the beagles and bassetts are to chase rabbits.

What Are The Best Shotgun Loads?

Number 6 shot is best in open country. Number 71/2 or 8 shot is satisfactory for heavy cover where shooting is at close range. High velocity loads are not normally needed.

What Do Rabbits Eat?

Rabbits eat vegetable matter of many kinds, including the tender bark of young trees and shrubs.

What Is Good Rabbit Habitat?

The cottontail is normally found in uplands with open grassy areas and nearby dense thickets of brush or palmettos. The marsh rabbit and swamp rabbit prefer wetter situations and more cover. The proximity of cover is a basic requirement of all the rabbits of Florida.

What About Natural Enemies?

Rabbits have many natural enemies such as the fox, wildcat, stray house cats, hawks and owls. Automobiles take a great toll of rabbits along Florida's highways. The practice of planting grasses along the highways provides attractive areas to rabbits and results in many highway kills. This is especially true along new road construction.

Are Rabbits Good To Eat?

Yes. Any healthy rabbit in Florida is perfectly edible and usually quite tasty as rabbits live chiefly on grasses, berries and the tender sprouts and shoots.

How Are Rabbits Cooked?

Properly handled and dressed, rabbits require no soaking or parboiling. They can be used interchangeably in recipes for squirrel and chicken. Rabbits are good to eat; they are difficult to distinguish from squirrel when prepared in the same way. Rabbits should be cooked until well done. There are many good recipes in many cookbooks, and the meat may be roasted, broiled, barbecued, braised or stewed.

What About Rabbit Disease?

Tularemia is a disease that is sometimes carried by rabbits and may be transmitted to man; however, this same disease is also carried by many other species of animals including the deer, fox, cat, dog, squirrel, skunk, quail, hog, sheep, and opossum. Some persons are reluctant to hunt or eat rabbits because of the publicity that has been given the disease.

How Is Tularemia Transmitted?

Tularemia is a blood disease and is usually transmitted to man through breaks in the skin while skinning or dressing an infected animal. It may also be transmitted by the bites of some insect, such as flies and ticks, that have previously bitten an infected animal.

Is Tularemia Common?

The occurrence in Florida is low, and if a hunter will take a few simple precautions, there is no reason to fear the disease.

What Precautions?

Once thoroughly cooked, the meat of any rabbit or other animal is safe to eat even though it may have been infected with tularemia. The danger lies in the handling of the animal before cooking. The first rule is to take only healthy active rabbits. If a rabbit or other animal appears sluggish or reluctant to move, it is wise to leave it out of your bag. The same rule applies to rabbits or other animals having sores or lesions anywhere on their body. The second rule is to be cautious when handling rabbits or other animals if you have any cuts or abrasions on your skin. The use of rubber gloves while skinning and dressing rabbits is a wise precaution.

What Is The Conclusion?

The rabbit in Florida is plentiful and fully capable of providing many hours of outdoor recreation to Florida sportsmen. It is excellent as a game animal especially when hunted with rabbit hounds. The rabbit can apparently adapt with ease to the changing land use, and adjust to far more hunting pressure than it is presently being submitted to in Florida. With the increase in the human population and reduction of wilderness areas for larger game, the rabbit may soon become recognized by more Florida hunters as a source of good game that is available to everyone.
Proper selection of a fishing boat should fit in with personal angling techniques.

TIM FISHING BOATS

By CHARLES WATERMAN

This little 14-footer is featured in Popular Mechanics. It was built by Winny Steerman, in the bow, and features a disappearing transom back, fold away steering wheel, correctly designed storage space, and lots of speed. In the picture, Steerman’s fishing companions are Charles Nordman and Jack Orchard.

A FISHING BOAT IS 14 FEET LONG, A four feet wide and has a 10-horsepower outboard motor.

Don’t be sensitive if yours doesn’t fit that description but that’s about average and the chances are you could get by pretty well with it. It probably isn’t perfect for everywhere and I know a lawyer who once owned 12 different fishing boats at one time. He didn’t think he was in the boat business but he liked to have the right craft for every occasion. You probably don’t know you are thinking of four or five different boats. You list fishing as your first objective but by the time you get your boat you’ll be so busy you won’t do much fishing. I guess that’s all right, too.

My only reason for getting aboard was to fish or get from point A to point B. I know very little about boats and am likely to call the bow line a rope. I sometimes turn left or right and occasionally lean against the side instead of the gunwale. I have an occasion been caught in the front or back of a boat instead of the bow or the stern.

Despite this, I spend about every fourth day in a boat the year around, did something like four years in the navy and have owned a series of small fishing boats, beginning with a 12-footer in 1927. Because I acquired these boats solely for fishing, I may be qualified to talk about small fishing boats, even though Boating Editor Don Cullimore of Florida Wildlife could lose me in about four seconds of discussion about technical boating.

The boats and gadgets I am talking of are for lake, river, creek and inshore fishing in relatively “small” waters. When we go into deep blue offshore we’re in a different category.

The aforementioned 14-footer with the 10-horse motor is not described accidently. In addition to being about average for fishing, it has some qualifications such as these:

- Most 14-foot boats will take three passengers and plane with a fairly good speed using a 10-horse motor. A 14-foot boat is about the minimum length that will comfortably accommodate a caster in the bow, another in the stern and an oarman in the middle. A 10-horse motor is about as heavy as the average fellow wants to carry around in his car in case he decides to rent a boat somewhere.
- A 14-foot boat is about as large as two men can manhandle in case they want to paint it, wash it or just take it off the trailer for some other reason.
- A 14-foot boat is generally about as large as most fishermen want to row. It is not too big to paddle. It is not too big to pole. With common sense, it is large enough to ride out a pretty good blow on anything but really big waters. It is big enough that you can stand up in it, stretch your legs, net a fish and trade positions with your buddies without disaster.
- Most common faults of boats are the limits of fishing space. Windshields, tops, forward decks, remote controls, batteries and multiple accessories for comfort and appearance are difficult to resist in the showroom and difficult to crawl over on a fishing trip. As fishing boats get larger, most of the extra room is taken up by things no fisherman would have considered a few years back. This brings about more and more 2-boat families—one for fishing and one for cruising—but few budgets are adjusted to such operations. We’re going to deal only (Continued on Next Page)

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inexperienced oarsmen but the real boats. Can let go of these oars and they stay right there ready for use but to go somewhere. Most of my rowing is simply with the wind or current while someone casts. Oars loose in the horns, awkward for they are not very good for really the boat unless rm really in a.

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A molded plywood fishing boat built by Bob Budd of Jeffersonville. The operator is Bob Kemp, also of Jeffersonville, while Bisblin9.

Running a medium-size (up to 30 horsepower) motor by hand will save some space in the boat. Remote controls and steering wheel take up a lot of room. I've come to the compromise of a steering wheel at the stern and I shift and adjust the throttle by hand. This is on motors up to and including 50 horsepower. Some of the bigger engines can't be bought with steering handles and throttles other than remote control. In the Keys it is common to steer with a long throttle handle so the operator can stand up and find channels in the clear water. The only disadvantage of this comes when you make a very short turn and the long handle gets in the way. I like a rear location because it keeps you next to the engine where you can unhook it and run it with-out the steering wheel in case of narrow creeks; because it has you back where most boats like the weight, because you can see what is going on in the rest of the boat, and because you are where you don't get the pounding in rough water.

I was told by the business of having dry compartments under seats. If you make long trips, extra storage is a problem of storage but, if you know just how your load is going to be distributed every time, the built-in steel can sometimes be a nuisance in trimming the boat.

I don't need something to hold the rods when not in use. I'm using some little rubber gadgets to suspend them along the sides of the boat. Mine are homemade but several manufacturers are producing them and they're worth the money. A little electric motor is good on those gadgets and the same day he stepped on his own rod in his own boat.

Also in the gadget classification is a rubber anchor. I've found quite satisfactory, noiseless in the boat and very handy when dragged loose when snagged in rocks. It's not intended for holding big boats in high winds but it's great for most fishing conditions.

Hull design depends on what kind of fishing you're going to do, of course. If fish being equal, extra length is a big help. Although I've used the "average" 74-foot a lot, I'm now sold on a 16-foot aluminum boat that's only 48 inches wide at the stern. It's easy to row and will take motors up to 30 horse-power with a light load and a little more when heavy laden. Even a 15-foot is sometimes a waste in the bow in such a boat.

Now this boat is satisfactory for most fresh-water endeavor but it is no great shakes on the bounding main down to relatively low sides and not much displacement. Being built narrow at the stern, it rides with the bow a little high. The full-width bottom is carried pretty much the bow and provides support to someone fishing up there on the casting platform.

Incidentally, the traditionally pointed bow is seldom of any use on
The resolution stated many things, but in essence it would be boiled down to a plea for recognition of the sport of 'coon hunting. This resolution was an endeavor on the part of an organized group of 'coon hunters to gain proper and long past due recognition for their chosen sport. This resolution was a plea that the sport of 'coon hunting be lifted from its often considered status of meat hunting to the category of a recognized sport and popular outdoor recreation.

The resolution was not a selfish one. It requested, among other things, that the raccoon be placed on the list of game animals, and that season, depending on the biological needs of the animal, be established.

Areas that once supported hardwood hammocks and populations of squirrel, raccoons and opossums have been turned into pine tree plantations. Forests that supported deer have been turned into super highways and instead of a white tail flashing it is the gleam of automobile chrome that meets the eyes. Wetlands that harbored the alligator, the otter and waterfowl now grow tomatoes or other products.

With the advance of civilization, sportmen must not only take a stand to support a conservation program but they must also cease to hinder the brush, close the gate and enter the take and scrap, if they will continue to enjoy the cry of the hound on a frosty night.

No group can continue to sail along with the times and enjoy their outdoor sport as grandfather did, for these are not the days of grand- father. What once unrestricted hunting lands are now visited by the multitudes, with each individual or group seeking to be recognized. Unless a group is willing to enter and demand for Recognition they will be on the losing end of the stick and will soon only remember and lament the fact that they were too late with their support.

This organized group of 'coon hunters is willing to enter the battle and are willing to give up a bereft era round privilege of hunting in order that they might be recognized on the equal level with other sportmen.

They seek a program on which the raccoon will be considered on an equal level with deer, quail, squirrel and wildlife. This was not an easy choice for these hound dog men, and they must be commended for their action.

A hound dog man may in many respects be likened unto the hounds he owns. Anyone that knows one whitt about hounds will attest to the fact that the average hound is somewhat of an independent individual. Once in the woods the average hound hunts for the sheer joy of the chase and not because it is expected of him. He cares little for the conditions and circumstances of the balance of the dog population. He hasn't received a whole lot of respect did not heretofore care what the balance of the dog population were doing. He has been given a great deal upon the generations of hounds before him to tell him when the trail is hot or cold, and which way the game has gone. He cares not that the ground is rough, the weather dry, or that it is time to quit and go home. He lives, and oftentimes dies, for the thrill of the chase.

The hound dog man in the same respect did not heretofore care what the established season of other game provided for. He cared little for the company of those who did not appreciate the thrill of the chase or the music of the hounds. He made no concerted effort to convert those who did not understand his ways or the loud barking songs of his sport. He wanted only to be left alone to enjoy his sport. The hound dog man is generally as independent as the hounds he owns.

On the basis of the resolution presented at the hunting regulation meeting it appears that the hound dog man may also be an independent in order to protect his chosen sport in the face of advancing civilization. It may well be that this is a hand writing on the wall. We can only hope that this hand writing does not include the dog itself. We can hope that the spirit that made the hound what it is today will continue to survive in spite of civilization. We can hope that the sound of the hounds that chase the gray fox over the ridges will continue to echo the sounds of the hounds that George Washington listened to on a moonlight night in Virginia. That the black and tan barking tree will create the same sound and thrill that emitted from the hound that chased the bear up the tree that Daniel Boone killed.

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THE FEROCIOUS MITE

By Mason Woolford

My subject, while not classified as a game animal, is nevertheless well qualified for serious consideration as an important member of Florida's vast array of wild life.

For I'm sure nothing makes an outdoorsman quite as wild as half a dozen chigger bites.

What's your favorite remedy for the intolerable itch of chigger bumps? No, don't tell me. I'm quite sure I've already tried it. Some folks say rub the bite with soap. Others recommend a dab of nail polish.

Then there are the adherents to the use of merthiolate, iodine, camphor, and other poisons, and to go to the real top for relief the kind lady in the library, where the facts about chiggers are developed in swollen skin that it appears to be burrowing into the skin.

The fact sometimes leads to the victim to believe, mistakenly, that chiggers embed themselves in the skin, or that the welts contain chiggers.

So it appears that the chigger has already left the area while the itchy bump is still functioning in a very itchy manner. And therefore any effort to "kill the bug" with nail polish or other applications is like locking the door after the horse has flown.

One bright spot in this sad story is that Fortunately chiggers are not known to transmit diseases. Small favors thankfully received!

And now for the sad news. "The fluid injected into the skin," sez the Daytona Beach Plaza, "is neverthe less well qualified for serious consideration as an important member of the human anatomy."

The professor also says some folks think they bored the chigger when they bored the size of the chigger scurries around for a suit able place. Now it is neverthe less well qualified for serious consideration as an important member of the human anatomy, and otherwise.

I've tried them all, and the worst bite seems to be at the most opportune moments and itch like h... It's been said. And thereafter, if you suspect you've picked up some bug, brush, spray your shoes, pants, and other clothing likely to pick up these characters, with some good repel lent. And afterwards, if you suspect you've picked up some chigger, take a good bath with lots of soap. So it would seem that prevention is the only remedy.

Oh, well, happy scratching!
Memberships are important, and a current $3 duck stamp is needed. An organization is planned as an aid to Ducks Unlimited and will concentrate on local chapters. The president of the National Audubon Society, President Carl W. Buchheister, issued a press release thanking those who had helped in the fight to save the swamp from fire.

Wetlands For Wildlife

A recently organized group called "Wetlands For Wildlife" is pushing a citizen effort to buy threatened wetlands in Florida. One of its main goals is to protect wetlands and waterfowl. The group includes some of the most respected scientists and conservationists in the country, including Dr. Eugenie Clark, a well-known marine biologist. The group is working closely with local and national conservation groups to ensure that the wetlands are protected for future generations.

Corkscrew Swamp Saved

A recently organized group called "Corkscrew Swamp" has successfully bought several acres of wetlands in Florida. This group is made up of local residents who are concerned about the future of the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. The sanctuary is an important wetland in Florida and is home to many rare and endangered species.

Audubon Membership

A new membership plan has been announced by the National Audubon Society and Florida Audubon Societies. The plan is designed to increase membership and provide more support for conservation efforts.

Protect Crows & Buzzards?

In a statement regarding the careless use of "gift guns" by youngsters, Kenneth D. Morrison, director of the Mountain Lake Sanctuary, suggested that parents should be more involved in their children's hunting activities. He said that parents should be more aware of the dangers that comes with hunting and should set a good example for their children.

Just Fishing Boats

A planing boat is one that is built on a planing hull. Planing hulls are designed to achieve higher speeds by planing across the water surface. This type of hull is just as good most of the time and has more room for its length. Personally, I want some kind of a boat that will still float when I flip around a lot in the Everglades creeks and need something to split the brush, not to bash it blunt side.

A member of the national and state societies of Audubon, Kenneth D. Morrison, director of the Mountain Lake Sanctuary, has announced a plan for the division and coordination of activities and responsibilities in Florida has been agreed upon.

Getting to Know You

A recent survey of bird enthusiasts in Florida revealed that most of them are interested in learning more about the birds they see. The survey also showed that many bird enthusiasts are interested in learning more about the habitat of birds and how they interact with their environment.

Deep in a Southern forest there are remaining foundations of what was once a large, two-story home. On a little hill within easy walking distance of the ruins is a garden. Very old stone still stands, its Epstein readable only if one strains the inscription with a stick. In late year deer hunters, like me, have crouched down behind the stone and waited patiently for the coming of daylight and deer. One foggy dawn a hunter jumped a buck that ran through the graveyard. Just as the hunter fired at his submerged object at that rate probably wouldn't cause any serious injury to passengers but at higher speeds, it would be a different situation.

A few fishing boats to a great deal faster than that, The "average" 14-footer with a 10-horse motor should do around 15 with two aboard.

Glass and aluminum are really taking over in Florida, as a 14-footer with an outboard engine is more expensive outboards. Both are serviceable with advantages of their own. Glass is usually better looking but heavier. Aluminum can be noisy in very light weights but isn't in bigger boats. It is less likely to cut than glass but either material will take a terrific beating.

In cartop boats, I lean toward aluminum where there is a 16-foot boat with an aluminum happy where boats are concerned but I like glass too.

The big advantage of a wooden boat is that the right guy can really build it to suit his own needs. Changes and innovations are much simpler than with aluminum. I know several fishermen who have made their own and then covered them with fiberglass. The chance of a broken boat was made by a home craftsman from a molded plywood hull and then glassed. If built for the market it would have to cost several thousand bucks and it was put together by Dr. Kenneth Danham of Frostproof, who somehow gets more done in his spare time than I could working around the clock.

But a fishing boat is 14 feet long, four feet wide and...
MUZZLE FLASHES

(Continued from Page 9)

Branch, Los Angeles 58, can furnish both domestic and foreign hardwoods. Also, the previously mentioned stock-making firms—E. C. Bishop & Sons, and Reinhardt Palm—can furnish gunstock blanks.

Getting a ventilated rib put on a favorite shotgun now lacking this sighting aid is a job recommended for the skilled gunsmiths at Simmons Gun Specialties, Inc., 504 East 15th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

An installed shotgun barrel rib is no better than the quality of its soldered rib supports. The Simmons gunsmiths furnish rib supports to shotgun barrel by silver soldering (brazing). The bonding alloy used is ten times stronger than soft solder and is not affected by subsequent gun reblueing jobs.

Still around are a lot of old, but otherwise mechanically sound, lever action big game rifles of long ago popularity, especially Model 1892 Winchesters and similar period rifle barrels. Put a new rib on your jingle boots, I confidently strode off to watch a swamp buggy race.

The last ones I had finally rotted. I didn’t know it had happened until I went to swap a big race at Naples. Putting on my jingle boots, I confidently strode off through the mud. Something felt funny and when I looked down, I was wearing only the tops. The soles were gone along with my dignity. About the next best thing in tennis shoes or the low canvas wading shoes you can buy in many sporting goods stores.

The heaviest wading shoes sold for use in rocky streams of the North aren’t necessary here and they’re too expensive.

This guide gave fake names to his fishing places so his customers wouldn’t learn too much.

“Where are we?” they’d ask the guide when bass fishing was particularly good.

The guide had a choice list of names on the tip of his tongue.

“This is Perkins Prairie,” he’d say, or maybe, “We’re fishing in Cobbler’s Cove.”

The guide would reel off the phony names with good reason. He knew his customers might go out with other guides and give away all of his pet fishing holes.

But one week a couple of customers of his went out on their own and cleaned up. The guide furiously asked them where all the fish came from.

“Good old Perkins Prairie,” they beamed. “Plenty of fish there!”

And now the guide can’t remember what he called “Perkins Prairie.”

The much lamented surplus jungle boots were perfect wading gear, but can’t be bought easily anymore.

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Bait or Lure Used—

Where Caught—

Date Caught—

Registered, Weighed By—

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