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Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
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Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

KNOw YOUR Florida WATERFOWL

HEAD BROWN, MOTTLED WITH WHITE AROUND BASE OF BILL, WHITISH RING AROUND EYE

BODY BROWN, BELLY WHITE

HEAD BLACK, GLOSSED WITH PURPLE AND GREEN, EYE YELLOW

BILL GRAY WITH BLACK TIP, RINGED WITH WHITE AT BASE AND NEAR TIP

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION
TO EASE THE SHOOTING PAINS

By VIC DUNAWAY

A new cure to ease the "shooting pains" of Florida's major metropolitan areas will be put to the test this year in southern Dade County. At stake will be whether managed dove hunting fields can adequately service the fair-sized army of shotgunsners from a heavily populated area such as Metropolitan Miami.

Two fields managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will be opened in the sprawling farm country between Miami and Homestead. Designed to attract and hold flocks of mourning doves, the fields will offer a growing horde of licensed hunters a chance at some tricky, fast-flying targets.

If successful, the Dade fields, ardently advocated by Fourth District Game Commissioner W. Thomas McBroom, may prove the solution to the shrinking of open upland hunting areas. For the city-hunter, the fields may well offset the mushrooming of housing developments and the encroachment of farming activities by offering concentrated hunting lands.

According to Commission personnel, the fields are ideally situated, with plantings of good game bird food—brown top millet—and ample water and high trees. At very least, the fields should offer Dade County's busy hunters a convenient gunning area, that has been placed under intense management.

Operation of managed dove fields can be a tricky matter. First, the entire project is dependent upon the whims of the migratory game birds. Secondly, too many hunters may prove to be a problem close to a metropolitan area. Most difficult, perhaps, are the problems of attracting numbers to satisfy the demand of hunters.

In any event, this second year of operation for the Commission's managed dove fields will offer more valuable lessons in the art of space-age hunting problems. The Dade County fields will be closely studied by game biologists and the Commission to determine information that will prove valuable to urban-hunters in such areas as Jacksonville, Tampa, Orlando, and Pensacola.

Meanwhile, Florida upland gunners will benefit from the Commission's development program for experimental managed dove hunting fields.

The effects for hunters in future years may be considerable. Dade County will provide some answers of interest to the heavily populated areas of Florida.  

THE COVER

Cover painting by Wallace Hughes. Doves management areas have been kept in top condition. Commercial crop done by Ronly Brown is shown sowright before top miler area zone bracket between Miami and Homestead.
New outboard motors previewed.

The traveling home.

Outboard boat and motor makers, who for some years have been on a goodies whirl of horsepower, bigger, fancier and more luxurious boats; and a continuous string of gadgets for quiet, comfort, and work-free operation...have leveled off pretty much in the status quo for 1963. Indications are there won't be anything particularly startling or revolutionary, or even pace-setting.

It's a normal development: both motors and boats have reached a pretty high degree of efficiency, luxury-type equipment and standardization in the last three years. Now, it's a year for consolidation, and technical mechanical improvements.

If anything, there's a trend among boat builders to re-emphasize the lower-priced, utilitarian models which were largely overlooked in the competitive effort to sell the flashier and more costly craft. New-product announcements in the marine field since now September, have been notable for some time, to get what manufacturers kicking off the ball; and trickle along through the fall.

Top outboard horsepower remains at 150, where Mercury has been for a year ago with introduction of the "Plan­

new magazine for outdoor enthusiasts to its operations around the country. Currently its officers and board are Soliciting contributions made in return for the colorful Wildlife Con­

The Nation Wildl­
MIUZLE FLASHES

Some facts about an all-around, repeating shotgun for personal and varied field use.

BY EDMUND MALCRAIN

When, some years ago, a friend wrote me asking that I recommend an all-around, repeating shotgun for personal and varied field use, I reluctantly named the Ithaca Model 37 with raised, matted, service-sights rib. I knew my friend's approximate height and weight, but I had never seen him shoot, or even shouldered a gun. I didn't know whether he was normally right-handed or shot from the left shoulder, was a snap-shooter or a deliberate shooter. I listed him as a hunter of great endurance or quick fatigue afield. I simply played it safe.

Finally, it is the perfect shotgun for the left-handed shooter because it loads and ejects shells from the bottom of the receiver. A southpaw does not have to contend with the annoyance of empty shells flipped in his face or discouragingly passing through his line of vision. The hood style receiver, with only the bottom open, also adds measurably to the dependable performance and long life of the gun, since it shelters internal working parts protectively against rain and dirt.

Besides the Featherlight model that weighs only about 6½ pounds in the 12 gauge version, there are the standard weights and the deluxe editions, all with game-scene decoration.

Best of the three grades—all of which have rifle style sights—is the Model 37 Super Deluxe Deerslayer, featuring Williams FP rear peep sight, glow-in-the-dark front sight on a ramp, rubber recoil pad and leather carrying sling.

Two and three inch size 3-shot groups at 40 yards with the Deerslayer are common, no matter what the brand of rifled slug used. The Deerslayer comes factory sighted for 40 yards, but it also handles shot loads well, especially size No. 1.

On the Skeet range and for upland bird shooting up to about 35 yards, the special barrel boring patterns small size shot with about the same results as standard Improved Cylinder. Where hunting regulations prohibit the use of a rifle, or where a shotgun is the shooter's personal preference, the Deerslayer is just about the best gun the deer hunter can carry. The Deerslayer should not be confused with the Deerslayer 44 caliber Magnum autoloading rifle, developed by Bill Ruger. In fact, out of consideration for the prior-marketed Ithaca Model 37 Deerslayer shotgun, Bill Ruger is dropping the name Deerslayer for his product, to avoid possible confusion resulting from similarity in names.

For the shooter who wants to get the finest, fanciest Model 37 that Ithaca gunsmiths can assemble, there is the "500,000 Grade Repeater" catalog listing.

Offhand, the price may seem a bit steep. Broken down into the specific services involved, it is not. For example, eight weeks of painstaking engraving work was devoted to making the receiver a thing of beauty, with 14K gold embossed game figure, furnishing eye-appealing contrast.

The pump-action Model 37 shotgun loads and ejects shells through the bottom of the receiver. The pump-action model may be used by both right- and left-handed hunters.

November, 1962

The pump-action Model 37 shotgun loads and ejects shells through the bottom of the receiver. The pump-action model may be used by both right- and left-handed hunters.

The specialty bored slug and buckshot Model 37 is a deer hunter's delight. Price is $195.95 with choice of 12 or 20 gauge barrel.
FISHING

By CHARLES WATERMAN

How is fishing?" is a tough question to answer. As I unhook tackle from my boat, a tourist at dockside asks the question, and I stand there a little down, not knowing what to say.

He wants to go fishing and here is the obvious man to ask—one who has just been. If I know. When I was in the fishing information business he'd figure he had really struck it rich. If I knew how and cross-question him he'll think I'm a real wordsmith, and he might even be offended. What is more simple, he wonders, than a simple question: "How's fishing?"

Well, let's say I have been fishing for school bass—a method unheard of in most parts of the country. Let's say I've had a good day at it—caught plenty of fish. Would it be fair to tell him fishing is good?

What are the chances of this stranger being able to go out on his own and catch a school bass in strange waters on his first trip? I'd say roughly one in a thousand.

While we're supposing, let's take a look at a different situation.

Let's say I have been shoreline casting and haven't caught a single fish. Should I tell him fishing is lousy? Further down the dock is a man who has taken his limit with a plastic worm, a method I'm no good at. He seems to have some fish. Some have limit or near-limit catches.

Excellent bass fishing might mean many bass anglers have six or more bass of all sizes; or quite a few have three or more bass of six or more pounds in weight; or many limit or near-limit catches are being taken of bass of all sizes.

Excellent bream fishing might mean that all fishermen have some fish and many have limit or near-limit catches.

Would you be satisfied with reports based on such facts? A lot of people would like to know.

Perhaps what you really want to know is how fishing will be tomorrow. No one knows but an experienced forecaster will have a pretty good idea.

With my chin 'way out to there, I'm in a receptive mood for opinions about fishing reports.

I may be no more wishy-washy than the next one but a long-distance telephone call—even from a friend—asking, "How's fishing?" shakes me up. It is seldom I can give him a straight answer, even though I have enough experience to do it.

Once the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission has had rough going reporting fishing. What a professional wildlife officer may call poor fishing might be considered excellent by someone coming from a near-fishless area.

On a day when many boats are fishless, somebody like Al Jones of Hollywood, Fla., Phil Francis of Clearwater, Roy Martin of Panama City Beach or Bob Wallace of Clearwater might catch a limit with no trouble at all. They are fish-catchers of wide experience. I should not care to compete with any of them.

On the other hand, there are specialists who use a single favorite fishing method, without if the fish won't bite in the area.

In taking a creel census to find out how fishing really is—none of the aforementioned anglers should be counted. Many other fishermen are not typical but what is a Wildlife Officer going to do but call them all by name?

Once the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission people get some figures together, they try to give a fishing report. How can they do it truthfully without great detail?

Well, here's a suggested set of reports for bass fishing—making no mention of method. Perhaps method is the most important consideration of all but to record all fishing methods for each report would be an impossible task.

Fair Fishing: Some fishermen have a respectable catch of fish. Few or no limit catches being taken.

Good Fishing: Most fishermen have some fish. Some have limit or near-limit catches.

Excellent Fishing: All fishermen have some fish. Quite a few have limit or near-limit catches.

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With the forearm treatment, especially when "picking up" line, or playing fish.

The same system goes letting the rig become part of your arm. A rod butt against your body while turning the light on yourself is better to turn the light on yourself than shine it into the eyes of an oncoming skipper. He knows pretty well what he likes.

There are a lot of experienced fishermen who have never learned about piloting or seamanship. Their interests just haven't been in that direction.

For a long time some outboard users have suspected their motors might run on less oil than the manufacturer recommended. Most of them have been afraid to cut down, however.

One manufacturer's representative has been carrying on tests with a well-known make of motor and has found that it will survive on only a little more than half the oil recommended for it.

Some of the most dangerous of boating situations occur when fishermen are coming in at dusk or later, unequipped for night travel. Some motorists who are coming out of the dusk sans proper lights.

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Spinners can be very effective, but bear in mind how the rod trips against the forearm, thus minimizing the effort of holding the rod and "working" the lure. The same system goes for flyrods. You simply move your hand a bit further from the butt and let the rig become part of your arm.

With baitcasting rods, a lot of effort is saved by cupping the reel in the left hand (if you're right-handed) during the retrieve.

There is no law against pressing a rod butt against your body while playing a fish or working a lure vigorously, even though it's light tackle and you aren't using a rod socket or "fighting belt."

I want to point out that one of the most tiring things about the conventional coffee-grinder type of spinning reel is the fact that its handle is rather long, exerting considerable leverage against the hand that holds the rod. During a long day, bracing the rod butt against the forearm does much to minimize the effect.

Fishing writers have been trying to answer it for many years.

When I get a letter asking about the bass fishing to be expected on a certain date in Florida, it is seldom indeed that the writer tells me if he is a plastic worm devotee, a bass angler, a bass fisherman—an expert in general—or a rank beginner.

There's a lot of fishing in Florida that is a pretty good idea.

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CONSIDER THE PIGEON

By Jim Floyd

Many field trial champions, both pointing dogs and retrievers, were first introduced and became acquainted with feathered game through the smell and use of pigeons. Almost all professional dog trainers will maintain a pigeon house complete with roost and nesting boxes for their training purposes. The conscientious amateur trainer will have available a source of such birds or a small pen in which he keeps from six to twelve pigeons.

Almost without exception the pigeons utilized by the professional bird dog trainer will be of a homing variety. This is understandable when you consider the method these pigeons are employed in bird dog training.

In training bird dogs the pigeon may be hidden or planted in a selected location, and the dog in training released down wind to find and point the planted bird. The trainer maintains control and is able to stop the dog should it attempt to flush the planted bird by use of a check cord.

After the dog locates and points the pigeon the trainer will flush the bird and allow it to fly free. Generally the flushed bird is accompanied by firing a blank pistol which serves both to honor the dog and to steady him to wing and shot. If the pigeon is of a homing variety, it will return to its home pen and be available to the trainer for future use.

There are several methods in which a pigeon may be planted for dog training. The first, and perhaps the most common, is the dizzying method. By taking the pigeon in hand and swinging the arm in a large circle the pigeon becomes dizzy and loses its equilibrium. The head of the bird may then be placed under one wing and the primary feathers of the wing placed under the leg. A pigeon dizzied in such fashion will generally remain where planted until the boot of the trainer flushes it into flight.

Another method of planting pigeons as a dog training aid is to employ a spring type pigeon trap. This device is self-cocking and when loaded with a pigeon will, when activated, throw the bird several feet into the air. This somewhat simulates the confusion and sudden flight often associated with a covey of quail.

The disadvantage of the spring type trap is that it must be released by a lanyard. There are, however, electronic type traps that may be activated by a small transmitter carried by the trainer. Advantage of the spring type trap is that a dozen or more such devices may be planted prior to the training session, thereby allowing the human scent to dissipate. The dog would be allowed to hunt a given area and soon learn to associate game birds with a particular type of cover.

For dogs which have passed the basic training stage and for older finished hunting dogs, planted pigeons are often shot. By shooting the flushed bird the trainer is able to put the finishing touch to training and to keep working dogs in shape during the closed hunting season. Generally the shooting is done by an assistant while the trainer controls the dog.

While bird dogs are required to search out and locate live game for the hunter, the retriever is expected only to recover that which has been shot or crippled. Consequently, pigeons utilized in the training of retrievers are seldom, if ever, planted. Almost without exception the use of pigeons in retriever training are thrown and requires the aid of an assistant to serve as thrower.

Just as there are several methods of planting a pigeon for a bird dog, there are also various methods of controlling the flight of a pigeon thrown for a retriever. A good field trial bird thrower can display an amazing amount of skill by controlling this flight and consistently have all birds fall within the same patch of cover.

The easiest method of controlling flight is by locking the wings of the bird. This is accomplished by bringing the right wing over and in front of the left, then bringing the primary feathers and wing tip of the right under the left. While easy, this is not a very satisfactory method, except for specific purposes, in that

(Continued on next page)
This allows the pigeon full use of one wing and limited use of the other, and at the same time provides the bird thrower with enough control to assure uniformity in the falls. At almost any field trial or dog training session in which pigeons are being used, there will be some kind of control its landing. A method employed at many retriever field trials includes the use of masking tape. The elbow of the pigeon is bent and taped in a fixed position, and the primary feathers of the same wing are taped together. This creates quite a departure from a diet of turnip greens, fat back and grits. A banquet of Pigeon Pie, Potted pigeon or Plantation Pigeon can be a fitting climax to a training or shooting session.

Old pigeons can be identified by the dark color of the breast, while young birds have light, red flesh upon the breast. A pigeon under four weeks of age is considered a squab, and at that age the flesh is milky and delicate, but once the bird leaves the nest and begins to fly or walk they lose the special squab characteristics, and become classed as pigeons.

**Pigeon Pie**

First, shoot your pigeons. To provide a reasonably tight belt there should be at least one bird per person. Dry pick and draw your bird. It should then be aged at least one day in the lower compartment of the refrigerator. When ready to cook, cover the birds with salted water and bring to a boil, reduce the flame and simmer until tender. Mean.

(Continued on page 34)
Game Laws and Dates 1962–63 Hunting Season

BUCK DEER

Turkey of either sex legal game during regular season, two per day, three per season.

First District: Opens November 17, closes January 6. Buck deer with one or more five-inch antlers, one per day, two per season.

Second 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. Special season in Gilchrist County and that portion of Levy County between State Roads 337 and 339, November 17 through December 9.

Third District: Opens November 17, closes January 13. Special season in Walton, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Escambia counties to open November 17 through December 2, and December 15 through January 1, to coincide with season in Eglin Air Force Base Military Reservation, Washington, Holmes and Jackson Counties closed.

Fourth District: Opens November 17, closes January 6. Monroe closed to Key Deer.

Fifth District: Opens November 17, closes January 6.

WILD TURKEY

Turkey of either sex legal game during regular season, two per day, three per season.

First District: Opens November 17, closes January 6. Special season in DeSoto and Hardee counties to open November 17 through December 2, and December 22 through January 1. Pinellas County closed.

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. Special season in Gilchrist County and that portion of Levy County between State Roads 337 and 339, November 17 through December 9.

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SQUIRREL

Opens statewide November 17, closes in First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Districts February 17. Closes Third District, Northwest Florida, February 24. Daily bag limit of 10 gray squirrels and two fox squirrels, with no season bag limit.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

October, 1962

FLORIDA HUNTERS WILL HAVE A three-phase season for migratory waterfowl hunting during the 1962-63 season. The first phase will be open for dove hunters October 6 through November 4, with Hardee, DeSoto and Glades Counties, and that portion of Franklin County known as Alligator Point, closed to dove hunting. The second phase opens statewide November 22 to run through December 9. The third phase will be open statewide December 22 through January 12. Shooting will be allowed from 12:00 noon until sunset of each open day. Daily bag limit for dove will be 12, with a possession limit of two days bag.

SPECIAL WATERFOWL REGULATIONS

Florida's duck and coot hunting season will open at 12:00 noon November 21, and run for forty consecutive days through December 30. Goose hunting will be allowed November 17 through December 30. Under the final migratory hunting regulations framework from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, daily bag limits for ducks will be three, with a total possession limit of six. Daily bag for geese will be two, with a possession of four. Both daily bag and possession limits for coots will be six.

Special waterfowl regulations in effect for the 1962-63 season are:

Hunting permitted from sunrise to sunset except opening day. Hunting suspended from 12:00 noon to 12:00 midnight on opening day. Special waterfowl hunting regulations in effect for the 1962-63 season are:

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FLORIDA WILDLIFE
For successful bow and arrow hunting, get all the pre-season field target shooting you can.

ALL OUT FOR ARCHERY

By EDMUND MCLAURIN

First of all, archery is a personal participant sport with universal appeal to both sexes and all ages. Second, it is easy to enjoy on individual or group basis wherever a suitable shooting range can be found. Third, it is a multiple phase sport, each with its own degree of personal attraction and achievement challenge. For example, target archery—shooting over known ranges at colorful bullseye targets—has its own special following and techniques. Generally, courses and rules promulgated by the National Archery Association apply to competition and scoring. Competitor classification and handicap systems permit participation on common ground, whether the shooting is conducted on local or national basis. Equipment-wise, a powerful bow is not needed.

Fast appearing on the indoor sports scene are automated indoor target ranges, often operated in conjunction with bowling alleys. Called "Bow-L-Arrow Lanes" by their manufacturer, Burien Archery Lanes, they offer the indoor practice and competition that the country's eight million bow-and-arrow shooters are seeking to supplement short week end tournament and hunting season activity.

On long alleys resembling bowling lanes, target faces and arrow back-stops are suspended from a metal frame that runs back to the firing line. Electronic controls enable players, or official scorers, to roll target mats to the firing point for recovery of arrows for the next round of firing.

What makes the new setup especially attractive to participants is that scoring and other competitive situations closely parallel those common to bowling. Also, as in bowling, an imposed handicap system permits shooters of all age and ability to compete on a more equalized basis.

Within the next twelve months at least 300 "Bow-L-Arrow Lanes" are expected to be in operation throughout the country.

For more popular than formal target shooting, at the moment, is field archery—shooting at inanimate animal and bird figures targets set up amid simulated natural habitat and shot at over unknown ranges, under rules laid down by the National Field Archery Association. Contestants compete in three major categories—the Free-Style Division, which permits any sighting style or aiming aid; the Instinctive Division, where bow-sights are not permitted, and the Heavy Tackle Division, in which heavy tackle is allowed and without the aid of any aiming device.

Currently, there is considerable constructive talk about holding either a National Target or National Field archery tournament in Florida. The event would be a national attraction, similar to the big money shoots regularly held in Arkansas, Indiana, Nevada, California and other states where archery participation is considered a profitable facet of the tourist business gem. The Florida Development Commission has already indicated its interest. It is not unreasonable to predict that Florida will hold its first open archery tournament within the next two or three years.

What has literally been a shot of adrenalin in the heart of a long-lagging sport has been the infectious national interest in bowhunting. Taking bow and arrow in hand and stalking wild game Indian fashion seemingly has intrigued sportsmen everywhere. In Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Florida, Texas, New York and California—to name a few of the leading bowhunting states—countless thousands of bowhunters seek deer and other legal game during special bowhunting seasons. Active interest in bowhunting is fast outranking that of formal target shooting and field archery. Bowhunters are getting more numerous—as well as wiser to the ways of wild game!

Where archers once took to the woods with the most powerful hunting bows they could get, today the majority realize that bow control and resulting arrow accuracy, plus mastery of the art of stalking within almost certain killing range, are more important. Bows of the 40-50 pound class have largely replaced heavier weapons. Other items of equipment—arrows, quiver, arm guard, finger tab and clothing are.

(Continued on next page)
BOWHUNTING FOR POOR AND OTHER "ROUGH" FISH IS BOTH SPORT AND HELP TO CONSERVE THE WILDFISH.HUNTING.....

Bowhunting for gar and other "rough" fish is both sport and help to conserve. Bowhunting in Florida's fresh waters must be done under supervision of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Photo by Florida State News Bureau

Bowhunting for gar and other "rough" fish is both sport and help to conserve. Bowhunting in Florida's fresh waters must be done under supervision of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

The special archery season of the Citrus Game Management Area will be in force during the special archery season of the Citrus Game Management Area. Bowmen must possess a special archery permit costing $5.00, in addition to the regular hunting license. The permits may be obtained from the County Judge in Citrus County, and will also be available at No. 2 and No. 4 Check-in Stations of the Hunt area during the first nine days of the open season.

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The wonderful means of movement by some animals permits them to visit strange places

The way an animal travels reveals its personality like nothing else. It, as a rule, determines success or failure in defense and escape, securing food and shelter, finding a mate, and having fun. Animals appear always to be going somewhere. Whatever their practical or mysterious missions, an ever-thoughtful nature has provided the most odd and eccentric of them with extraordinary means for every conceivable type trip to almost everywhere.

A large percent of animals walk as a means for going places. But nothing is more understandable than animal walking. They walk—and run when in a hurry—in an astonishingly strange ways to accomplish purposes as varied as their mysterious temperaments and de-

The bulky, grizzly bear may appear to wobble his indolent than a sloth. Yet, if any creature seems to do anything with the leisurely impression they make in motion. Many animals print strange secrets in the tracks they leave.

A few living things appear more habitually lazy and indolent than a sloth. Yet, if any creature seems to do its walking the hard way, it's this animal. It walks upside down—hanging from limbs of trees. If a doodlebug, the small inhabitant of the inverted sand cones, should ever back up it would go forward. This ant lion larva always walks backwards.

It is not always numbers of limbs that count in covering ground. When the Australian frilled lizard shifts into high gear its front legs and head rise from the ground. At top speed it shifts to hind leg power only. This is a case of a runner, when in a special hurry, pickin' 'em up and not putting 'em down.

Strange legs are not necessary for walking. A species of fish walks on dry land. More astonishing still, it climbs trees. It employs fins and tail to propel itself.

You may not be able to guess what system of locomotion a creature will use until you see it take off. If you surprised a crab, it would lose no time maneuvering for position to run. It can start from any position in any direction without turning. For just ordinary strolling, sideways is the usual choice.

Animals seem to prove that when it comes to walking it can be done by some one in just about any conceivable way.

Many animals travel exclusively by jumping—some species of frogs, for example. Others more often jump for momentary advantages.

Never attempt to determine the height or breadth of a jump by the size of the jumper. The little Cana- dian jumping mouse can do a broad jump of over five feet. However, the mouse-size African jerboa can almost double that record. And don't trust a spider to be ground bound. Some can jump as far as eight inches. Snakes, however, contrary to a popular belief cannot jump, though many can strike virtually the length of their bodies.

The grasshopper and kangaroo are noted for getting places on the hop. But the world's champion jumper is the flea. This diminutive pest can jump farther and quicker into and out of more unwelcomed places than any creature known. It can jump several hundred times its length.

Many animals use combinations of propulsion methods. Gibbons "fly" through the trees with the greatest of ease—sometimes in leaps of 40 feet or more. Scared American cougars have been known to leap safely more than 50 feet downward when cornered.

There are some queer quirks to animal jumping. A kangaroo can't jump if its tail is lifted off the ground. And some creatures possess the amazing capacity to jump and carry their domicile with them at the same time. The maggot in the jumping bean has the mysterious power to lift itself and the bean that houses it clear of the ground. This jump is accomplished by alternately contracting and relaxing its body.

Everyone knows that the mode of travel for most birds is flying. But many creatures other than birds fly.

No less than 21 species of lizards fly. These are tree dwelling lizards that frequently desire to travel from tree to tree, like the birds, without going the long way around by ground. They are able to fly by means of outgrowths of skin along their sides. A variety of squirrels fly—or more properly, glide—in similar fashion.

A variety of fish fly. They use fins for wings. And even the lowly snake, normally regarded as condemned to crawl on its belly forever, takes to the air in some instances. A snake in Borneo sails from tree to tree by flattening and stiffening its body into a straight line. It tucks in the undersurface of its body, forming a hollow area, which acts as a resisting surface to the air during flight.

Standard means of travel for fish is swimming. But an account of their innumerable extraordinary ways of swimming would fill a sizable book.

The sea horse swims in unique fashion for a fish—in a vertical position, head at top, tail at the bottom. The flounder, instead of swimming upright as most fish do, takes a horizontal position in any direction without turning. For just ordinary strolling, sideways is the usual choice.

Animals seem to prove that when it comes to walking it can be done by some one in just about any conceivable way.

Many animals travel exclusively by jumping—some number of lizards swim in sand—both on and through it.

Long before man learned to impel himself by jet propulsion, water creatures were accomplishing the fast journey by forcing jet streams from their bodies.

Many water bugs which cross the water surface considerably faster than their fin or leg propelled neighbors.

The scallop has long lived in a rocket age. A powerful, active closing muscle, which can open and close the shell in a fashion to take in water and quickly expel it, produces a spasmatic rocket-type propulsion. The scallop may go hurtling upward then travel a fair distance horizontally, or skim along the bottom, so fast it leaves a cloud of sand or mud in its wake.

Some members of the animal kingdom go their seemingly merry way just rolling along. A number of insects make like a ball and roll to wherever they are going. A few flip head over tail, springing themselves to their destinations in much the fashion that a clown may hurtle himself along head over heels doing loopoing hand springs.

The South African shrew, whose legs and feet are virtually useless for walking upright, curls up into a ball and rolls along the ground.

With some animals the most difficult or tedious part of travel is the take-off. The flying fox, the largest bat, launches himself in only one way—by dropping from a hanging position. If he becomes grounded, there is only one way to get airborne again—climb a tree and hang himself.

Another upside-down launcher is the great tit-mouse. This bird drops with wings closed for over a yard before taking off on its own wing-power.

The worst hazard to some travel is the landing, rather than the take-off. The argali, the world's largest sheep, is a noted jumper, yet when he jumps he lands not on his feet, but on his horns.

Unless you understand something of an animal's means of movement you may never know how it eludes you, or gets to the strange and seemingly inaccessible places it inhabits or visits.
The beautiful lavender-hued water hyacinth -- Florida's MILLION-DOLLAR MENACE

by Art Hutt

Who would have thought it? Least of all the kindly, beauty-minded Mrs. Fuller who introduced to Florida that prolific purple pest, the water hyacinth. From the several plants in her goldfish pond 75 years ago, the hyacinth now carpets an estimated 80,000 acres in our state, raising havoc with fishing, hunting, and boating.

Mrs. W. F. Fuller is not generally condemned for her act, except by the perspiring boatmen trying to push their outboard through a solid mass of greenery to get to the open water on the other side. Or by a fishing camp operator who in the morning finds he is completely closed in by a floating island of hyacinths. Thanks to the obnoxious obstructions, Mrs. Fuller's deed was one of aesthetic innocence, but it does demonstrate that mortals should not tamper with nature. Brooklyn-born, Mrs. Fuller was perhaps doubly appreciative of natural beauty. Her winter home, Edgewater, at San Mateo, was abounded in rare and exotic plants. When she glimpsed her first water hyacinths at the Cotton States Exposition in New Orleans in 1884, she purchased a modest supply for her Edgewater goldfish pond. There the South American import multiplied, and multiplied. And multiplied. During the spring and summer growing season, a single plant will produce as many as 350,000 flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored stolon offsprings. During the spring and summer growing season, a single plant will produce as many as 350,000 flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spikes) are short-lived. The hyacinth's lilac-colored flowers (on spokes) are short-lived. The seeds produced, however, fall into the mass of vegetation to quickly sprout again, or they settle to the bottom, germinating as much as seven years later.

Hyacinths spread rapidly by means of above-water stems called stolons. Each stolon produces a plant which breaks off from its parent, and is on its own— to develop more seeds and stolon offsprings. During the spring and summer growing season, a single plant will produce as many as 65,000 plants. A floating mass easily doubles its size in one month!

In the late 1950's, the first half of the 1900's, mechanical controls were employed against hyacinths in an effort to clear channels through clogged areas so that commercial boats could continue on their way. In 1988, Congress appropriated money to investigate control methods that resulted in two crusher boats. Once a path was cleared, a log boom kept the channel open. This was the first of many still-existing programs.

About fifteen years ago, when 2,4-D came on the market, hyacinth treatment swung, for the most part, from chemical means to chemical means. Dingell-Johnson Funds contributed substantially towards finalizing a basic method of treatment. In accordance with the requirements of these Federal funds, which were available through the Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act, the Noxious Vegetation Control Program placed emphasis on treating the plant to grow itself to death. The chemical is relatively inexpensive, easy to apply, and is non-injurious to humans, livestock, fish, and fowl if used as directed. Two primary types are offered-- the amine and the ester. Both have their uses in hyacinth control.

The 2,4-D ester must be mixed with kerosene or Diesel fuel. Such a mixture clings to the waxy hyacinth leaves particularly well. And unlike the amine solution, it doesn't rot the canvas fabric of the spray plane. On the other hand, the ester

(Continued on next page)
Drifting mats of hyacinths can cover spawning areas, the dangling roots sweeping muck and sand through the nests. Sunlight is completely shut off, causing the death of desirable underwater vegetation which plays host to the smaller organisms which are essential to a healthy fish population. The Fish and Wildlife Service further discovered that the mats tore up or shaded out the vegetation which the diving ducks fed upon, and as feeding grounds were overrun by the hyacinth, the ducks were forced to feed in concentrations frequently too exposed to the hunter’s shotgun.

In 1953, after the D-J unit marked their project “completed,” the state Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission took over the noxious vegetation control as a state-operated project as originally initiated Bill Woods is Director of the Hyacinth Control Division, Vernon Myers his assistant. Current operating funds (1962-1963) come from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses ($133,693), and state-legislature-appropriated money ($155,635), with $127,700 from a cooperative program with the Corps of Engineers in which the state supplies 30%, work-in-kind money, the Federal Government the other 70%.

Reference to the water hyacinth as “Florida’s million dollar plant” is no joke. Up to June, 1961, cost of maintenance of the channels in the Jacksonville District alone was $1,861,782.

During the six-month period from January to June 30, 1962, the Hyacinth Control Division, operating eleven airboat crews and one airplane, sprayed a total of 5,280 gallons of chemicals to kill hyacinths on 75 bodies of water in 33 counties. Acreage of hyacinths and other vegetation treated was 12,685.

The battle continues. New herbicides, new techniques are constantly being tested, not only against the hyacinth, but against the whole group of plants labeled “noxious.” This includes water lettuce, cattail, maiden cane, water willow, button bush, and coontail, to name a few. Agencies involved in this control campaign are too numerous to list completely. At the Federal level, there is the Corps of Engineers (primarily concerned with navigation). State-wise, in addition to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District battles the pump-clogging menace. County Mosquito Control units attack it for the biting nuisances it fosters. Civic organizations, sportmen’s or boating clubs, and private citizens all aim it in varying degrees. The future holds no great promises, except for a continuing and expanding program.

Anglers and boaters are also benefiting by a new practice adopted by the division. Those small creeks that flow into other rivers and lakes are ideal breeding grounds for hyacinths. Commonly, hyacinths flourish in such places because there is an obstruction behind which they can accumulate. It may be old pilings, a log, or a Donna-topped pine. Division personnel now remove these obstructions where possible. In fact, in a recent six-months period they spent 2,345 hours engaged in such removals.

A potential natural control is soon due for some investigation. The ancillary reference to the water hyacinth as “Florida’s million dollar plant” is no joke. Up to June, 1961, cost of maintenance of the channels in the Jacksonville District alone was $1,861,782.

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And, while I don't know if it has happened in Florida, it is possible hyacinths could save a life. A recent newspaper report tells of a sailor falling into the Nile River, to be found forty hours later, alive, safe—and mosquito-bitten—on a raft of hyacinths.

Even the most unbending among us must admit that a shore-to-shore, hyacinth-carpeted marshland, bedecked with a glorious array of lavender-hued flowers, can be some-what soul-stirring.

But few of us go along with the American poet (James Tenny White) who based his poem on a Persian theme and wrote:

"If thou of fortune be bereft And in thy store there be but left Two loaves, sell one and with the dole, Buy hyacinths to feed the soul." Surely he wasn't talking about our water hyacinth! ✧

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

WILDLIFE BALANCE WHEEL

New Youth Camp Dedicated.

Building Program Outlined.

The coming year, 1963, will be a most exciting year for all who have made the coming events possible.

This late fall, plans call for breaking ground at camp for our new Conservation Building. It's another big push in the completion of the building program. The unit is designed to include four large workshops, storey 2 x 22, restrooms, storage space, administrative quarters, fireplace and a large assembly area. Building plans call for the installation of a heating unit.

Fruition of these plans can be claimed by the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., who have diligently applied themselves to this worthy cause. All of the clubs and individuals who have helped make a dream come true are to be commended.

Plans are underway also to improve our Sanitation System at camp. An additional unit will eliminate any of our previous problems. Construction of the building should be a three to four week job, completing the camps physical plant.

Improvements are also in the plan for our infirmary at camp.

Another milestone will be the establishment of our new camp in South Florida in the J.W. Corbett area. There is every possibility that the camp will operate for at least two weeks. The ever-living stock, now and then, can be another step forward in completing the camps physical plant.

Wilderness Camp

August 8-15 was an important date on our calendar. For during that week, twenty youngsters went into the new camp site and camped some-what primitive for a week. Four clubs sent representatives to participate in the opening ceremonies held on the first day of camp, August 8, 1962. At ten o'clock A.M. on that day, the entrance to the camp site off State Road 719 was officially opened by Sam DuBon, president of the non-profit corporation of South Florida Youth Conservation Camp, Inc. A. D. Aldrich, director of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, assisted the president in unlocking the gate. Jim Chewning, president of Wildlife Conservation League, presided.

After the opening gate ceremonies were completed, officials, including local, guests, and committee representatives were conveyed by swamp buggies, jeeps, etc. into the campsite four and a half miles from the highway.

When all forces were again collected, the raising of the flag ceremony was completed. Herb Allen, president of the Florida Wildlife Federation, gave the invocation. Old Glory was raised and accompanied by the State flag. The flag for South Florida was presented to Sam DuBon, who raised the flag. A brisk wind took over and began immediately to wave all three flags.

Official dignitaries were asked to speak briefly to the assembled guests. Lake Lytle, chairman of the Palm Beach County Commissioners, A. D. Aldrich, Sam DuBon; Herb Allen, president of the South Florida Youth Conservation Camp, Inc. A. D. Aldrich, director of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; and Sam DuBon, president of the South Florida Youth Camp. All were commended highly for their efforts in promoting the development of the camp.

Advisers present and those who were to supervise the one week wilderness were Jim McMahon, Stuart; Robert Seiler, West Palm Beach; Buddy McWatters, West Palm Beach; Bob Routa, Stuart; Howard Lechner, Hialeah; Earl DeBary, Ocala; Bob Bunting, Hialeah; David Smith, Hialeah. Other officials present: Tom Cunningham, central Florida Flood Control District; Bob Kleiner, Chairman of Palm Beach and Broward Counties Recreation Committee, Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., who have made the coming events possible. All of the clubs and individuals who have helped make a dream come true are to be commended.

Our nature tent had a variety of snakes, lizards, etc. noted by all. Our shining wilderness were Jim McMahon, Stuart; Robert Seiler, West Palm Beach; Mrs. F. W. Kessler, Mrs. York Hollinsworth, Mrs. A. J. Daniels—West Palm Beach; Mrs. W. Gable, president—Lake Worth.

Ceremonies followed were welcomed by a tasty Bar-B-Q prepared by Buddy McWatters of West Palm Beach.

Lake Eaton Camp

Animal Fun Compound: Our animal fun compound was rebuit this year and relocated in a selected shady area. Two small fawn plus an assortment of other small animals initiated the new compound and runsways.

Our nature tent had a variety of snakes, lizards, etc. A change in the mess hall was noted by all. Our shining new Monroee folding tables (6) and sixty new chairs added to the gaiety in our dining area.

New pump was installed on Well #1.
Shane was a dog, white face of a real class, whose field trial standards he made up with experience that missed in trial training. Labrador in appearance, without registration, lineage, or background. Shane was a dog of hounds., picking up shot quail, catching a bundle of black energy.

For other hunters, who bagged not only for his otherwise have been lost were retrieved. Countless crippled ducks that would otherwise have been lost were retrieved. Shane did not extract his toll and all he did was for his owner. While not a real desert him, the one that never is forgone but not without a look of reproach from those brown eyes.

Shane was a ready retriever. September found him eagerly bringing in marsh hens downed by hunting party off Lanark on the upper Gulf coast. Fighting mud and marsh and ocasionally becoming completely submerged in his effort to recover a crippled duck was a pleasure to this dog. He lived and almost died to retrieve. He once created considerable anxiety for his owner as he chased a crippled duck into an open field and fog shrouded bay. Was to be Shane's last retrieve, would be able to find his way back to the owner, and the dog effort to recover the cripple. The grim reaper did not extract his toll and allowed the fog to break to reveal a black head in the distance returning to the wild side of the whistle with a duck in his mouth.

When the wildlife officer took a wife, a hunting companion slipped a minute black dog between the bride and groom which adorned the top of the wedding cake. The prank was accepted in good humor by the bride who in turn came to love the black beast as did his owner. With the wedding, Shane obtained a mistress and assumed his new responsibility of guardian with the dignity associated with his breed. While not a house pet Shane was permitted the privilege of sleeping at the foot of the master on occasions when his master was away.

Shane learned to observe and would locate concealed hunters and fishermen before the eyes of his master recorded their presence. Many times during the lonely vigil of wildlife patrol a low grovel would herald the approach of a vehicle or individual long before such sounds became audible to human ear. He learned that he was expected to utilize his nose for locating game, both legal and illegal.

In aiding his master in the task of apprehending game law regulators he was not without equal. Records in a county court house will attest to arrests that would never have been had, had it not been for a highly sensitive nose. He once located two illegal ducks that had escaped his master's attention by crawling under a tarpaulin and retrieving them with head and tail held high and an expression that came close to a canine grin saying "look what I found boss."

A common expression among the many who met and knew this combination of man and dog was, "Here comes the warden and that dumb black dog."

There were many exploits and incidents in the wild life of Shane that remain in the memory of those who knew him. Such as the time he tred a cat under the desk of a bank president, and soundly sand the village bully of the canine population. Claiming the front seat of the patrol car he would sulk if forced to the rear. He did not care to be petted, a manner he associate with a pet dog but would lay his head on his own shoulders or kneel as though to say "this is my man and don't anyone doubt it."

Shane is the harbinger of advancing civilization and a speeding automobile. When those who knew him gather at pre-dawn duck landings, he can be seen among that pack of great hunting dogs that travels through the smoke of all hunter's fires, waiting for the sound of the hunting horn, the recall whistle, or the sound of their masters' voice.

In Johnston County Circuit Court, Warrenburg, Missouri, 1884, Senator George Graham Vest made his immortal plea to the jury for conviction of the slayer of "Old Drum" famed coon hound. His words have been translated in a dozen languages and have come down through the years as the finest tribute to man's "best friend" ever written.

"Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him, and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he loves may desert him, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep at his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings, and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens.

"If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, all the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard him against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes his master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all the faithful dogs purse their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his tail down, a light in the world, a soul in the world, faithful and true even in death."

Senator George Graham Vest.
Citrus Area Hunt Drawings.

Facts about the cost of hunting.

**FAIR AND IMPARTIAL**

How do the hunters who enter their names on the original list as hunters on the Citrus Wildlife Management Area know that the drawing is fair? How can we make sure that someone doesn’t cheat?

First, let me assure you that we em­ployers of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission know well that many people watch us closely during a hunt permit draw­ing. We are glad that they do.

There would be no point in the Com­mission favoring one hunter, only to strip hundreds of other hunters angry. There­fore, we take every possible safeguard to see that the drawings are open to public inspection, and that, so far as possible, no hunter gets an unfair advantage.

We have developed the following pro­cedure for the drawing of permits for the special hunts in the Citrus Area:

Each hunter, or group of hunters, must complete a written application on the proper form at the Commission office. The application form may contain from one to five names, and addresses. This year, each hunter must list on the form the serial numbers from his hunting license and man­agement area permit. This will help us eliminate duplicate names and make cer­tain that all hunters applying are actually hunters and not non-hunters along "for the fun of it." When the application is received at the Commission office, it is checked as to the sale of public hunt permits. For this reason, we do not make it necessary for us to have such a complicated system.

We will go to almost any length to make certain that all hunters are treated equally. By the way, our employees who become interested in the mechanics of the drawing are just as interested hunters. Some of our drawings run late into the night, and they put in extra pay or recognition for their work. Our hunting areas are usually reserved from sale of hunt permits and hunting licenses to conduct such an operation.

As you no doubt realize, all Florida Wild­life Management Area employees, as far as we can see, are interested in the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, and the revenue received from these transactions.

At this time the Commission is operating on a license fee that was established in 1943, and I think we can realize that the value of the 1943 dollar differs quite a bit from the 1962 dollar. It's simply a case of trying to buy a lot more for the same price. This is so true in small, medium and large sizes, sells for $7.95. It is ideal for deer or bear and many other big-game animals. Non-powered, it is a basic tool for the shotgunner onx-

**MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Your Florida Wildlife Management Area is the hunting area where you are hunting, but you begin­ning to get more hunters than there are permits, the original list is replenished with names from the original applicant. If a name is stricken from that list then it appears only once on the application.

Since all of the applications are mailed upon receipt, and since the serial numbers are transferred to the machines along with the names of hunters, it is not too difficult to keep the duplicating machines full. We have been informed by state officials that the original correspondence is filed in the Central Files of the Commission, and so this free ride.

We will go to almost any length to make certain that all hunters are treated equally. We are the first to admit that this system is complicated, but it has to be complicated because a very few people do try to take advantage of the complicated system of our hunters are very honest, but a few do try, shall we say, to "fudge a little bit." It is not enough to make it necessary for us to have such a complicated system.

We will go to almost any length to make certain that all hunters are treated equally. By the way, our employees who become involved in the mechanics of the drawing are just as interested hunters. Some of our drawings run late into the night, and they put in extra pay or recognition for their work. Our hunting areas are usually reserved from sale of hunt permits and hunting licenses to conduct such an operation.

As you no doubt realize, all Florida Wild­life Management Area employees, as far as we can see, are interested in the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, and the revenue received from these transactions.

At this time the Commission is operating on a license fee that was established in 1943, and I think we can realize that the value of the 1943 dollar differs quite a bit from the 1962 dollar. It's simply a case of trying to buy a lot more for the same price. This is so true in small, medium and large sizes, sells for $7.95. It is ideal for deer or bear and many other big-game animals. Non-powered, it is a basic tool for the shotgunner onx-

For the rifleman who wants to develop the ability to get off fast, accurate shots at moving targets and for the shotgunner who wants to improve his field performance, frequent prac­tice in the form of a "ring" or "target" is of utmost importance. One way of doing this is by purchasing the Johnson Torgeteer eer.

The Torgeteer is the newest "Jones style" hot mode of camouflage. The No. 60 KAMO Hunting Vest comes in small, medium and large sizes; sells for $15.00. Available sizes are from 36S to 34S, inclusive.

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

OCTOBER, 1962

**FIELD TESTS AND TELLS**

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CONSIDER THE PIGEON
(Continued from page 15)
while, line a big casseroled with
dough. After cooking remove the
birds from the broth, and to the
broth add diced carrots, chopped
celery, several slices of orange peel,
half can of mushroom soup, some
mashed boiled potatoes, and nutmeg.
Mix these ingredients into the broth
and allow to simmer until tender.
Thicken the broth with flour creamed in butter. Place pigeons in
lined casserole, pour the thickened
broth mixture over the birds, cover
with dough and bake in 400 degree
oven until brown.

Potted Pigeon
To prepare potted pigeon you will
need, in addition to the pigeons, vin-
eger, onion, bay leaves, and what-ev-
er else you might have in the spice
cabinet; salt, pepper, flour, salt pork,
and a touch of sherry. First, com-
mbine the vinegar, onion, and spices
boil in a large earthenware pot. Add the
in a Dutch oven or other heavy iron
kettle. When the fat is extracted, re-
move the pork and add to the remain-
ing fat several sliced onions. Arrange
the pigeons over the onions, cover
the pot, and cook very slowly for about fifteen minutes. After the
initial cooking add a quart of water
or stock, cover and simmer for sev-
eral hours over the lowest possible
flame.

You may add additional season-
ing, if needed, and thicken the gravy
manner that shot patterns will be
subsequently centered. (I personally
prefer my shotguns to center shot
patterns a bit high, as I like to see

\[\text{Barrel Pitchdown (Continued from page 9)}\]

Finally, assuming that you do not
want either a shotgun peptide sight
installed, properly aligned selec-
tive choke device to correct elec-
tration errors in shot pattern, you

MIZZLE FLASHES
(Continued from page 9)

due to amateurish shortening of
the gunstock after acquisition.
(Normal barrel pitchdown is
about 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches, a standard used on
most field grade shotguns with 30
inch barrels. At the risk of possibly
confusing some of my readers, I will
add that a shotgun with, say, a 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)
inch normal pitchdown with a 30
inch barrel will not have the same
degree of pitch when the barrel
is cut-back to 26 inches.)

My suggestion to the owner of an
Ithaca Model 37 that shoots low is
to install a large shotgun aperture.
Williams peep sight on the gun’s
receiver. The proper sight is FP-37,
and costs $9.90, from Williams Gun
Sight Company, Dixon, Michigan.

Using this sight, most Ithaca 37s
..can be sighted-in so that shot pat-
terns have desired impact point in
relation to point of aim.

An alternative is to have a selec-
tive choke device, like the Poly-
Choke or Lyman-Cuts, fitted to the
muzzle with specific instructions
that the installation be made in such

\[\text{With a bit of flour. Simmer for about another half hour. When ready to serve add a bit of sherry, and serve on a hot platter, dusting the birds with minced parsley.}\]

\[\text{Plantation Pigeon}\]

Split your pigeon down the breast
and back, dredge these pieces in
flour and brown in hot bacon dri-
pings. Remove as soon as browned
and place in a pot of slowly boiling
water to which a cup of red wine
and two or three dried red peppers
have been added. After browning all
pieces, chop up an onion, a bit of
celery, a green pepper and add to
the drippings. Add a bit of flour and
brown slowly. Combine the pigeons,
drippings, mixings, water and pep-
pers, and let simmer until tender.
Serve with brown rice, and plenty
of cold milk to quench the fire cre-
ated by the peppers.

\[\text{One thing, sure: Either there is an Ithaca Model 37 factory-installed stock so measurements that will fit you or else one of these fine shotguns can be tailored to fit.}\]

\[\text{FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION}\]

is available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife
Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the fresh-water
game fish of the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, show-
ing 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.

\[\text{APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION}\]

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

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

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

(Signature of Applicant)

\[\text{CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK} \]

\[\text{ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS SPECIES}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LARGEMOUTH BASS</td>
<td>8 pounds or larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAIN PICKEREL</td>
<td>4 pounds or larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUEGILL (BREAM)</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{2}) pounds or larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELLCRACKER</td>
<td>2 pounds or larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK CRAPPIE</td>
<td>2 pounds or larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED BREAST</td>
<td>1 pound or larger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All fish must be taken from the fresh
waters of the state of Florida, as defined by
the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commit-
tee. 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 author-
ized agent of the respective establishment.
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