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Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

MAY

1963

V. 16 NO. 12
HOW TO CLEAN AND COOK A FISH

1. Remove fins by cutting into flesh on both sides - pull out bones and all.
2. Wash under running water - roll fish in corn meal - salt and pepper - pepper to taste.
3. Remove of tail optional.
4. Cut around vent.
5. Cut along belly line.
7. Fry fish in skillet - containing about 1/2 inch of not grease - turn when brown - cooking time about 10 minutes.

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

In This Issue

R/X For Softies __ Ernest Swift 5
Get A Line On Panfish __ Russell Tinsley 12
The Everglades Bullfrog __ ___ Frank Ligas 14
Explosion On The Apalachicola ___ Stanley Olsen 20
The Sportsman's Dollar __ Joel McKinnon 22
Underwater Wonderland ___ Homer Gramling 26

Departments

Conservation Scene 4 Dogs — Hunting 8
Muzzle Flashes 6 Fishing 10

Florida Wildlife is published monthly by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. Dedicated to the Conservation, Restoration, and Protection of our Game and Fish.

BILL HANSEN, Editor

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

MAY, 1963
A bill designed to improve Florida's fresh water fishing, establish fish management areas, and change the present fishing license structure was introduced April 8, 1963 by Representative Lawson M. Chiles, Jr. of Polk County.

According to Chiles, the Fresh Water Fishing Improvement Bill is one of the most progressive steps taken toward a continual improvement and full utilization of this valuable natural resource in over twenty years. If we wish to enjoy the wonderful fishing in Florida in the future that we have had in the past then measures such as are included in this Bill must be provided for.

The Fresh Water Fishing Improvement Bill would increase the cost of a fishing license by one dollar. This dollar increase would be set aside to be used for fishing management and fishing improvement. Other provisions in the Bill include a framework for establishment of fish management areas through a cooperative agreement between the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Board of County Commissioners in which such fish management areas are located. To fish in an area which is under management by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, all fishermen, except children under 15 and residents more than 65 years of age, would be required to have a license. A resident of the county, fishing with a cane pole on an area not under active management of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would still not be required to have a license.

Chiles said, "I am confident that fisheries management can restore our present waters to productive fishing areas, just as I am sure that each county in Florida contains lakes, streams and rivers that desperately need a progressive fishing improvement program. I have seen the results of management programs by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in selected lakes in Polk County and have witnessed the enjoyment that many, many fishermen have experienced as a result of these improvements, and in introducing the Fresh Water Fishing Improvement Bill I feel fishing with a cane pole in a way in which similar improvements may be conducted throughout Florida. Good fishing is good business, not only for the sportman but for all the citizens of Florida because we know that the lure of good fishing is one of the major features to attract tourists to our state."

Florida Conservationist

LOYD E. MILLER of Miami, Fla., has been named a winner of the American Motors Conservation Award. The award is one of ten given annually to non-professional conservationists throughout the country who have performed valuable work in the field of conservation and who, in the opinion of the awards committee, exemplify the finest traditions of the voluntary citizen conservationist.

Miller was nominated by unanimous vote of the board of directors of the American Motors Corporation, which has been named a winner of the Audubon Wildlands Campaign Preservation of natural beauty through acquisition of wild lands is the basic objective of a campaign launched by the Florida Audubon Society.

Some 200 delegates attending the Society's 63rd annual meeting in Winter Park gave enthusiastic approval to a ten point program which declares that preservation of additional wild lands for conservation and recreation use is "the major conservation need in Florida at present."

A fresh water striped bass catch, from the Dead River, near Wewahitchka, Bay Brown, 12. right with the 39-pounder landed while spacemaning, and Tommy Lane, 14, with 34 pounder trophy caught March 18, 1963.

Florida Conservationist

THE COVER

Florida's number one fresh water gamefish, the Largemouth Bass-quick to strike a lure, and power-packed when hooked. The spring fishing season often produces the heavyweights, up to 10 pounds and more.

From A Painting By Wallace Hughes
Muzzle Flashes

For both the hunter and target shooter, it takes proper clothing for top shooting performance

By EDMUND MCLAURIN

Experienced shooters know, and gun editors stress, the importance of good gun fit to shooting success, but very little conversation and editorial comment are devoted to the companion factor of wearing suitable clothing.

Yet wearing the wrong type of clothing or an incorrect fit can have pronounced effect on shooting performance, as is true in other specialized sports.

Serious target shooters are quick to loosen tight, pulse-quenching shirt collars and get comfortable in coat or jacket before starting to shoot. Whether their chosen weapon is rifle or shotgun . . .

Practically all of today's rifle tournament competitors wear carefully fitted shooting coats, padded at shoulder and usually on elbows (for comfortable prone shooting).

The incorporation of a shoulder pad in the small-bore rifleman's shooting coat is not so much to further minimize the already small rifle recoil as to create a shaped, non-shifting pocket into which the butt of the gun can be cradled uniformly during continuous firing of the 20 to 40 shots usually required for single event tournament competition. This long stance firing is particularly true of .22 caliber matches.

Where the gruff-voiced .30 caliber rifle or a shoulder jolter like the .270 caliber is fired, a shoulder pad not only helps achieve uniform fitting of rifle butt to shoulder from shot to shot, but also cushions the degree of felt recoil. The same holds true for the shoulder padded shooting jacket or vest worn by the trapshooter.

Back in 1926 D.B. (before bioelectrics), I was enthusiastically active in both national and international 32 and 30 caliber match competition. A tailored shooting coat was a rarity then, and the few ready-made to be had left much to be desired in features and comfort.

I recall that my first shooting coat was developed from a cotton suede sports jacket sold by Sears, Roebuck.

Most of us ordered a full sheepsuit from P. J. O'Hare, major firearms accessory supplier of the 1920's. From the big piece of woolly hide, we cut large ovals for shoulder and elbow pads, sewing the pads to a comfortable outdoor style jacket, wool-tuffed side in. Since each shooter had personal ideas about what constituted a practical shooting coat, some of the homemade garments that put in appearance of rifle were unquestionably unique. Some of them were pretty slyly, too, being unheard of to wash or dry clean a broken-in, comfortably fitting shooting coat.

A fellow felt a bit conspicuous wearing such a specialized, befitted garment when forced to stop downtown to buy ammunition, en route to the range.

In the early 1930's the nation's shooters got a real break. Howard O. Smith, son of a Des Moines, Iowa, furrier became an active, serious rifleman.

He was not satisfied with any of the shooting coats then on the market so he designed one he felt was perfect for range wear. (Some of the features were so original that Smith later patented them.)

For the making of his revolutionary coat, with its personally desired features, Smith used an old sewing machine in the basement of his mother-in-law's home.

Smith wore his new shooting coat to one of the big-time rifle matches. So enthusiastic were his teammates and rival shooters that Howard Smith returned home with orders for eight identical coats. As the purchasers wore their new shooting coats with satisfaction and envied success, the demand for the garments snowballed. Soon 900 coats were manufactured and sold in the first year following range appearance of what Smith originally intended to be a personal garment. Today there is hardly a serious rifle shooter anywhere who doesn't own—or want—a 10-X Rifleman's Coat, the appropriate trade name Smith gave to his initial creation.

I bought one of Howard Smith's first manufactures. I still have it, and it is still serviceable. Admittedly, it is no longer original size 38; some years ago I had to have a three inch strip inserted in center back to make the coat a size 41, to take care of added body weight.

Fast increasing business forced Smith to move his operations from basement to garage, then into large (rented) space and eventually into his own building, subsequently expanded into a four story affair and one of the cleanest, brightest, most modern factories in Des Moines. Smith has since converted the basement of his building into a fine indoor range, winter quarters of the Des Moines Rifle and Revolver Club.

The 10-X firm located at 221 Third Street, should not be confused with the Club Sportswear Mfg. Co., also located in Des Moines.

Fortunately, since the days of his basement site operations, Smith has had the loyalty and business promoting ability of Floyd Sayles, a fellow rifle tournament shooter and hunter. Sayles is now Vice-President of the firm. Many of the current models in the expanded 10-X line incorporate features suggested by Sayles as a result of his extensive big game hunting and bird shooting. Smith shares Sayles' interest in hunting, and the two journey to far off places to hunt repeatedly successful Iowa pheasant hunting seems to pall. Smith's 18 year old daughter is currently Iowa state champion of the women's and junior rifle tournament divisions, and Sayles' son is recognized as an expert pheasant hunter. You might say that the 10-X operations are centered entirely around shooters and their families.

The adopted name "10-X"—symbol of a perfect, centered group score for a string of ten shots on the rifle range—needed no initial explaining to riflemen, but did take a lot of explaining to trap and Skeet shooters, hunters and outdoorsmen for whom later garment models were designed, and who interestedly inquired as to the meaning of the unique trade name.

This text is not a commercial. I have no commercial affiliation whatsoever with the 10-X line of shooters' coats and accessories—nor with any product—but I have such respect for the practicality and quality of 10-X manufacture that I have unhesitatingly endorsed them through the years.

The idea for this text came to me while looking through one of the 10-X line's newest folders and admiring the excellent and naturally posed color photographs. I suddenly realized much stress has been placed on good gun fit but little has been said about the wearing of proper clothing for top shooting performance. I also suddenly felt a little old, with the realization I purchased the Company's first shooting coat, almost 35 years ago. I have three of the 10-X models shooting coats— the Riflemen's Coat, the versatile, all-purpose Bush Coat, and the short body length Game Coat, and also use a quilted pattern, padded 10-X Riflemen's Shooting Gloves. The last I've had at least 25 years.

Of the three named body garments, I like the Bush Coat best. I find the coat can be worn for almost any shooting activity, and closely enough so that it can double for street wear. However, for hard hunting—with periodic cleaning—I hope to add a Model 2431 Hunting Coat. It is darker in tone than the desert tan Bush Coat.

Overall, I estimate there are at least 15 models of full sleeve style shooting coats or jackets in the 10-X line; 5 vests for trap and Skeet shooters and for cold weather and hunting safety wear; matching pants for several of the models, and three styles of rifleman's gloves. Any temperature range is represented, and both men's and women's styles can be had.

Basic materials for most of the garments is either combed cotton Klenidek cloth or Appalachian cloth. Twin shoulder pads permit wearing most of the hunting style coats by either right or left-handed shooters, while when garments balanced design. The Model 2431 Hunting Coat also incorporates contrasting, protective leather trim on the edges of its hand-warmer style pockets.

Where coat or jacket models do not feature (Continued on page 29)
A hard going, classy little female pointer received top honors during the Florida Amateur Quail Classic conducted by the Everglades Field Trial Association on the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area, February 16-17. Kilsyth Liza Jane, owned by Mrs. G. M. Livingston of Quitman, Georgia, and handled by Bill Allen of Young Harris, Georgia, ran a big race and completed two finds during the half hour heat. During the early part of her heat, Liza managed to jump two deer, and what followed for the next five minutes demonstrated an excellent piece of horsemanship on the part of her handler, as he cut the dog off from the deer and returned her to the hunt. The episode with the deer may have served a beneficial purpose by taking the keen edge off the young pointer. However, followed was a light rain during the Saturday afternoon event did not slow up the trial activity, and even though slightly damp, the gallery continued the course. While watching good dogs perform in the field under competitive conditions is the essence of any field trial, I will have to say that the splendid Barbeque prepared by the Everglades Field Trial Association did serve to accentuate the positive and pass off a wet Saturday evening with talk of field trials, dogs, quail and hunting.

To qualify for entry in the Florida Amateur Quail Classic, a dog must be handled by an amateur handler and previously placed in a recognized field trial. Considered by many owners, handlers and field trial enthusiasts as Florida's outstanding quail event, the quail classic is destined to grow and I predict that future trials will see an increase in out of state entries. The Everglades Field Trial Association is a member of the Amateur Field Trial Clubs of America, Inc., and the running of the quail classic was under their sanction and minimum requirements as established by them and the American Field. National Amateur Quail Championship

The National Amateur Quail Championship, March 4-9, saw another Kilsyth dog receive top honors and the title of National Amateur Quail Champion. The six day trial was conducted on the Dixie Plantation, located near Monticello, Florida.

The gallery lines up as handlers prepare to release their dogs for final cast during Florida Amateur Quail Classic. On the ready are Dick Prichard with "Meadors Fair Lady." and Bill Harris with "Kilsyth Liza Jane."

Kilsyth dogs, owned by Mrs. G. M. Livingston, trained by George Evans and handled by Bill Allen of Young Harris, Georgia, seem to be a winning amateur combination as this month's column goes to press. The new National Amateur Quail Champion is Kilsyth Sparky, another product of the great Shores Brownie Doone and the result of the selective breeding practiced by the Dixie Plantation. Sparky completed a total of eleven finds during the hour and a half heat on March 7, each with style and class. Runner-up in this national event was Lucy Jefferson, owned and handled by Billy Lane of Edison, Georgia.

A bizarre set of circumstances presents itself in this month's column and I don't know if I can actually present them, but I will try. First, the little female Kilsyth Liza Jane that placed first in the Florida Amateur Quail Classic was a very close contender for the National Amateur Quail Championship, and according to several reports, she might have won the Championship title had she not been fed prior to the time she was placed in competition.

Second, is the fact that the owner-handler-breeding combination that won the Florida Quail Classic also won the National Amateur Quail Championship. Third, the hard riding that handler Bill Allen demonstrated in the Quail Classic placed him in the hospital during the National. Bill Allen, handling Kilsyth Sparky, received a very bad fall when his horse went into a deep ditch at a full gallop. Late reports indicate that Allen has been transferred to the hospital at Emory University in Atlanta, and is presently recovering from the misadventure. The horse that Allen was riding was killed instantly and in many respects, it is somewhat of a miracle that the rider escaped. Sparky had

(Continued on page 28)
The innocent appearing loose loop on a plug casting reel can prove expensive

CHARLES WATERMAN

NOTHING MAKES ME FEEL as lonely and unwanted as to find I have broken a line or leader on a strike or immediately afterward. Salt is added to my wounds in the realization it is my own fault.

It is hard to realize just how much sudden pressure a healthy fisherman and a surprised fish can develop.

Most of us test our equipment with a steady pull. A jerk is something else again and I have broken a 6-pound leader with a flyrod, even though I couldn't move three pounds with it on a steady lift. Violent reflexes are occasionally hard to avoid and the built-in shock absorber that goes with stretchy line isn't much help any more. All of the manufacturers have been taking out the stretch, especially from monofilament.

The strike that's hardest on tackle comes on a fast-moving lure that has some water resistance it-tends to be weakened through contact with obstacles and fish—and is certainly weakened by the terminal knot. Long use without a retying job is sure to cause wear by the lure eye or snap swivel. I use a constant swinging and snapping of the lure from close to the rod tip causes extra friction where the line enters the tip in preparation for casting. A rough tip top fixes things up and keeps it all together.

The section next to the lure is most likely to be weakened through constant contact with the fish. A surprised fish can have a strike and starts getting into action. About the time he figures it's time to do business (I won't decide), then he swings the rod, whirls at the tackle and allows it to flail the reel for a cast or two. Buddy Nordmann, a tackle dealer, reminded me of this one. Reel oil sprayed indiscriminately over line may not be helpful.

The habit of some spinning reels taking coils of line back of the spool bears watching. You can yank the spool off and straighten things out but you should check to make sure your line isn't half cut in two by interior mechanisms.

Fishing Facts

On the occasions when artificial lures outfish shiners for bass, most of the credit must go to the mobility of the artificial.

Note that the very best of shiner fishermen usually keep their bait on the move, either under its own power or through gentle reeling, drifting or trolling. The "natural" shiner has long been more fish than the anchored and heavily-sinker bait.

Those who drift the grass flats with shiners actually on the surface part of the time have been raking in big catches. And the term "running" shiners is well chosen. You hook him on and let him go with as little impediment as possible. Not only does he look more like a satisfactory bass meal but he covers a lot more water.

Other things being equal, big waters are more

(Continued on page 30)
Strictly lightweights, the panfishes possess spirit that belies their small size.

GET A LINE ON PANFISH

By RUSSELL TINSLEY

The ubiquitous panfish has frequently been called the family fish. It is accessible and plentiful, being found in every kind of water imaginable, from the smallest pond to our largest natural body of water imaginable, the Mississippi River. Panfish are among the very things that bring everyone back for seconds. True, they are filled with troublesome bones, but just clean and throw off the head, toss in a deep iron skillet sizzling with bacon drippings and land and cook a rich, golden brown. A nifty gimmick to put a tiny No. 14 wet fly or a small spinner right in front of it. The eager sunfish will fight each other to get at it.

The sunfish is, among other things, a “stopgap” fish. Often it will cooperate when other species go off on a hunger strike. The first fish most fledgling anglers catch are sunfish, and indeed, some fishermen never graduate from this class. They keep catching sunfish right on through the years, which is an admirable and understanding thing to do. Catching sunfish, anyway you take it, is just plain wholesome fun. Not much for size, this Redbreast proved a snapper on light tackle.

Of the various species, the most popular bait is earthworms and cabbage worms. The sunfish isn’t particular. It will eat most anything. In the way of artificial baits, think small. The smaller the baits, the better. Tiny popping bugs, rubber-legged sponge spiders and small wet flies are good fly-rod medicine for brim. On spinning tackle the smallest spinner baits available are good producers. Fish them just as you would for bass. Also good is a wet fly with a Colorado spinner added in front of it.

A nifty gimmick is to put a tiny No. 14 wet fly (either black or white is a good color) on the business end of your spinning line and place a bobber about four inches up. Prospect with this combination around the edges of shoreline vegetation, tossing the bobber up as close as possible and flicking your wrist where the bobber burps and the trailing fly dances about. The eager sunfish will fight each other to get at it.

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At present there are no laws to protect the important bullfrog from overharvesting, and no way of recording its true economic value.

A valuable natural resource of Florida

THE EVERGLADES

BULLFROG

By FRANK LIGAS
Game Management Division

One of the most important but least understood economic natural resources in the Florida Everglades is its bullfrog, Rana guttata. Even though more than half a century has passed since the species was first recorded in literature by Stejneger (in 1901) and hundreds of thousands of individuals have been harvested for market by commercial froggers in the Everglades, information on many aspects of its life history and its role in the ecology of fish, birds, alligators and other reptiles and small mammals is very meager.

This frog is of tremendous economic importance to commercial froggers and as a source of recreation for sportmen. Many people of south Florida supplement their livelihood with revenue obtained from the sale of frog legs to wholesalers, hotels and restaurants. Not only does this frog supply the market with a highly prized delicacy but it ranks highly as a game animal to many airboat enthusiasts. In the total ecology of the animals in the glades, this species probably is an important link in many food chains.

Florida, with the greatest natural frog producing potential in the world, has no laws to protect this very important resource against overharvesting in certain areas nor is there a law to require commercial interests to submit records to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission by which an economic evaluation of the industry could be made for Florida.

In the Everglades, commercial froggers and sportmen hunt the bullfrog relentlessly throughout the entire year if water conditions are suitable for airboat travel. Some froggers will hunt regardless of the prevailing market price or size of the frogs available for harvest. The smaller sizes and dwindling supply of frogs harvested by froggers coupled with the dearth of facts available on the ecology and life history of the species indicated the need for a study so that the resource could be managed wisely by sound practices in the future.

Subsequently in 1954 a frog study phase was included in Pittman-Robertson federal aid project W-39-R. This comprehensive federal aid project was concerned with the determination of the effects of a vast flood control program on the wildlife resources in the Everglades. As part of that study more than three quarter million acres of the Everglades were to be surrounded with levees and used for water storage. The frog study was performed in these "conservation areas."

This species of frog is distributed throughout the coastal land area of the southeastern United States. The range extends from southern South Carolina to Florida (except the Keys) and to extreme southeastern Texas. In this report "Everglades bullfrog" (rather than "pig frog" or "southern bullfrog") is used to designate Rana guttata since this species is so abundant and is the only large frog occurring in the area. It is rather certain that any large frog seen in the sloughs and open water areas of the Everglades, away from canals or levees, is the Everglades bullfrog. The bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana, is an unknown south of central Florida. The leopard frog, Rana pipiens, lives in the Everglades but is not as abundant as Rana guttata in this habitat. Large leopard frogs seem to be confined to canals, wet pastures or flooded fields. Leopard frogs can be considered land frogs so the sloughs and open water areas of the Everglades are not their optimum habitat. Large leopard frogs were not observed in the interior of the Everglades during this study.

Frog Study Procedures

Frog samples were collected at night since the bullfrog is seldom seen during daylight hours. An airboat equipped with a stovepipe frog chute with burlap bag attached to hold the frogs, and a headlight, mounted on a miner's cap, were used to spot the frog's eyes which reflect the light beam. The airboat supplied power to the headlight. Some spooked frogs, a few dip-netted when they were sluggish in cold weather, were picked up by hand and placed in the wet burlap bag. Hand picking of frogs was necessary. Large, long-legged frogs were by far more common in tagged frog release areas to prevent killing.

(Continued on next page)
Four methods of marking frogs for growth and mobility studies were used. The first three methods — jaw tags, toe-clipping and tattoo marking with India ink — were not satisfactory. Jaw tags interfered with feeding and caused jaw infections; toe-clipping was not detrimental to the health of the frog but errors in identification of individuals was possible; tatting was not permanent. The fourth method, perfected during the study, employs small, colored numbered fish tags inserted under the belly skin. To read the tag number on recaptured frogs the tag must be removed by making a small slit near the tag. After data are recorded the tag is inserted into the removal hole and the frog released. The tag may shed as many as 34,000 eggs during breeding time which reaches its peak during the month of June.

Field observations showed that bullfrogs remained active throughout the year if sufficient water was present but fewer were observed during cold periods in winter.

Male bullfrogs in breeding condition tend to congregate in loose choruses groups in groves, marsh, meadow and willow communities, singing males float on the surface of the water in the densest vegetation available while the sloughs and whitegrass flats areas they are found at night perch on waterlily pads out in the open. Male frogs on breeding territory tend to stick to one spot. Female frogs not in the proper egg development stage for amplexus usually called similar to grunts of a male. Both the warning grunt and small g r i t t y s i g n a l i s t o methods by which males recognize non-breeding readiness of females.

**Life History**

A review of literature indicated that little information was available on life history of this species. Data were obtained on emergence, breeding behavior and cycle, minimum breeding sizes, growth and mobility, embryology and tadpole development and food habits.

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No concerted breeding choruses were recorded for November and December although some breeding takes place in each month of the year. Breeding activity decreased rapidly as air and water temperatures dropped below 70 degrees Fahrenheit and practically all calling ceased when water temperature dropped below 69 degrees Fahrenheit. Large crozes of bullfrogs did not materialize until air and water temperatures remained above 58 degrees Fahrenheit. Little or no breeding takes place during drought or low water periods. There may be a minimum water depth below which frogs will not breed. Partial flooding of the Everglades during drought or dry periods tends to stagger the release of frogs imprisoned in the soil throughout the period of rising water. This occurrence determines the time of year that segment of the frog population will breed.

Breeding time and peak in the Everglades was determined by analysis of female gonads for breeding readiness. In south Florida this species breeds throughout the year but the major part of the breeding takes place from March through September with the peak occurring in June.

Minimum breeding size for female frogs was found to be 44 to 56 millimeters snout-vent length; however, most of the females exceeded 100 millimeters snout-vent length at maturity. Only females with spent ovaries were classed as adults. Growth studies of marked frogs and eggs and tadpole development time indicates that females may attain minimum breeding size in 1.5 years after fertilization of the egg. Minimum breeding size for males was found to be between 70 and 75 millimeters snout-vent length. Males were classed as adults if they possessed large to medium sized tympana and large orange-yellow testes. Males attain minimum breeding size in 1.5 years after fertilization of the egg.

A small female frog shed approximately 6,000 eggs while one of the largest females collected contained approximately 34,000 ripe eggs in the ovary ready to be fertilized.

(Continued on next page)
Egretta decreased after the drought of 1955-56, but the number of sport froggers increased. The number of airboats used in the Everglades increased from 484 in 1954 to 872 in 1960.

The decrease in number of commercial froggers in Florida was attributed to the reduced frog population following the 1955-56 drought, froggers turning to industry for employment and reduction of frog producing areas by drainage for agricultural purposes.

Frog Management

Proper water level regulation is the key to frog management in the Everglades. Water depths should be not less than 1.5 feet in November and one foot in May. Controlled burning during favorable water and weather conditions is beneficial by opening up areas to frogging that are too dense to penetrate with an airboat.

An increase in the alligator population would benefit frogs and other fauna by creating numerous deep water holes which serve as reservoirs for tadpoles and other organisms in dry periods. For this reason continued and increased protection of alligators is desirable.

Experimental introduction work on the bullfrog Rana catesbeiana should be carried out on a limited scale. It may be possible to introduce this species into the numerous canals and borrow pits of south Florida.

Little is known about the life history of the crayfish in the Everglades. This species is one of the most important food items of frogs. A knowledge of its habitat requirements in the conservation areas would be a justified project. At present, Florida has no laws which require wholesalers of commercial froggers to report their annual transactions in frog legs. Also, no license fees are required to hunt, sell or buy frog legs. It is recommended that wholesalers and commercial froggers should be required to purchase a license so that frog harvest figures and numbers of individuals working in the frog-ging industry can be ascertained.

It is recommended that:

1. A regular state or county license be required to hunt or take frogs in all counties of the state. No hunting license should be required for frogging by those individuals in possession of a commercial frogger's license.
2. A wholesale-retail dealer's license be enacted. A report of business transactions in frog legs (native and foreign) should be required periodically.
3. A commercial frogging license be required of all individuals who hunt and sell frog legs. A report of business transactions in frog legs should be required periodically.
4. Frogs (bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana; river frog, Rana hecki; Everglades bullfrog, Rana pruvi; and leopard frog, Rana pipiens) should be included as game species on the hunting license.
5. A closed season on frogs, limited to the main breeding months, be placed on the Everglades Management Area. The closed season should extend from April 1 through August 31.
6. No closed season be placed on frogs in the state other than the Everglades Wildlife Management Area until more data are obtained.
7. No size or weight limits on frogs be imposed at the present time.
By STANLEY OLSEN
Florida Geological Survey

from the pages of
Florida’s History

The British fortification of the post at Prospect Bluff was an octagonal earthenwork and powder magazine, located about 500 yards inland on the east bank of the river. It had bastions and parapets 13 feet high and 18 feet thick. When the British evacuated the fort, they left behind large supplies of arms, ammunition, including some artillery, to fall in the hands of the Indians and Negroes. Records state that the following supplies were in the fort when the British pulled out: 4 twenty-four-pound cannons, 4 six-pound cannons, 2,500 stands of muskets and accoutrements, 500 carbines, and 500 swords. It also was supplied with 162 barrels of cannon powder, 300 casks of rifle powder as well as clothing and other stores.

The hostile Indians and Negroes, now more or less an independent pirate band with no real purpose, turned on their former friend Doyle at Prospect Bluff, plundering his lands and killing his cattle. They had also taken over some small riverboats that were in the vicinity of the bluff, making river travel hazardous, to say the least.

The American authorities realized that the fort (Continued on page 21)
The Sportsman's

Operational costs of fish and game improvement have increased steadily, but the license dollar value has been the same for over twenty years.

The Fiscal Division is one of the five major operational divisions of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. It is a division with many complex tasks and responsibilities in keeping with the approved statewide fresh water fishing and hunting conservation programs.

Of major importance is the responsibility of accounting for all revenues that comprise the "State Game Fund," and the exact governing of expenditures by the Fiscal Division. It is a division with many operational divisions of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Other Income Sources

Other license sales handled by the Fiscal Division include those issued for retail fish dealer, wholesale fish dealer, game farms, shooting preserves, etc. Income from these sources increased $5,905.55 during the 1960-62 biennium.

Commission revenue from court costs, or arrest fees, also increased from the 1958-60 total of $70,370.73, to $80,737.70 for 1960-62. The $10,366.97 increase stemmed from extended arrests made. During the 1958-60 period there was a total of 6,935 cases recorded with a disposition number of 6,545. During the 1960-62 period there was a total of 6,035 cases with disposition of 6,776 registered by the end of the biennium; 486 cases were pending.

The Commission also receives operating revenue from the leasing of timber rights, grazing, and stumpage and marl, on Commission property. Equipment that has reached the unserviceable level is sold by the Commission through advertising, with sales made to the highest bidders.

The State Game Fund

All operational monies for the Commission are received from the aforementioned revenue outline. The Commission does not receive any operating capital from the State's general tax revenue. The Constitutional Amendment established the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a self-sustaining agency.

There have, however, been a few instances in recent years when the state legislature has appropriated sums earmarked for special programs such as noxious vegetation control, and fisheries improvement. The expenditure of these special appropriations are administered by the Commission, under the control of the State Cabinet and Budget Commission.

Federal Aid Funds

Revenue in the form of federal aid reimbursement is received under the Pittman-Robertson Act for game management, and the Dingell-Johnson Act for fish management. The income from these two federal aid programs is based partially on the number of hunting and fishing license holders in the state for the previous year, or years, as well as the

(Continued on next page)

By JOEL McKINNON
Chief, Fiscal Division

The major portion of the revenue from which the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission operates comes from sales of hunting and fishing licenses. The cost of these licenses were set by the State Legislature in 1945.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission operates the sale of sports licenses for fresh water fishing, and hunting. During the 1960-62 biennium there was a sales increase of 62,991 hunting and fishing licenses. Total license sales for the 1960-62 period was 778,534 as compared with the 715,543 total sold during the 1958-60 period.

Although there was an increase in resident fishing license sales during 1960-62, there was a decrease of 29,781 non-resident fishing licenses. The total for 1960-62 was 322,761 against the 352,542 total established during 1958-60. Despite the decrease in non-resident license sales, revenue from fresh water fishing licenses increased $120,014.25 over the previous biennium.

Resident hunting license sales increased 12,624 over the 1958-60 total of 317,020, to 329,644 for the 1960-62 biennium. Non-resident hunting license sales show a decrease of 782 over 1958-60, but here again the revenue from all hunting license sales increased $58,579.50 during the 1960-62 biennium.

The overall decrease in non-resident fishing and hunting license sales indicate some revision in Commission programs designed to attract the return of non-resident anglers and hunters. Erosion along these lines were started during the latter part of the 1960-62 biennium, and are currently being accelerated throughout the state.

Additional and improved fresh water fishing are being developed for both the resident and non-resident fisherman. Extensive plans and research for more, and improved, hunting and fishing is the immediate goal of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.
(Continued from preceding page)

tive to fresh water fishing and hunting license sales must be checked and processed by this division. Every license printed must be accounted for, with all records verified by the State Auditing Department.

Commercial licenses are issued directly by mail upon receipt and approval of applications. All licenses are renewable at the end of each fiscal year. A total of 31,304 commercial licenses were issued by the Fiscal Division during 1960-62.

Property Control

The purchase, sale, and inventories of all Commission property comes under the jurisdiction of the division's property officer. New equipment is completely recorded by the property officer as to the property number assigned, condition of the equipment, and the employee to whom the equipment is assigned.

When equipment is considered no longer serviceable, the property officer assumes the responsibility of selling such items for maximum income return. Revenue from sale of unserviceable equipment has been determined best under the system of advertising for competitive bids.

The property officer is required to make periodic inspection of all equipment, and must report fully on the values geared for maximum operation at minimum cost.

Operational cost records are kept for each individual motor vehicle and outboard motor. These reports supply the determining factors as to when necessary replacements are required. Vehicle operational cost records show miles per gallon, the cost per mile, total cost of servicing and repairs, plus total time and miles used, since purchase.

Purchasing Procedures

A purchase order is required for each Commission employee expenditure of $25.00 or more. Purchase orders relating to repairs may be issued by division chiefs or regional managers up to, but not exceeding $100.00.

All other purchase orders in excess of $25.00 must be secured through the Fiscal Division after approval by division chiefs or regional managers. This control factor is extremely important for proper distribution of Commission funds.

All payments by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are made through warrants issued by the State Comptroller. An IBM installation made during the biennium enables this division to keep closer surveillance on the overall fiscal operation of the Commission. The IBM equipment provides up-to-date statistical information to the game and fish management divisions; its usage by the Commission is unlimited, and has proven extremely beneficial during its short term of employment.

Budget Preparation

The Fiscal Division consults with each region and division in preparation of individual annual budgets and program planning for departmental budget requirements prior to the start of each fiscal year. The department budgets are then compiled into a master Commission budget, and submitted to the board of commissioners for approval. When the master Commission budget is fully approved, it is submitted to the State Comptroller's office for recording.

The Fiscal Division must exercise full controls to see that the rate of expenditures remains in proportion to the rate of revenue income during any specific time or period of the fiscal year.

The 1960-62 biennium financial report shows the valuation of fixed assets for 1960-62 at $1,689,063.84, and $1,702,674.03 for 1961-62. This is a valuation increase of $13,600.19 for the two year period.
Underwater Wonderland

By HOMER GRAMLING

In his article "Florida's Inland Springs and Rivers" (Florida Wildlife, January, 1962), Stanley J. Olsen vividly described how this state's many springs and sinkholes are formed. They are the surface manifestations of millions of acre-feet of underground water.

In places this water emerges under pressure from gaps in rocks to flow along the surface or streams or rivers of sparkling water. These are the springs and their "runns."

In other places a thin layer of earth has caved in to reveal deep pools of this diamond-clear water. These are the sinkholes.

Beside the hundreds of sinks, springs and air-clear runs, there are the 225-old miles of coral reefs stretching along the Atlantic coastline from the lower tip of the mainland to the Dry Tortugas—the only live coral reefs to be found within the continental United States.

Add all these together and you come up with the most versatile, varied and fantastic waters to be found anywhere in the world—a paradise for the underwater explorer.

And don't get the idea that in order to enter this underwater world one must be equipped with the more-or-less expensive, and certainly more demanding gear (Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus).

Much of the best exploring especially in the clear freshwater streams and shallow reefs, is done with the basic SKINDIVING gear: mask, fins and snorkel.

Indeed, of all the equipment used for skin or scuba diving the face mask is the most important. You might say that all the other equipment—from the fins which provide propulsion to the scuba which permits the diver to reach greater depths for extended periods of time—all these are merely accessories for maneuvering the diver into position to utilize the face-plate.

For it is the diver's mask, a simple rubber cup covering eyes and nose, sealed to keep out water and fitted with a plain, shatter-proof lens, which is the magic looking-glass through which one enters the underwater wonderland.

But whether planning to explore the water with the simpler skindiving gear or the more complicated scuba, certain common-sense principles must be observed.

Although part of man's natural environment, water itself can be a hazard to the uninstructed, and ignorance anywhere can breed danger. But take ignorance into the water and you have a lethal combination that can explode into panic, killing wherever it strikes.

It should go without saying that, before undertaking an advanced water sport such as skin or scuba diving, a person must be versed in basic water skills. He must be a good swimmer, at home in the water, and will need to be in good physical condition.

Now, supposing that these qualifications have been met, here are a few tips to make your skin and scuba diving safer—and consequently more enjoyable:

1. If you're not already an expert, get competent instruction from a certified diving instructor.

2. Use only good equipment of proven quality. Consult your instructor before buying anything (The typical supermarket-drugstore offerings are not only inadequate but often dangerous.)

3. Take care of your equipment. Your life will depend on it.

4. Know your equipment and yourself, the limitations of each, and always stay within these limits. Always dive as a team-of-two (usually called the "buddy system"). Stay together at all times. (Remember that each member of the team is the other's "spare"—and it takes only a few seconds to drown.)

5. Always dive as a team-of-two (usually called the "buddy system"). Stay together at all times. (Remember that each member of the team is the other's "spare"—and it takes only a few seconds to drown.)

6. Know the capabilities and limitations of the person with whom you're planning to dive. When SKIN diving, making breath-hold dives:

(a) Don't try holding your breath too long. This can cause sudden unconsciousness which, in the water, may be fatal.

(b) Take two or three deep breaths before the dive, but don't overdo it. Hyperventilation may hasten the onset of unconsciousness.

(c) Start the skin dive with lungs full of air and DO NOT exhale during a breath-hold dive. These precautions will help to prevent thoracic squeeze, or damage to the lungs due to excessive outside pressure.

8. Avoid over-exertion, or getting "out of breath," which may lead to panic and result in drowning.

9. Always use a surface float, a diver's safety float (collar type) and carry a snorkel when diving in open water. (Even when using scuba.)

10. Always display the diver's flag when diving in water where there is likely to be boat traffic, and always ascend at your flag, float or boat.

11. Protective clothing, though not essential, is helpful when water temperature is 70°F or lower.

12. Always carry a knife when working with rope in the water, or whenever there is a chance of becoming entangled.

13. Remember that CAVE DIVING is a highly specialized science, and unless you have specialized training and equipment don't enter an underwater cave.

14. When using scuba, avoid dives to excessive depths which may induce nitrogen narcosis unless either you or your teammate is experienced at such depths. Check each other constantly for tell-tale signs.

15. Know how much air is in your tank before starting each dive and plan your dive accordingly.

16. Learn to use and interpret all the diving tables. Consult a decompression table (or table of no-decompression limits) before starting any dive to a depth greater than 30 feet and for more than a few minutes. Use the repetitive dive tables when planning to make more than one dive within any 12-hour period.

17. When diving with scuba never hold your breath during ascent. If you have air, continue normal, light breathing. If your air supply has been interrupted EXHALE CONTINUOUSLY as you rise.

18. If you are apparently out of air but your regulator is functioning, DON'T DITCH THE SCUBA. There's usually enough air in an "empy" tank to get you to the surface. Just keep CALM, keep RISING, and keep BREATHING LIGHTLY.

19. Don't use an out-dated tank. The cylinder must be tested at least every five years by an approved ICC testing station. Date of last test is stamped on the tank.

20. Be sure your tank is filled only with pure, properly filtered AIR. Beware of homemade compressors.

21. The weight belt should be put on LAST, and both belt and scuba harness should have a quick-release.

22. Get authentic local information, and preferably a local guide, before venturing into strange waters, particularly if planning to dive in the Gulf or ocean.

23. Avoid diving in murky water or under conditions of poor visibility, especially in Gulf or ocean.

24. Never "kid around" in the water.

25. Make it a habit to visualize in advance what COULD happen; take proper steps to PREVENT it; but be PREPARED for it if it does.

It must be borne in mind that a science as complex as skin and scuba diving cannot be summarized in a few terse "rules," but if you find that you don't thoroughly understand any of those listed above—well, you'd better delay diving until you do.

Remember that the most important of all the rules is number one: GET COMPETENT INSTRUCTION. Follow it, and you'll probably live to learn the rest.

Snakes and First Aid

Remember that Florida's inland springs and sink are often located in areas which are also highly favored by the cottonmouth moccasin, copperhead (highland moccasin) and the diamondback rattlesnake.

Keep an eye on the ground when wandering around these places.

A snakebite kit, as well as a first aid kit, should be in every diver's equipment bag, and every diver should have at least a basic knowledge of first aid, lifesaving and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
PHIS, Tennessee, March 1-3. Bringing stake in the trials at Memphis with a first place in the qualify-

Kirby, she received top honors Judges Award of Merit at the den

visited the winners circle with a Owned by E. C. (Pete) Critten-

Kennels at Theodore, Alabama. capable

since

ch ·fed as Florida's outstanding

laJlndor, is beginning to make her

-Allen.

from throughout the coun-

States. Eleven derby dogs and thirty-two

State-Wide Field Trial. This trial was held near Orlando, December 17-18, 1929, with an entry of Walton League, on Florida's First

Derby

1st Peggy

2nd Pride of Florida

3rd Mizz Teasdale

4th Kerkhoven's Chief Pointer

All-Age

1st Doctor Pickett's Bob Pointer

2nd Hall's Milligan Dan Pointer

3rd Rose's Teasdale Pointer

4th Jack Pointer

RESULTS: FLORIDA'S FIRST STATE-WIDE FIELD TRIAL—DECEMBER 17-18, 1929

Mrs. C. V. Douglass—Sanford, Florida

Paul Lake—Tempe, Florida

E. A. Armstrong—Seabrook, Florida

C. M. McKenney—Orlando, Florida

Vance F. Douglass—Sanford, Florida

Dr. T. H. Holman—Orlando, Florida

R. C. Rhodes—Orlando, Florida

L. F. Hopper

MUZZLE FLASHES

(Continued from page 1)

twin shoulder pads are available in hunter's choice of either right or left shoulder pad style.

It is obvious that Howard Smith and Floyd Sayles have collaborate-

ed to make every 10-X listing fill a real need. For example, in the hunting coat models that do not have embroidered game bags, detachable bags can be had for separate use or as snap-ons. Those that snap-fasten to coats are unique in that they can either be used as game bag or dry seat on a wet day. The hound will run a deer unless I would point out that deer dogs are constantly attached to the hounds, especially those that may be classified as tree dogs. If I would hesitate to recommend do well to look toward the hounds effort on the part of the members of the hunting wire while training dogs for the national championship.

Nostalgia

A magazine which in all prob-

ability is a forerunner of our present Florida Wildlife and known by the sportsmen of the day as Florida Woods and Waters, has fallen into my hands. This magazine, published by the De-

partment of Game and Fresh Water Fish, was the 1930 summer edition. Among the stories and articles of Florida's outdoor activity, was a report by H. L. Schaller, Presi-

dent, Florida Division, Izaak Walton League, on Florida's First State-Wide Field Trial. This trial was held near Orlando, December 17-18, 1929, with an entry of eleven derby dogs and thirty-two All-Age Contenders. The article was well written and presented a graphic description of the dogs, and the associated trial activity. Thirty-three years ago I was probably receiving the discipli-

naire end of a flushing whip out behind the wood shed rather than using the administrative handle, therefore. I can only visualize this first field trial through the yellowed pages of this magazine. I cannot help but think of the trial grounds and wonder what this trial area looks like today. Is it still the pleasant surroundings described in the article, or is it a housing development or shopping center complete with asphalt pavement. I wonder what happened to the beautiful trophies that were illustrated in the article. Are they gathering dust in some attic, re-

signed to an ancient trash heap, or do they still recall the activity of a December month ago. Most of all, I wonder about the gentlemen and their dogs. How many of our present day field trial dogs and hunting pa
cions could be traced back to the owners of this trial. I wonder if the sons and grandsons of some of the owners and handlers might still be active in the field trials or following their dogs through the woods in search of his majesty, "Bob White." Florida Wildlife may well have some readers who recall this first trial and for their information I

will list the winners of this histor-

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*Note to Charles Waterman, edi-

tor, Fishing, Florida Wildlife. This magazine also reports on the third annual National Fresh Water Bass Tournament with entrants from 38 states in the Lake County event. Largest bass went 11 pounds 4 ounces and was caught by G. V. Schaffner of Columbus, Ohio, with live bait while fishing in Lake Griffin.

Incidentally

In the recently published The Ring-Necked Pheasant, John Madison of Olin Mathieson Chemical Company, illustrated a splen-

did pant regarding pleasant hunting with dogs. Madison pointed ed out that 41 men in Connecticut saw a total of 67 pheasants while hunting with dogs. In the same number of hours, 42 hunters without dogs only reported sighti

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Coming Attractions

Starting with the June issue, DOGS—Hunting, Trials, Training will begin a series of four ar-

ticles on retriever training. These articles will be based on com-

ments, observations and contribu-

tions from some of the nation's leading professional and amateur retriever trainers, plus considera-

ble personal experience. The purpose of this series is not to produce Field Trial Champions, but to help Florida's retriever owners produce a better trained retriever and to promote the use of retrievers in the hunting field as a conservation measure.

Letters

I have been reading your ac-

counts of the beagle field trials with interest and wish some local beagle folks would organize a field trial club in the Miami area. I have used my beagles for deer hunting in the Everglades and would like to obtain a larger beagle hound for use in 'the glades. What breed of hound do you think would fill my requirements.

R. C.

Miami, Florida

First I see no reason why a beagle field trial club would not be successful in the Miami area. It might take a little work and

DOGS—HUNTING

(Continued from page 9)

completed a total of seven finds under Allen's handling and con-

continued under the handling of the most for the balance of the heat. Our congratulations to the win-

ning combination and our best wishes for a speedy recovery to Bill Allen.

Retriever Notes

A stylish four-year old Florida labrador is beginning to make her mark in the licensed retriever field trials. Tred Avon Doll was classified as Florida's outstanding

dog two years ago, and since that time has been under the capable handling of Gene Kirby of the Spring Valley Training Kennels at Theodore, Alabama. Owned by E. C. (Pete) Critten-

den of Plant City, Florida, Doll visited the winners circle with a

June

-Allen.

owners produce a better trained
dogs. The carrying or use of firearms while training deer is prohibited. All-Age Contenders. The article

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naire end of a flushing whip out behind the wood shed rather than using the administrative handle, therefore. I can only visualize this first field trial through the yellowed pages of this magazine. I cannot help but think of the trial grounds and wonder what this trial area looks like today. Is it still the pleasant surroundings described in the article, or is it a housing development or shopping center complete with asphalt pavement. I wonder what happened to the beautiful trophies that were illustrated in the article. Are they gathering dust in some attic, re-

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ble personal experience. The purpose of this series is not to produce Field Trial Champions, but to help Florida's retriever owners produce a better trained retriever and to promote the use of retrievers in the hunting field as a conservation measure.
Ever since I was big enough to keep the hook out of my finger most of the time there have been arguments about small and large-mouth bass. In Florida there’s a constant discussion about sub-species and about claimed invasions by smallmouths.

I’ve mentioned this before but I never seemed to have a really graphic illustration until recently when I visited Jimmy House, the taxidermist, to see pictures of some of his work (Florida Wildlife, Feb., 1963). Jimmy had in his shop the two bass shown hereafter. They were of the same species, both were caught in Florida and the one with the little mouth is just as much a largemouth bass as the one with the big mouth. Anyway, it’s about as big a difference as I’ve ever seen. The bass may not look quite natural as the mounting process hadn’t been completed when I took the picture. This is the original size of the two mouths—no stretching, no shrinking—nothing.

Despite the difference in mouth size, these two Florida bass weighed nearly the same. They’re the same species although extra small mouths on some Florida bass have often started “smallmouth bass” rumors.

A few of my faithful may know. I’m partial to aluminum boats for fishing and you’ve probably heard a lot of my reasons whether you agree with them or not.

But let me put it straight that there’s nothing magic about any boat-building material. The friendly argument I got into the other day concerned characteristics of aluminum fishing boats and after I blew my stack I finally figured I was being needled and my heckler went off snickering to himself.

He was kidding but I hear the same arguments come up seriously. Here they are:

They tell me aluminum boats pound in rough water. Of course they do if they are shaped to pound. They would pound just as much if they were made of steel, glass, wood or Elmer’s Glue. It’s shape, not material, that makes a boat pound.

They say aluminum is too light to hold up under the wear and tear of all weights of aluminum. If the boat is too lightly made it will come apart whether made of stingles, plywood, aluminum or oildcloth.

They say aluminum will come apart in salt water. Maybe some aluminum will. There are all kinds of aluminum. For that matter, I know a stainless-steel tank in my photographic darkroom and it rusted out—it was the wrong kind of stainless steel.

Get an aluminum boat made for the kind of job you want to do. Get it from a good manufacturer, spend a reasonable sum for it—and I won’t hear anything more from you.

On the aluminum boat subject: Although aluminum is increasingly popular for small fishing boats, I always tell me that aluminum is losing most of the battles in the class runabout and the bay cruiser departments. Folks like the looks of glass better. They’re probably right.

EXPLOSION ON THE APALACHICOLA (Continued from page 21)

And its armed occupants must be removed and disbanded. In 1816 General Jackson dispatched an officer to the Spanish governor at Pensacola to advise him of the events that had occurred in the vicinity of the British Fort and of the character and intents of the motley army that defended it. The governor was advised to disperse these bandits. He disclaimed responsibility for their actions and replied that he would await further instructions from the Spanish military authorities in the area.

It seems that Jackson had already decided on independent action before he had his reply from the governor. Work had already begun on Camp Crawford (later renamed Fort Scott) near the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. Jackson requested that one or two small U. S. Navy gunboats be sent to convoy a group of supply boats that were to proceed up the Apalachicola River to Camp Crawford. They were also instructed to destroy the Negro fort if it should offer opposition to the small fleet on its way upstream.

After the explosion a horrible scene of destruction greeted the landing party. Out of 300 men, women, and children, 270 were killed outright by the explosion. Of the survivors only three escaped injury. The captured inhabitants were taken upriver to Camp Crawford. The events following the explosion and happenings at the fort immediately after this catastrophe are not known.

In 1818 General Jackson, on an inspection tour, arrived at the site of the British fort with a small command of members of the 4th and 7th Regiments of the U. S. Infantry. He was so impressed by the location of the area for a fortification that he ordered Lieutenant Gadsden, of the Engineers, to conduct a suitable survey to establish the fort. The plans were published in the newspaper and the army moved up the river to establish the fort.

The river expedition was under the command of sailing master J. Loomis. Loomis set a small party ashore in the vicinity of Prospect Bluff in order to obtain a needed supply of wood. The party was attacked by the British and they were forced to retreat. The party were then sent by their captors to report to General Jackson.

The river was fitted out with a supply of ammunition and gunpowder. The party was then sent by their captors to report to General Jackson.

The British were surprised to find a British government gunboat and its crew near the mouth of the river. The British commander was taken prisoner and the British gunboat was captured.

The British government was furious at the capture of their gunboat and its crew. They demanded that the British commander be released and that the British government be paid compensation for the loss of their gunboat.

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review the accomplishments of the American Motor Conserva-
tion Award winners and to real-
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benefit future generations of Amer-
ican soil, water, forests, wetlands and wildlife are
national assets which are often
irreplaceable, and you and your
family have contributed importantly to their
preservation.

"It is our hope that these
awards will bring renewed
attention to those in conservation
everywhere and that they will
help to focus public thoughts upon
the imperative and continuing
need for sound conservation prac-
tices."

The winners were selected by
a committee of prominent conserva-
tionists including C. R. Gunter,
vice president of the Wild-
life Management Institute; Carl W. Buchheister, president of
the National Audubon Society; Ar-
duin G. Osteen, Commissioner of
national parks and forest and
consultant for the Conservation
Library Center, Denver; Richard H. Pough, of Pelham, N.Y.,
director of Natural Area Council,
Inc., and Harold Titus, conserva-
tion editor of Field & Stream
Magazine. Ed Zern, well-known
writer on outdoors sports and
conservation, directs the awards
program.

Illegal Game Fish

A task force of wildlife officers
assigned to round-the-clock duty
have received specific orders to
stop the illegal traffic in fresh
water game fish from Lake Okee-
choee, and to clear the lake of
illegal fishing and fishing devices.
The Lake Okeechobee patrol
responds to complaints directed to
the Conservation Commission apprehended a shipment of
game fish being transported from
Lakeport, a community located
on the western shore of
Lake Okeechobee. A search
resulted in the arrest of a
Lakeport resident who has
charged with the sale of fresh wa-
ter game fish, possession of over
the bag limit of game fish, resis-
ting arrest and assault with a
deadly weapon.

While the enforcement crack-
down has just started, it will con-
tinue until the present situation
is corrected. During the first
three days of the operation, over
two hundred illegal fishing de-
vices were removed from Lake
Okeechobee, some of which con-
tained over fifty pounds of
game fish. Wildlife officers from
the first and fourth conservation dis-
tricts are assigned to the opera-
tion in order to provide the neces-
sary 24 hours per day patrol of
the lake and surveillance of
surrounding areas.

Marksmanship Medal

A bright new hunting star is
blazing a path across the sports-
world.

Gary L. Anderson, 24-year old
district student of Axell, Ne-
braska, made his mark last sum-
mer in the 38th World Shooting
Championships at Cairo, Egypt,
by capturing four world cham-
pionships in individual competi-
tion and breaking three world
records.

Although the Soviet Union
team captured the most gold med-
als in team competition, the best
rifleman fell victims of Ande-
rsen’s sharp eye and steady hand
in individual rifle events.

Of the seven world records
challaked up at Cairo, four were in
individual events and Anderson
captured three. Anderson broke
the world individual skeet shooting
record, but the United
States team shot the world’s team
record. Anderson dominated the
rifle events with record-breaking
scores.

Although Anderson started tar-
gent shooting only six years ago,
he participated in several interna-
tional competitions prior to
winning in Cairo. Anderson
received a fourth place in the
first international competition
he participated in back in 1960.

A BARGAIN

Fishing licenses are too cheap
in Wisconsin, according to Thomas
S. Jenkins, .editor of the La
Crose Tribune. In his column, he
said that “The Inside on the
Outside,” a column in which you
can participate all year and pay for
only once, is an honest value. Here’s
why in Jenkins’ words:

"Three lines of bowling cost
about $1 and, unless in a group.
lacks, last about an hour.
traeted the best shooters of 45
countries.

Firing the high power rifle over
the grueling 120 shot, 6½ hour, 300 meter course in the standing,
kneeling and prone positions, An-
dersen earned a score of 1138 out
of a possible 1200 points to be-
come the World 300 Meter Rifle
Champion.

In the prone stage of the match,
Anderson fired a 385 out of 400
score to win. He also won the World Small-
 bore Rifle Championship with a record-breaking score of 1187 out
of a possible 1200 points. During
the standing phase of this match he
set a new world record with the
22 caliber rifle of 376 out of a
possible 400 points.

Franklin L. Orth, Executive
Vice President of NRA, who
watched Anderson in the interna-
tional competition, said, “Ande-
rson’s ability as a marksman
combined with hidden reserves of
mental, moral and physical power
accounted for his victories over
some of the world’s best rifle
shots.”

Anderson started target
shooting only six years ago, and
earned a score of 1132 to win.

Anderson fired a 395 out of
a possible 1200 points. During
every competition, Anderson
set a new world record with the
standing phase of this match and
broke the world individual skeet
shooting record at 1157.

Anderson’s sharp eye and steady
hand in individual rifle events.

Forest Safety Training

Believing that there is not
enough know-how among the
gun owning families, the National
Rifle Association
complè rate
dis, in conducting a Home Firearms
Safety Course.

A complete packet of instruc-
tional material has been designed
to assist local health departments,
teachers, PTA groups, gun clubs,
civic associations, police and fire
departments, safety councils, etc.,
in conducting a Home Firearms
Safety Course.

FOREST KILLER!

Mr. Burns, the malicious
woodstove burner, released out-
spurting exhaust smoke. When he
sprinted, scenic beauty and outdoor recrea-
tion was impaired. Sport
veau, wildlife, freedom and
freedom are valuable raw materials
for industries that provide jobs
and income. Mr. Burns
is ANYONE who mal-
iciously burns a forest. Be
on the lookout and report any
fire destroying a forest.

REMEMBER:

EVERY TIME YOU
FIRE, YOU ARE
BURNING A FOREST!
They are anhoriher with all the so-called social welfare advantages with no compulsions duties as a counterbalance, or with a maturity to understand them. They work hard in the bean and sugar beet fields. They would develop a sense of value, and sleep well, and possibly some humility, a start putting our own kids to work from south of the border and overcome juvenile delinquency. Such efforts are highly commendable, but a misdemeanor should not be the sole qualification for learning how to plant trees and use a shovel. We have a great field of opportunity to confusion in Peace Corps business to home ground and on our own back forty. Peace Corps leaders should be brought up on work before they lead.

In fact the present work-load of land restoration in all aspects is so great that there are thousands of boys and adults to get out on the land in their idle time. But the important factor is the reasons for acknowledged human deterioration and stop being afraid to talk about the subject.

With 53 per cent of our youth being rejected for military duty, what will become of America? Will a shorter work week solve these problems? Who will protect its resources? The fact the present work-load is available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the fresh-water game fish of the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, showing recorded date of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of the following application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

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

Name (please print) ____________

Address ____________ City ______ State ______

Species _____________________________

Weight _____________________________

Length _____________________________

Type of Tackle _________________________

Bait or Lure Used _________________________

Where Caught: ____________ in ______ County

Date Caught: ____________ Catch Witnessed By ____________ At ____________

Registered, Weighed By _____________________________

(Signature of Applicant) _____________________________

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Signed ________________________________