A SALT WATER FISH SPECIES FOUND IN FRESH WATER STREAMS OF BOTH COASTS OFTEN MAKES A CROAKING SOUND WHEN REMOVED FROM THE WATER. HAS SMALL BAREBELL OR "WHISKERS" UNDER CHIN. BRASSY BROWN COLOR ABOVE FADING TO SILVER WHITE BELOW WITH BLACK SPOTS ON BODY, DORSAL FIN AND TAIL. WEIGHT UP TO 15 LBS. AVERAGE 1 TO 4 LBS. FEEDS ON SMALL FISH AND SHRIMP. CAUGHT WITH ARTIFICIAL LURES SUCH AS BUICK-X, MINNOW-LIKE PLUGS AND NATURAL BAITS WITH LIVE SHRIMP THE BEST. ALSO CALLED SPECKLED TRout BECAUSE OF ITS EARLY TOWN SOUTH FLORIDA.
CONSERVATION SCENE

Space Race Brings Boon to Florida Waterfowl

Outdoor Recreation Annual Fee Established

Withlacoochee River in Citrus, Marion, Sumter and Levy Counties; 1,065 acres on the Myakka River in Sarasota County; and 997 acres on the Suwannee River in Dixie and Levy Counties. The St. Johns River in Brevard County received treatment on 680 acres, followed by the Peace River in Polk, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Hardee Counties with 533 acres being sprayed. Other rivers receiving treatment were the St. Lucie River in St. Lucie County; Sebastian River in Indian River County; New River in Pasco County; Kissimmee River in Polk; Okeechobee, Osceola, Counties; Hillsborough River in Pasco and Hillsborough Counties; Homosassa and Chassahowitzka Rivers in Citrus County; and the Apalachicola River in Franklin County.

Space Race and Waterfowl

One wouldn't expect the race for outer space to be helpful to ducks and geese, but that is what has happened at NASA's John F. Kennedy Space Center near Cape Kennedy, Florida.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has made available a total of 38,700 acres to the Department of the Interior for a waterfowl refuge.

The Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge was established in August 1963, when 25,300 acres of marshland were made available for management by Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Last month the Kennedy Space Center added 13,400 more acres to the refuge.

The marsh area, equipped as a buffer zone between the Merritt Island launch area and the Florida mainland, is just north and west of Cape Kennedy.

Before the refuge was established, Fish and Wildlife Service scientists were concerned that there might be adverse effects to wildfowl from the high intensity sound produced by rocket engines during launches from nearby Kennedy. To check this out, from future launches the Merritt Island Space Port.

Observations were conducted at Edwards Flight Research Center, California, and biologists could detect no discomfort or injury to penned birds during tests of large rocket engines.

Merritt Island is the second major waterfowl refuge on Florida's east coast. The marshes and surrounding waters are a major wintering area for waterfowl in the Atlantic Flyway.

Lesser scaup duck concentrations, numbering up to half a million, have been seen on the brackish waters of Indian River, Mosquito Lagoon, and the Banana River.

Numerous small ponds in the area are preferred resting and feeding places for many kinds of waterfowl.

THE COVER

Spring fever—Florida style—fishing for trophy size largemouth bass, a common scene throughout the state. This angler seeks his bass along the beautiful Homosassa River, near Homosassa Springs. Nature Garden's only town down Florida's Gulf coast.

Photo by Al Nuchter, Florida State News Bureau

Tagged and Transferred Bass Pay Dollars to Florida Angler

FISH are rarer to catch when they're away from home. That fact was underscored recently by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with evidence from the fifth annual Schlitz $500-000 Florida Fishing Derby, a statewide fish tagging project for the benefit of conservation and recreation.

The Derby, now under way through April 30 in its Zone 1, the lower East Coast, will open for three months April 1 in Zone 2, Southwest Florida; May 1 in Zone 3, Central Florida; and June 1 in Zone 4, North Florida.

On the East Coast, the Commission is making a special study of the habits of young bass, along with other biological research.

Bass are known to home loving creatures, surely straying far away, but what happens if they are moved to strange water?

The answer: They'll bite anything and everything they see before them.

For its experiment, the Commission tagging team, headed by William W. Wadner, transferred tagged young bass in tank trucks from their native habitat and released them in canals of Palm Beach, Broward and Dade counties. Percentage-wise, their capture has been more rapid and twice as great as tagged fish released in home water.

One fisherman alone caught four in two days, and received $2,053 in cash awards from the Joe. Schlitz Brewing Company which defrays all costs of the conservation program. He is Owen Day, Fort Lauderdale postoffice worker, who would have got more except that he threw back the first two, worth at least $25 and maybe higher awards ranging up to $10,000. He didn't know then the meaning of their numbered tags. One other fish he took to a Schlitz wholesaler in accordance with Derby rules had a $1,000 tag value, and a number designated as an Old Milwaukee Conservation Award, which pays double the normal award. Day was paid $2,000. His fourth young bass was worth $25. All were caught on Highway 27 near Andytown, and were "transferred" fish.

A Search For Nobility

By ERNEST SWIFT

Nature and Man

National Wildlife Federation

STICKS and stones and a tax exemption will not build a church. A church is a symbol—a symbol of man's search for nobility.

This age-old search encompasses emotions so deep-seated in the human breast as to create both physical symbols and a profound reverence within the individual. This inner-satisfaction, this search for an inner-peace does not have the same impact or depth of feeling in all people. Even the money chasing, tax exempt church of today, but of all human institutions the church is the least dominated by economics; well recognizing that as an institution it cannot stand unless fortified by overpowering human desires and funds to keep it solvent.

The State of California and the U.S. Government are now feeling the human desires from the world over for the preservation of the Redwoods. There are a great many money changers who should, if only to save the Redwoods, have taken down the money from the banks.

A church is a symbol of man, nature has not duplicated them anywhere in the world, they are unique as the Yellowstone, a waterfowl refuge. A Search For Nobility is a symphony of the past, present and future, in its dedication to man's determination to have a church.

When the first Europeans looked upon these massive trees along the Pacific Coast they were there about 2,000,000 acres in the original stand, and a minute fraction of the continental forest cover. Once more widely distributed they are now a remnant race and a rare genus. Today, only 48,000 acres of virgin forest enjoy precarious protection in California state parks. Within the comprehension of man, nature has not duplicated them anywhere in the world. They link the fossil life of the past with the present. In the beginning their ageless grandeur was as unbelievable as Jim Coulter's yarns of the Yellowstone gunmen.

For decades prolific writers have attempted to describe them, but in a larger sense all superlatives fail. Others are so overwhelmed as to stand mute. Their significance to the American culture was recognized as early as 1919 when a SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE was founded.

Like our high mountain parks, like the Grand Canyon, like the Yellowstone, they are unique beyond description. By comparison man is a crowing madge, but like the competitive temerity, man can completely destroy them.

(Continued on page 26)
FISHING

Cub Campers

By CHARLES WATERMAN

If you know the where and how of any kind of fishing, the "where" is your Number One problem.

You may have all kinds of apes in the field but if you can't make a fast takeoff when the word is out, you'll miss the best of it.

Good fishing can get out of date fast as yesterday's newspaper.

Constantly moving salt water fish like mackerel or blues can sweep a coast and be gone within hours, leaving rows of happy fishermen with aching arms and almost as many unhappy fishermen who've changed their habits suddenly.

Falling water would cause run-ins from hundreds of thousands of bass the area in waders.

but the vast expanse of it during high water with only wandering, shallow river channels (" splits" they'd call them in some parts of the country) during low water.

Charley Nordmann, a neighbor of mine, has taken me up there a couple of times. Puzzle Lake is in flat, easily flooded country and Brahman cattle graze over most of its bottom when rain is scarce.

The first time Charley took me up there, apparently trying for some sort of cross-country record with his fast outboard, we skidded around the hairpin turns so fast I didn't even try to mark our course. The next time, three of us had my old 18-horse motor on a slow skiff and we dug bottom almost constantly while Charley muttered untold things about me and my motor. At least I got to see the country that time.

Both times I was too late for the fishing. The water had run down too far. On one tour, I recall catching a stray bass or two but Charley was disgusted.

"Two weeks ago," he'd start and tell how he'd killed the limits of snipe and ducks and caught a mess of bass, all in the same day.

Puzzle Lake is an extreme case but when the run-ins are just right, I guess it can be fabulous. When they aren't just right, I don't think much of it as a fishing site.

The Crawdad Pickerel will never rate as a top Florida game fish, but for its size, the "jack" is a scraper

Bass Schooling on very tiny bait can send you home talking to yourself. Most fishermen just aren't equipped with lures that small.

The solution is either to match the peewee bait or try them with something much larger and entirely different. The latter doesn't work very often. If you'll take a fly rod and tie on several very tiny streamers at once you can sometimes create your own "school" of bait and do pretty well. I've never caught any whoppers that way but a 2-pounder isn't unusual.

Schooling or regularly striking bass generally require lures of about the size of the bait they're striking but not necessarily the same shape or color. I've watched the late Norton Webster catch and release dozens of schooling bass, using popping bugs that didn't look at all like the bait they were striking.

Of course, the use of plastic worms or lead jigs on the bottom near such schools can sometimes be very productive but you aren't imitating the surface bait then—you're simply fishing a part of the bottom you know has fish because of the upstairs program.

In my experience, such bottom fishing is apt to be feast or famine.

I keep hearing new angles on living aboard a fresh water fishing boat. I have a 16-footer that takes a small tent which can be folded during the daytime for wide open casting room. It's a make-shift rig although it serves my purpose well.

The Cub Craft Camper Boat is a factory-produced unit made by American Fabricators, Inc., Orangeburg, S.C. It is a little less than 14 feet long and is 67 inches wide. The entire fiberglass rig is covered by a tent which can be erected from inside.

A lot of pickerel have reached the frying pan via the pork strip route. You can use a strip with a cane pole, skittering it and then letting it sink for a moment. A spinner might help.

When they're on the prod, pickerel are willing strikers. In weedy waters they tend to slice at the bait in such a way you may think you have a gar coming. They'll follow a lure clear to the tackle box so keep it working right to the gunwale.

Pickerel are excellent food fish although you may want to keep a bone dish handy.

Most fishermen who camp aboard a boat can tie up to land at night.

In cases where you have to sleep away from shore, a rig such as the Cub Craft has some disadvantage in that there is no walk way around it when the tent is set up. Probably the extra interior room makes up for this shortcoming. The boat is rated for a 46-horse motor.

Best of all, you can camp aboard it when it is sitting on a trailer on dry land.

Puzzle Lake, "seven puzzle than lake," has few lighthouses and a drop of a few inches can lay here thousands of acres. Charley Nordmann left travels to the scene by boat but fishes the area in waders.
A READERS ASKED

By EDMUND McLAURIN

MUZZLE FLASHES

The variety of gun sights manufactured by Redfield are precision aiming aids

Gun Sights

Redfield has been making stronger than steel a lloy and give minor improve­
ments.
The 74th annual Georgia-Florida Field Trial, the most colorful of all bird dog field trials, was run this year on February 8. The trial was held on the 20,090 acre Pinckney Hill Plantation near Monticello in Jefferson County. There was a field of eighteen of the finest shooting dogs from the quail country of south Georgia and north Florida competing for honors during thirty minute heats.

Winning the one day trial was a liver and white pointer "River Bend Sam" owned by J. H. Thompson of the River Bend Plantation near Quitman, Georgia, and handled by Terrell Dixon. River Bend Sam located five coveys during his half hour running time and provided the gallery an opportunity to observe a perfect performance in honoring his brace mates' find. Throughout the heat the hunting of River Bend Sam was forward, stylish and clean, and left little to be desired in a shooting dog.

placing second at the Georgia-Florida trial was last year's winner "Sinkola Pal's Image" owned by Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bicknell, Jr., of the Sinkola Plantation near Thomasville, Georgia, and handled by Terrell Dixon. River Bend Sam located five coveys during his half hour running time and provided the gallery an opportunity to observe a perfect performance in honoring his brace mates' find. Throughout the heat the hunting of River Bend Sam was forward, stylish and clean, and left little to be desired in a shooting dog.

The second place dog was in all possibility a bigger running dog than the Pal's Image and left little to be desired in a shooting dog.

Winning this year's Georgia-Florida Open All-Age stake was one of the oldest field trials in the country. The Continental is in every respect exactly what the name implies, a championship stake and the dogs running to the trials are the highest caliber in the nation. Competing in the Open are required to run a one hour qualifying hunt and dogs selected by the judges as finalists may be required to run for more than an hour.

This year's Continental trial saw a total of seventy-nine pointers and twenty setters entered in the Open Championship stake, and thirty-two pointers and two setters entered in the Open Derby Championship. Sixteen pointers and the single setter, Sam, shot the South Florida Regional trial in December, were selected by the Judges as finalists for the one hour and fifty minute hunt.

Emory A. McGrady of Miccosukee, Florida, was hot on the heels of both dogs with a very stylish performance.

A DIRECT contrast to the Georgia-Florida Field Trial is the Continental Open and Derby Championship stake which began January 18, on the famous Dixie Plantation near Aiken, South Carolina, and proved to be another outstanding example of the finest field trial events in the country. The Continental is in every respect exactly what the name implies, a championship stake and the dogs running to the trials are the highest caliber in the nation. Competing in the Open are required to run a one hour qualifying hunt and dogs selected by the judges as finalists may be required to run for more than an hour.

Winning the Continental Derby Championship was another dog handled by professional trainer Hoyle Eaton, "Our Minnie" a liver and white and liver colored sample pointer proved to be an outstanding young bird dog by marking up a score of five coveys during her one hour hunt. The new Derby Champion is owned by Ray Rameo, Seabrook, Illinois.

Region 3 Amateur Championship

December 14-15 saw the running of the Region 3 Amateur Championship stake for 1964 on the field trial grounds of the Ceil M. Welsh Wildlife Management Area, Santa Rosa, Florida.

Riding the judging duties as the running of the Region 3 Amateur Championship were Frank Chambers of Orlando and Dan Sherlock Jr. of Fort Myers. The judges' decision was announced by the new Region 3 Amateur Champion "Meadow's Lucky Star" owned and handled by H. B. (Doc) Prechelt of Fort Myers drew the hearty approval of the gallery.

Runner-up at the trial was the brace mate of the winner "Weems Florida Ranger" owned by Earl Weems, handled by Ted Hake.

Meadow's Lucky Star located one covey at the half hour (Continued on page 22)
I have the feeling I've been here before because several years ago I wrote an article for Florida Wildlife on about the same subject.

In the meantime, Florida fish haven't changed their habits enough to make the first dirge out of date but I've talked to a lot of fishermen since then and although I may not know any more about tackle, I know a heck of a lot better what other people want to know about tackle.

Ten years the fishermen have changed. Yesterday's specialist, the true school bass fisherman, has almost disappeared. The plastic worm isn't just anodate but I've talked to a lot of fishermen since then people want to know about tackle.

I think the crappie catches are better because there are more crappie experts. An increased number of worms or crickets. A lot of bass fishermen have insufficient angling needs for Florida's variety fishing

TACKLE FOR FLORIDA

By CHARLES WATERMAN

There are many factors to consider when selecting angling needs for Florida's variety fishing and bass fishermen have

discovered the same tackle will work on salt water species and have "doubled their pleasure" as the television commercial suggests.

The Rapala balsa plug and its procession of imitations have become firmly entrenched. And strangely, there are some fishermen who are insisting on wooden plugs rather than plastics. And the shoreline plug caster seems about to follow the school bass fisherman into history.

My favorite current trend is the tendency for the angler, especially the spin fisherman, to look around and start learning some other methods. Being a fly fishing nut, I am gratified at the number of inquiries I get on that subject. Only one out of ten fly rod buyers is going to learn to use it, I suppose, but bless the ten percent.

A questionable trend came with the turn toward family and "cruising" boats, making the out a period piece and causing a new race of contortionists who fish through a steering wheel, over a windshield and around a top.

But, happily, anglers bruised bychromed tailfins

and blinded by whipping pennants are asking for real fishing boats and the manufacturers are responding with some daisies. The two-boat family is with us.

The car-top boat gave way before the trailered boat and then bounced back as standard equipment for house trailer vacationists.

The spincast or push button reel grew up and we got rid of some real nightmares there. Can you recall the ones that twisted the line with every retrieve? A certain number of casts and you took the line off and started over again—or threw the whole thing away.

Since I wrote that other article about Florida tackle, free-spooling casting reels have been manufactured by most of the big companies. Monofilament line has become extremely popular with conventional reel users—mainly because it's been greatly improved in casting qualities.

Some "trick" actions have been adopted by rod manufacturers—mainly very light tips attached to stiff butt sections. I don't like these very well but they're compromise rods and one of them will get by with a wide variety of lure weights (or line weights in case of a fly rod). Experienced fishermen are not too happy with "all around rods."

Glass rods have become so competitively inexpensive in the cut rate stores that you don't see many really first line sticks on the shelves. I'm still not satisfied with the quality of most of the production handles, reel seats and ferrules because they've been made to meet prices.

Spinning reels have had a boost in quality and discerning dealers are inclined to stick to the ones they can service. I'm all for it from a user's standpoint. I am aware that it might be hard to start a new reel, however good, unless the parts problem could be solved promptly—tough duty for the new builder or importer.

My purpose now is to advise the newcomer to Florida fishing as to just what tackle he can use.

(Continued on next page)

Essential outfits for covering most of the Florida fishing scene. From left: a heavy duty reel (Centauré Pacific) and a lately heavy spinning rod for one or two-hand use on lters and placers; a medium weight fly rod and bone-size single-action Pflueger Medalist fly reel that will handle all but the heaviest Florida fish; a direct-drive South Bend bolting reel on a lightweight playing outfit; the medium-weight all-purpose spinning reel. In this case an Orris 300.
Perhaps a few words on spin casting and related tackle. Many older residents though most of them will score no fish.

We'll begin with the basic spinning rod. This is the speediest, least tiring of all tackle. The spinning gear is a reel-mounted line and a lightweight rod. The spinning reel is one that can be filled with line and set down into the rod handle. It is used to hold the spinning reel and may be employed to hold various sizes of line. A medium-sized reel will handle anything from 50 to 150 yards of line.

In the medium-priced range, nearly all of the open-faced reels or "coated-grip" reels are well built. There are some very expensive reels that are manufactured by high-quality firms. They are usually American made. The spinning reel, however, is not quite so massive, as the spinning reel, is generally lighter and more durable. A spinning reel is made for salt water. This is the most popular type of reel for spin fishing. A medium-sized reel will handle anything from 50 to 150 yards of line. A medium-sized reel will handle anything from 50 to 150 yards of line.

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A spinning reel has a spool that is made to hold line. It is wound around a spool or spool that is mounted on the reel and is held in place by the reel. The spool, however, is not quite so massive, as the spinning reel, is generally lighter and more durable. A spinning reel is made for salt water. This is the most popular type of reel for spin fishing. A medium-sized reel will handle anything from 50 to 150 yards of line. A medium-sized reel will handle anything from 50 to 150 yards of line.

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requires long casts at times and a true surf stick would be ideal. I note that most of these long-casters prefer big salt water spinning reels and long, stiff rods—even though the conventional turning spool surf outfit will get more distance most of the time.

Anyway, I'll recommend that the beginner in that kind of fishing try a medium heavy spinning rig. The one shown in the accompanying illustration looks pretty potent for fresh water and it is but it won't be as large as most of the heavy outfits found near salt water. It is not a surf outfit but it would work for a lot of inlet fishing, can be used from bridges and piers and will give you some fun when worked offshore against kings or mackerel. You can catch a sail with it if you're careful.

Most charter or party boats will furnish tackle. To say that the four outfits I have listed will give you a perfect setup is not quite true but you can get by very nicely with them in spite of some compromises.

A specialist might have three or four spinning rods and no plug rods. The plugger might have only baitcasting outfits and the fly fisherman would leave the fish in the water if they don't take flies. But the combinations I've named will serve the serious fisherman who wants to sample all of it.

Florida bass take about the same lures that bass take elsewhere. Generally, a specific type of bass lure becomes popular in a given area because it adapts to the local water conditions.

For example, a wiggling plug with a metal lip might catch all sorts of bonnet bass if you could keep it from getting hung up but something else is more popular because of the stems.

The Johnson weedless spoons, generally with some sort of porkkind or imitation porkkind added, are tops in weed-filled waters in Florida. Of late, the Weedwing, a spoon with attached spinner and weed guard, is a success.

In the grassy waters, I have found the old Hawaiian Wiggler to be about as good as anything for large fish. I use it with plastic skirt and a trailer hook for short strikes. It is more fun to fish surface baits and sometimes the old-fashioned torpedo plug with spinners fore and aft is hard to beat, especially over grass.

The elongated surface plug with spinners has taken hold in recent years. Generally it is designed to sit with its bowl of water until you twitch it. Then it throws a little splatter of water with a tail spinner. I've used several of them, the first being a Porter Spindle. I suspect some of the newer models are imitations of it and I caught some nice bass on a Spindle yesterday.

(Continued from preceding page)

Fresh water tackle is ideal for spotted weakfish (salt water trout). This fisherman is using an Ambassador free-spooling reel and nose plug.

Ten years ago the "black eel" was getting its start and was forerunner of the plastic worm. The plastic worm has given rise to plastic lizards, snakes and all sorts of other squishy delicacies but the main development of late is in new ways of fishing it.

They've fixed it so it can be worked rapidly through grass or bonnets with a metal lip ahead of it; they've made some models weedless and some worm fisherman have done a fine job of operating on top. Some of them are big enough to work on baitcasting rods and I've even thrown a small one with a fly rod but don't recommend it.

The favored way is still the bottom method, giving a smoopy bass plenty of time to cram the thing into his mouth before you lean on him.

I'd say that the medium spinning rig is No. 1 for worn fishing.

In buying lures, there's a tendency to get everything in the same classification. That is, you find one that works and stock your box with others only slightly different. You'll save money and catch more fish if you mix them up as to surface, near-surface and deep runners with some special choices for weedy and brushy waters.

Small jigs have been increasingly popular for (Continued on page 22)
The enormous size of the Cypress trees in the Everglades can be a vision of natural beauty.
Now, with this situation in mind, here's where you're going to need some people and cars and trailers. If you are moving one boat, it is a simple enough problem to solve. You will merely need someone to take your boat and trailer from the starting point at Welaka and move overland to the Ocala Boat Basin, and haul the boats out for an overland trek you're going to need some people and cars and trailers about 45 miles. The Ocala Boat Basin is about three miles east of Silver Springs, however, and you would not go all the way in to Ocala.

We made our arrangements with agents from the Game Commission to move our cars and trailers over to the boat basin, and we took off via the Withlacoochee, leading in the Florida Power Company Dam, cruising with cars due to hidden trees and shoals.

About five miles from the Ocala Boat Basin we put in at a little combination fish camp, rest-stop, marina, and barbecue. It is known as King's Sportsman's Paradise, and it makes a fine stop-over, especially if you have plans to move on south via water to Leesburg and Lake Griffin. And some of the best barbecue you ever laid a tongue to is there for a pitance.

After leaving King's, we made a wide sweep in the river and run into the point of confluence of the Withlacoochee and Silver rivers. A big sign on a tree on the south bank pointed the route to Leesburg, but we kept our course on up the Silver for another few hundred yards and took the canal on the starboard side of the river that led us into the basin.

The Ocala Boat Club has excellent facilities here. Two fine launching ramps, a big dock, gasoline, and large picnic tables feature the cleared area. Our boys with the cars and trailers were waiting for us, and in short order, we had the boats trailered and headed west toward Ocala and Leesburg.

We passed through world famous Silver Springs, and just to the west took a cut-off road that led into State Road 131. This in turn took us to US 301 at Lady Lake, and from there we went into Twin Palms Camp, an excellent fishing resort on State Road 466 just north of Leesburg on Lake Griffin.

Should your safari be a family affair and mom and the kids are the ones moving the car, this would be a top spot to make an overnight stop. Large, beautiful cabins, all air-conditioned, and a huge screened swimming pool should feature all the inducements to attract young eyes and hearts.

Our evening report at Leesburg was most pleasant, especially since the Game Commission boys rounded up some top flight Florida oysters and prepared them as only fellows like that know how. We put the boats into the slip at Twin Palms camp early the next morning, and moved them around to the gasoline supply station. In addition to being an excellent resort, Twin Palms has all the necessary ingredients for boatmen and fishermen, for this is magnificent black bass country.

Leaving the camp, our cohorts with the cars moved southward to meet us at the municipal ramp in Winter Garden.

We headed east across Lake Griffin and entered the Haines Canal, which is a long, narrow waterway loaded on each bank with water hyacinths. Midway through Haines Creek we reached Burrell locks, one of two we would encounter on this trip. A quick stop on the horn brought the attendant to the lock and we were raised to the other side in short order.

After getting through the lock we emerged into Lake Eustis, which is a small lake in this rather intriguing chain of waterways. At the southern end of Lake Eustis we entered what has aptly been described by many boatmen as the “most beautiful boating mile in the world.”

It is the fabulous Dora Canal, that winds for exactly one mile between Lake Eustis and Lake Dora. And when you see it, you’ll have to agree . . . it truly is “the most beautiful boating mile in the world.”

You simply have to see the Dora Canal to believe it. Tall, stately cypress trees rise from the black waters to form a wall of primeval stillness on either side of the canal. Spanish moss hangs from every limb in gray lace. And the bright green tips of the trees etched against the blue sky literally sang a symphony of majestic beauty.

As we moved ever so slowly through the canal, we took in every sight around us. Occasionally, lock among the cypress stems deep into the forest we could see a small boat and a hunched-over fisherman, but he, too, seemed a part of the forgotten past of the past.

The trees and moss made us feel as if we were entering one of Nature’s own cathedrals, and the rays of sunlight breaking through the moss created patterns of haze that actually gave the entire area an aura of spiritual sanctity.

Though we were scarcely moving, that mile through the Dora Canal was all too short, and soon we emerged into full sunlight onto Lake Dora.

A straight shot across the lake brought us to the high bluffs of Mount Dora, which typifies this part of Florida. Though most people look upon the peninsula state as rather flat, this particular section is quite hilly, and the bluffs of Mount Dora are ringed with beautiful homes.

If you make this trip on your own, without someone one along who knows the country, it would be a good idea to pull into the fine fish camp on the extreme south end of Lake Dora and get instructions on reaching the entrance to the Beauclair Canal.

We had to enter the Beauclair in order to reach Lake Apopka, which led us into Winter Garden, our next trailering point.

In the Beauclair canal we encountered the second set of locks about midway, and moved through these with the same ease in which we had passed through the locks in Haines Creek.

(Continued on next page)
cropper one or two times on sunken trees and logs. The waters between Dunnington and the Florida Power Dam are known to fishermen the world over. Since the dam was put there, the "blackwater" has created a virtual fishing paradise in big black bass and sunfish, and small outboards ply those waters constantly.

That's what's known as a "fishing" overcrowd is no family affair. Unlike modern man-made reservoirs, none of the vegetation was removed from the area, when the dam was built. Derby runs have the characteristic of a forest which can be navigated by expert guides or with extreme caution.

But the run-up the Withlacoochee into the dam's backwaters is absolutely magnificent in scenic beauty. Though wild in appearance, the river has a more tropical look than the foliage and flora and fauna we encountered on the Oklawaha. Tall-stemmed palm trees and lush tropical greenery crowded the banks of the water, and as we made our way towards the "backwater" we passed many fine homes and small camp and fishing villages along the route.

Another thing to remember about making this run is that you should plan to "tide-up" this trip. This particular part of the run, from Dunnington west on the Withlacoochee to the Florida Power Corporation Dam is extremely tricky. Running the heads of the Withlacoochee itself is not difficult, but when you approach what they call the "blackwater"—biding into the dam, there 'extreme caution must be exercised."

"You should plan to roll out at the dam. There is a tough at the dam, but the Florida Power Corporation "prefers" it. Use it at your own peril, and don't use it for hours to fill it. Best procedure is to notify the superintendent at the Florida Power Corporation dam at Yankton in advance, and have an "situation" near by. Company personnel will make arrangements to take your boat out and move it around the dam, and place it in the water on the other side of the "blackwater" that takes but a few minutes."

As we neared the "exit" of the "blackwater" our guide kept a close watch for the "rattle" of the motors and there on the stark trees that would lead us into the "blackwater". We moved to a crawl at this point, and eased towards the point in the "blackwater" that led us "in" and nearer the dam.

To see "chub" or "striped bass" is not an easy matter, but with the proper equipment, we do see them.

After moving across to the other side of the dam, we moved up the small Withlacoochee to the Withlacoochee to the Indian Walton Lodge, where our great hosts, Gayle and Bud Fairley, were expecting us. They spent a great deal of time on the Withlacoochee to the Indian Walton Lodge, where our great hosts, Gayle and Bud Fairley, were expecting us. They spent a great deal of time on the Withlacoochee to the Indian Walton Lodge, where our great hosts, Gayle and Bud Fairley, were expecting us.
Gold Head Branch State Park

Gold Head Branch State Park provides relaxing facilities for the perfect family vacation. Besides boating, fishing and swimming, the park runs cottages and camping sites.

One of Florida’s most complete state parks is Gold Head Branch, located about 40 miles southwest of Jacksonville. At this park, noted for its spring-fed lakes and rolling hills, visitors may enjoy picnicking, vacation cottages and sightseeing. The park is located about sixty-five feet below. The stream flowing over a bed of white sand varies in width from three to ten feet, with crystal clear water flowing over a bed of white sand.

The Ravine starts with a deep bowl at the bottom of which is a clear spring and fern garden. Among the many beautiful ferns here is the rare beaded fern. The sides of the bowl and of the Ravine are clothed with a dense hammock consisting of such trees as live oak, gums, magnolia, American holly, and hollyhock bay. Growing along the nature trails in the Ravine, there are more than 100 species of trees, shrubs and vines, including the needle palm. In the bottom of the Ravine, the visitors can see beautiful palms, a great variety of flowers, shrubs and trees of a subtropical nature.

Remains of an old dam and mill mark the site of a grist mill, cotton gin and sawmill which had been operated years ago by the waters of Gold Head Branch. Parts of the machinery may still be seen at the Old Mill site below the Ravine.

Arrowheads have been found, indicating that the area had been a favorite Indian hunting ground. Minute quantities of gold, which have been panned in Gold Head Branch, probably came from the ancient rocks of the Piedmont Plateau.

As visitors follow around the shore of Lake Johnson, they are treated to beautiful vistas of this large body of water, seen through tresses of Spanish moss and evergreen foliage. Lake Johnson is the largest lake. A small arm extends from the main body of the lake into the park where the main use area is located.

Fourteen family vacation cottages are situated on a ridge overlooking Lake Johnson. Nearby is Pebble Lake and in the park is beautiful Shoemaker Lake and small, remote Deer Lake.

The educational possibilities in this State Park are centered primarily around the bird and animal life, geology and botany of the area. The spring-fed lakes, Ravine, and other features prove to be an interesting study area for scientists and educational groups. The entire park is maintained and protected as a wildlife refuge.

Recreational features at this park are nearly unlimited. Among the most popular is over-night camping. Campers find the camping area at Gold Head Branch very much to their liking. A small elbow room is provided and the restroom building is kept spotless. A new and larger campground is under construction.

The vacation cottages provide a home away from home for families seeking to escape the hustle and bustle of city life. Completely equipped, families need bring only food and themselves for their vacation. Unlike the campgrounds, the cottages must be reserved in advance. Reservations are made by writing to the Superintendent, Gold Head Branch State Park, Route #1, Box 305, Keystone Heights, Florida.

The picnic area is located on the shores of Lake Johnson and Pebble Lake. The picnic shelters and a barbecue shelter, located north of Pebble Lake, are just the thing for civic clubs and various organization picnic groups.

Camping on the Buccaneer Trail

Fort Clinch State Park

Situated on the northeast tip of Florida at Fernandina Beach is the historical Fort Clinch State Park.

History and romance abound in this section of the famous Buccaneer Trail, for this land has served under eight flags—France, Spain, Great Britain, Patriots, Green Cross of Florida, Mexico, Confederacy, and the United States.

It is quite fitting that such a beautiful and interesting 1,086 acre state park be named after the well built brick fort which guarded the entrance to Cumberland Sound. The fort and park are three miles from Fernandina Beach and occupy the northeast tip of Amelia Island.

The actual construction of Fort Clinch (named for General Duncan Lamont Clinch of Seminole Indian War fame) was started in December, 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the fort was not completely finished or equipped.

The Confederates occupied it and tried to make it serviceable. This work was under Col. R. E. Lee’s general supervision, and he made a personal visit to Fort Clinch to inspect it. The fort was evacuated by the Confederates in March, 1862, and occupied by Union forces until the close of the war.

During the Spanish-American War several regiments were stationed at and in the vicinity of Fort Clinch. After the war, the fort was practically abandoned, but the CCC later developed it. The fort was evacuated by the CCC in 1926 and on March 12, 1926, an Act of Congress authorized its sale. In 1935, the City of Fernandina and the Florida Park Board purchased, for state park purposes, Fort Clinch and 980 acres of beach and hammock land. The development as planned by the Florida Park Board and the National Park Service was executed principally by the CCC. All later development was planned and executed by the Florida Park Board.

During World War II, the Army used the old kitchens for a radio and gun detail and the Beach Lodge for quarters and headquarters. The U. S. Coast Guard stationed a detail here for beach patrol. The U. S. Navy used the Beach Lodge for a radar station.

The park boasts the largest campground in the Florida Park System—190 sites. Some of the sites have electrical hookups for trailer campers. Clean and modern restroom facilities include hot and cold water showers. The fee for overnight camping is $1.55 per camp site. Electricity, if used, is 25c extra per night. The camping area has tables, benches, and grills and is situated in a spacious oak-shaded location. Sorry, no pets are allowed to remain in any Florida State Park overnight.

Fishing from the jetties that reach out into the sound is a favorite pastime of many visitors. Others enjoy the shaded picnic area or the attractive nature trails. A boat ramp and parking area are located at the entrance. A free museum is located within the fort. Day visitors pay a small 56c per car for the use of these facilities.

For complete information and brochure on Florida’s beautiful State Parks, including full recreation and camping facilities, write to Information-Education Department, Florida Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.
New Boating laws not required as much as the expansion of present enforcement programs

Fishing Boats

BY ELGIN WHITE

Several reasons for this, I think. One thing, fishing craft are even getting to look like cruisin’ craft. Take a gander at the accompanying photographs. These little boats are as sharp as those of the cruisers, and Momma feels no qualms whatsoever about putting her tooties into these smart looking fishing boats to join Pop in going after the finny denizens of the deep.

Another thing... the motor manufacturers have given some emphasis to the smaller motor boats. For the past two seasons the flashier boats with 39’s and 54’s are popular, and there has been a heavy demand on the 39’s, too. These smaller motors, in addition to being quite a bit less in cost than the bigger boats, have also been improved in point of performance and quietness, which makes them prime movers in the market place.

Small boat fishing has been, and always will be one of April’s prime attractions in the boating world. It gives the family boating a chance to take the wonderful fishing for the first time since back in September (though this winter in North Florida has probably been an exception with all the warm weather).

And to top it all off... the fishing’s good, just about everywhere.

These little fishing craft pictured here are of aluminum construction, have the latest in gadgets, and are lightweight enough to be handled by two persons, and can even take up to a 30 hp motor for water skiing. You can’t sink ‘em, either... they have the foam flotation.

Through this month really signals the beginning of fishing activity in the boating world, you cruizin’ bugs can crank up, too. April, May and June are ideal cruising times for many sections of Florida, and for some suggestions, try these on for size.

The Suwannee River is still high (been that way for months because of the heavy rains we have had for the past eighteen months). Dame Suwannee, when she’s high, offers ideal boating in one aspect... you can go far upstream, even up past White Springs in a regular size family cruiser. The waters, at last report, were at least three to three and one half feet normal. This cuts down your view of the clear water springs that feed the river all along, but to the Gulf of Mexico, but it does offer

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from preceding page) plenty of deep water that'll move you over otherwise dangerous shoals.

Some more prime boating waters include the Homosassa, Withlacoochee, Wacassa and the Crystal River areas. This is river country many people don't go boating on for some reason. You can put in on the Wacassa, near Gulf Hammock, and cruise right on out some magnificent country to the Gulf. I guess the reason many people haven't explored those rivers is because you have to do more into the Gulf to get from one to the other.

I made this trip not long ago with my old buddy E. T. Bales, sports editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News-Free Press, and we found the runs in the Gulf quite a thrill. Usually the waters of the Gulf of Mexico are as calm as a lake, and going from the Wacassa to the Withlacoochee was a breeze. We went on up the Withlacoochee to the Florida Power Dam and there isn't a more beautiful bit of river boating water than this stretch of about six-seven miles. And remember, this is where the cross-Florida barge canal will meet the Gulf, so if you want to cruise the waters before traffic gets heavy, now's the time. And there isn't a better "stopping off place" anywhere than the Inzark Walton Lodge at Yankeetown.

Another prime April cruising spot is the central Florida lake country. You can put in at the Oruala Boat Basin, run up into the Silver River to the confluence of the Oklawaha, then on southward through Lakes Griffin, Harris, Dora, Apopka and the unforgettable Dora Canal. You ain't seen mithun, yet... this Dora Canal takes you on a pleasant jaunt down to the Oruala Basin. The cathedral-like stillness of the tall moss covered cypress trees actually puts you in another world. It's horse country, run by boat, all means give it a try. As of "buddy" Bales put it when we made a jaunt through there, "This is the most beautiful boating mile in the world." 'Tis true.

**Expanding educational programs** improved enforcement of boating laws and obtaining adequate funds to finance them will be the primary objectives of a majority of state boating administrators in 1965, according to a recent survey conducted by the Boating Industry Association. Renewed interest in education and enforcement, coupled with the decline in proposals to impose greater restrictions on boating operators, apparently stems from the fact that the rate of serious boating mishaps continued to decline in 1964. States contacted by the survey reported an overall decrease of more than 19 per cent in boating fatalities, while some states increased boat registrations about 13 per cent.

Checking with officials at the Florida Conservation Department, I found that increased registration in our Sunshine State ran 5,600 more than in 1963-64 registration period. During that period, our Boating Council policies had a big hand in keeping the number of accidents and injuries down a great deal from the previous year.

There will be many legislatures finding new bills in the hopper aimed at bringing about even better conditions in present laws. Most laws are about as good as we need them. What we really need is the wherewithal in terms of cash money to provide for extended enforcement of the laws we now have. Our Florida Boating Council is doing an outstanding job with the force it now has. It needs more force, that's all there is to it.

Some states, notably California and Arkansas, have prospects of licensing proposals coming up in the Legislatures this year, and Connecticut mentioned new age limit laws as a possibility. We hope we never come to this in Florida. We now have 224,308 registered in Florida, and our Boating Council can do an adequate job of policing if the needed force is expanded. I'll never see why we should license boat operators, although there is some talk like this kicking around.

Lot of outdoor enthusiasts going to be shopping for their first boat this spring. April seems to bring out the "bug" in a lot of us, whether it be for a new car, new hat, or a new boat.

When shopping, you wanna be sure you know what the salesman's yacking about when he's pouring it on to get you to buy a new hull. In case you're vague, here are some hints on what he'll be saying to you: The "sheerline"—or he may just say "sheer,"—is the point where the hull meets the gunwale when you look at a boat from the side. A conventional sheerline is high forward, swoops to a low point just aft of amidships and rises slightly to the stern. Straight sheerlines, especially in fiberglass boats, are common today since they simplify matching of deck and hull moldings.

**Houseboat fishing** is becoming more popular, not only with the fishing fraternity who like to gather four or five guys together for a "bunkout," but with family groups, too. Figure it out... for $195 plus food and fuel, an entire family can have a ball on their favored fishing grounds... having much more fun for little more cost than it would demand staying at a vacation resort.

Tan cowboys have created a wake down in the Flood Control District near West Palm Beach. Seems the aquatics of many speedboat cut-ups in that area has created a howl from the fishing gentry that ply the waters in that area of the FCD, and officials of FCD are studying means to stop such antics. Several small boat fishing entusiasts in recent weeks have been soaked, and in some cases swamped by high riding waves of surf, as they're running through the canals at will.

This sort of boating is simply ridiculous. It is unallowed for, completely unnecessary. It is not the place for officials to make officials among the safety minded in high circles want to do something about licensing such individuals to operate. Licensing will be no answer, but severe crackdowns by law enforcement officers will. An added reason why our Florida Boating Council should be given more where-withal to do a more effective job of policing will be that the fact of the matter is that the act of law enforcement will be necessary for the firm.

It is called the COMMAND-UR-CRUZ, and operates from the Fort Comfort marina on Highway 867 in Fort Myers. This is the road to Sanibel Island.

The COMMAND-UR-CRUZ houseboats are 28 feet long, fiberglass structures, completely equipped with all the latest gadgets, and can be rented for $90 for two days or $195 for a week. These plush little cariers can sleep from four to six persons, and the only cost to you on everyday expense is fuel and food.

Many anglers, finding out about this houseboat arrangement, have rented small skiffs to tow along to their favorite fishing holes, bed down and hang right over the fish, or cruise around after the best fishing areas, and fish from the smaller skiff.

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The Southern Angler's and Hunter's Guide covers pickerel are Pike Station, Hot Springs, Ar- reference book, published by Don Fuehr, P.O. Box 117, Albert Pike Station, Hot Springs, Ar- kanas, costs a dollar and there are 900 pages in the 1964 edition. It's a pretty good investment. I've paid ten cents as much for a lot less information.

Chebly in the gentle sport of angling? Well yes, to a certain extent. It may be that fish are so far down the scale of life they don't feel pain but I have always felt that a shiner, impaled on a bait hook and gradually beaten to death by casting would rather be somewhere else.

Some kinds of live bait fishing are a bit too hairy for my taste. For instance, a live frog you can have. As a youth I pierced a frog with a bait hook but when he grabbed the shank in his mouth I had to go too much for me and I haven't fished a live frog since. And I guess I'm as ornerry as the average beaver on quass with enthusiasm and would frequently kill my limit of done if I could hit them.

We all have some quirks along those lines I guess. Fellow I went fishing with some years ago refused to kill a Shiner--a live frog. He could be a fly fishing record. And while I've been rather impressed by the Zara Spook, I'd suspect that it won't stand too much of it.

Time will tell on these scores. I'll bet Andy McLean wondered a little before marking some of those holes.

I believe I have successfully straddled the fence on that one.

Nor, I'm not in the employ of Scientific Anglers, Inc., who make all kinds of fly lines but I want to mention that they have a new, up-to-date dope sheet on matching fly lines to rods. You can get it for free by writing to Scientific Anglers, 1212 Jefferson Ave., Midland, Mich.

It is simply a copious listing of current fly rod models along with the line weights that fit them. It is useless to hope that all potential purchasers of fly equipment will get such a sheet but it would be wonderful if fishers who don't know the fly rod route could have the information readily at hand.

More "stunt" fishing—but interesting, nevertheless. Stu Apte, the record-chasing aerialist pilot from Miami, recently caught a sailfish on his flyrod—off Panama. He also landed a whole batch of dolphin, one of which was a fly fishing record.

Cardboard tubes that new rods come in can be made into very durable cases by the use of wrapped canvas or oilcloth with suitable stickum to hold it together.

Purposely dunking a noisy reel in fresh water at a position where it's likely to cause a lot of racket and accompanying abraison.

A quick dip in fresh water may flush some of the gunk out of the works—although repeated peeling off will eventually sloss out the lubricant and make things worse than ever.

A lot of fishermen who all their reels regularly enough never get around to having them cleaned and a decade or so of dirt can get in with the grease and oil.

If you cast pretty accurately you may have noticed some plugs are hard to plop on a small target. Some shapes can take aerials darts a lot of baseball pitchers would like to duplicate.

One of the trickiest at aerial maneuvers is the dartier type of lure. The South Bend Orenoos do it sometimes and a high wind makes it worse.

If this really worries you and you've thoroughly cleaned and sized the area, I think you'll find a gentler casting technique from a distance works better. The old torpedo plugs don't make the most accurate casts. After casting a wooden or plastic plug for a while, I have a little trouble being accurate with a lure of different casting technique from a bulker bait that "rides" the air. After casting a wooden or plastic plug for a while, I have a little trouble being accurate with a very small, heavy bait such as C or Seahawk (clothespin lure). Often in oiling a reel, small parti-cles of sand or other trash get moved into a position where they cause a lot of racket and accompanying abraison.

The Southern Angler's and Hunter's Guide covers pickerel pretty thoroughly. This copulent reference book, published by Don Fuehr, P.O. Box 117, Albert Pike Station, Hot Springs, Ar-
CONSERVATION SCENE (Continued from page 4)

Turkey for Deer

ONE HUNDRED white tail deer from Louisiana found new homes in Florida last month, according to a report issued by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

The deer were part of an exchange of wildlife between the two states. Florida traded five wild turkeys for the hundred deer which were released in various wildlife management areas throughout the state.

The Florida Game Commission trapped the wild turkeys in areas not open for public hunting and then distributed them to individual hunters for use in a film. Thompson calculated the land should produce $80 return annually on the basis of one turkey for two deer. The turkeys were flown to Louisiana by Commission aircraft while the deer were trapped and distributed to free hunters and their sons, to lease the land $150 a year. In addition to having exclusive hunting privileges, the hunters were given the right to plant and otherwise improve the marsh for waterfowl. For trapping rights, which Thompson believed the hunters should have, but which they refused, added another $150 to Thompson's return, giving him $300, twice the amount necessary to keep the marsh from being drained.

Jim Thompson is preparing another 28-acre marsh for lease next year. He knows that his plan is not the whole answer to preserving North America's waterfowl. In fact, there is no single answer other than the fact that it will take the combined efforts of all interested people, whether they be individual landowners or employees of State and federal wildlife agencies. The important point is that Jim Thompson has expressed his personal interest and has taken a step, which if followed by other landowners to preserve wetlands habitat, could mean much to waterfowl. Thompson's plan deserves study by those agricultural economists who heretofore have viewed drained wetlands as a satisfactory means of handling wetlands.

Tackle for Florida

Continued from page 16

crappie. They can be cast with a 1·ea.

The sponge rubber with rubber or plastic legs, has been hitched to small spinners with considerable success. Of late, a small squid tail fly seems to be even more popular. I have no choice between the two myself. I think you're going against the current if you try to use these things on fly rods. They're ideal for spinning.

most salt water species like streamers better than poppers and both will work on salt water trout. Trout fishing with fly tackle is a sadly neglected sport.

When you select a tackle box and other accessories for Florida, remember we have high humidity and we can rust your teeth.

bore on a long list of popular ri­

There is plenty of the way when the shooter wants to revert to metallic sights.

The Redfield Jr. scope mount is probably the most prac­

tical of all listings. It mounts a scope sight low over the center of the bore, forward of the re­

The special scope sight for the Winchester Model 94 firmly

fitted on a long list of popular ri­

The special sight for the Winchester is ideal of all listings.

It

the special scope sight for the Winchester is ideal.

Besides the "Accu-Range" variable power models, and the special sight for the Winchester Model 94, the Redfield line of scope sights includes the models of fixed power hunting scopes.

The ideal choice, however, is a top-quality scope sight will

That is especially important

The Eye relief of the Redfield scope

the Redfield Jr. model scope

a top-quality scope sight will

The special crosshair aiming reticule is

The Redfield Jr. scope sight

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The deer were part of an exchange of wildlife between the two states. Florida traded five wild turkeys for the hundred deer which were released in various wildlife management areas throughout the state.

The Florida Game Commission trapped the wild turkeys in areas not open for public hunting and then distributed them to individual hunters for use in a film. Thompson calculated the land should produce $80 return annually on the basis of one turkey for two deer. The turkeys were flown to Louisiana by Commission aircraft while the deer were trapped and distributed to free hunters and their sons, to lease the land $150 a year. In addition to having exclusive hunting privileges, the hunters were given the right to plant and otherwise improve the marsh for waterfowl. For trapping rights, which Thompson believed the hunters should have, but which they refused, added another $150 to Thompson's return, giving him $300, twice the amount necessary to keep the marsh from being drained.

Jim Thompson is preparing another 28-acre marsh for lease next year. He knows that his plan is not the whole answer to preserving North America's waterfowl. In fact, there is no single answer other than the fact that it will take the combined efforts of all interested people, whether they be individual landowners or employees of State and federal wildlife agencies. The important point is that Jim Thompson has expressed his personal interest and has taken a step, which if followed by other landowners to preserve wetlands habitat, could mean much to waterfowl. Thompson's plan deserves study by those agricultural economists who heretofore have viewed drained wetlands as a satisfactory means of handling wetlands.
CROSS-STATE CRUISING (Continued from page 22)

Walton Lodge to the Gulf of Mexico, but we didn’t run on into the Gulf from there as it was getting quite dark, and besides the Finleys had prepared a scrumptious evening meal for us.

We spent a most pleasant evening at the lodge. This is one of those rustic but modern fishing lodges you read about and see in the movies. It is in a perfect setting at Yanketown, a little village set back into the fertile forests in this bend of Florida, and was an ideal terminal spot for our cruise across the state.

As mentioned before, this is not an easy trip to make. But it is most unusual in both the boating and the trailing aspects. If any boatman decides to make this journey, he must be well prepared, especially in plotting his course to have car and trailer meet him at pre-designated points for the movements overhead.

Even when the Florida cross-state barge canal is completed, it would still be a lot of fun making a trip like this. It is the mettle of man, boat, motor, car, and trailer . . . and the patience and perseverance of all .

DDT Found in Penguins

The pesticide residues, measured in parts per billion, were found in fat and liver of six Adélie penguins and the blubber and liver of crab-eater seals. The residues emphasized in the President's Science Advisory Committee report on pesticides issued in May 1963.

The report cited occurrences of pesticides in animals in areas remote from civilization.

Both the Adélie penguin and the crab-eater seal spend their entire lives in the Antarctic feeding mainly on shrimp or occasionally on fish. Dr. Sladen said the specimens were collected in isolated areas where no pesticides had been used.

Gun Accident Report

Gun accidents resulted in 313 casualties during 1964, 60 of which were fatal, according to the official Firearm Casualty Report compiled by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Of the 313 casualties, 61 of the accidents involved hunters with 35 of the hunters being youths under 18 years of age. Six of the accidents occurred while hunting deer, 2 while turkey hunting, 31 while hunting small game, 19 while hunting another than game and 3 not identified. Seventeen of the hunters were using rifles, 41 were using shotguns, 2 using handguns, and 1 not identified.

The Firearm Casualty Report indicates a decrease in total casualties from 1963 when 381 accidents were reported, however, there is a marked increase from 1962 when 259 casualties occurred.

Practicing quick draw resulted in 8 accidents, Russian roulette in 6 accidents, and BB guns in 4 accidents. Target shooting on ranges resulted in no accidents.

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission acts as clearinghouse for firearms safety instructors. Lack of training in firearm safety is a major cause of many accidents every year. The Commission encourages all parents to require their children to have proper firearm training before giving them access to guns.
Florida bass fishing — hailed as best in the world — attracts anglers from every nook and cranny in the nation.

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