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WILD TAILS

The gray fox uses its tail as a fox when fighting, and as a muffler or blanket when sleeping.

RUGGED, STIFF-ENDED TAIL FEATHERS FURNISH A SUBSTITUTE PROP OR BEACH FOR WOOD-PECKERS AS THEY DIVE FOR WOOD-BORING INSECTS—BEARS TAILS ALSO HELP IN STEERING AND BREAKING MANEUVERS WHILE FLYING.

An enemy attacking a lizard often ends up with only its tail—a slight pull it all that is necessary to snap it off. The lizard escapes with its life and later grows a new tail, a unique accomplishment in the wildlife world.

THE OPPOSUM'S SCALY, PREHENSILE TAIL IS USED AS AN AID IN CLIMBING—IT IS THE ONLY NORTH AMERICAN MAMMAL CAPABLE OF HANGING BY ITS TAIL.

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**Florida Sportsmen Can Look Forward to a Series of Special Hunting Events During the 1965-66 Hunting Season.**

According to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, these special events will include bear hunts, archery hunts, deer, quail, and wild hog hunts.

Florida’s bow hunting enthusiasts can participate in four special archery hunts as follows:

- **Ocala National Forest Area** located in the Ocala National Forest, October 23 through October 31; Citrus Wildlife Management Area located in Citrus County, October 16; Citrus Wildlife Management Area, October 31 and weekend hunting on November 6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 25-26 and December 4-5; Eglin Military Reservation located in Northwest Florida, October 23 through November 9. A special archery hunt for wild hogs will be held at the Fish and Wildlife Refuge located in Glades County. Special hog hunts will be held in the Mizell Island portion of the area on November 5-7 and January 7-9. Hog hunters will be permitted to use guns but dogs will be prohibited during the special hunt.

**Migratory Bird Commission**

**APPROVAL BY THE MIGRATORY BIRD COMMISSION OF ACTIONS TO SELL, TRANSFER OR OTHERWISE DISPOSE OF UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM TO CONSTRUCT ROADS THROUGH ANY UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.**

Money for the refuge purchases comes from the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, which receives proceeds from the sale of Duck Stamps to hunters and stamp collectors. More than $84.6 million has been collected from the sale of Duck Stamps since the first one was sold in 1934. The stamp originally cost $1, but the price has increased over the years to $2.50. The proceeds are used for the acquisition of additional lands for the national wildlife refuge system.

The Migratory Bird Commission, created in 1929, passes on lands proposed by the Secretary of the Interior for purchase or lease for purposes of the national wildlife refuge system. Membership on the Commission consists of representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Migratory Game Bird Hunting Seasons**

**Florida hunters will have a three-phase season for migratory dove hunting during the 1965-66 season.**

The first phase will be open for dove hunters October 2 through November 7. The second phase opens November 20 to run through December 7. The third phase will be open December 18 through January 3. Shooting will be allowed from 12 to 100 hours, from sunrise until sunset of each open day. Daily bag limit for dove will be 12 with a possession of two bags.

The Migratory Game Bird Hunting Seasons will be available at check stations number two and four.

**THE COVER**

*End of summer fishing, on Florida's spring-fed rivers, marks the start of excellent autumn Details.*

Cover Photo: Courtesy Ted Newhall, Homosassa Springs.
It is inexpensive converting certain types of old-time double barrel shotgun assembly must have some sort of collar or depth stop so that the cutting operation will be at the same spot when you insert the tool into the barrel and start removing metal.

Keep in mind that you are removing only an infinitesimal amount of barrel metal, and all within a three inch portion (length), 1/16 to 1/4 of an inch behind a left-hand muzzle screw.

Begin by first measuring the inside diameter of the untouched bore along the 3 inch section of planned work. Inside spring calipers will give you this measurement and you can transfer it to a micrometer to get the value of the caliper obtained measurement in thousandths of an inch. The measurement must be accurate. Better check it several times to make sure.

When you have the Tomlinson and emery cloth unit properly positioned on a rod chucked into a lathe, fit the proper length and size of barrel section in the fixture. You must not remove more than four thousandths of an inch of metal before substituting crocus cloth, and polishing until the slightly enlarged barrel section is mirror bright.

The finished job should give you approximately Improved Cylinder choke-boring performance in the left barrel. A session of firing test patterns at 30-35 yards, the effective range of normal Improved Cylinder chokes, will give you the true story.

Many old doubles were originally fitted with standard choked as made with narrow slot, soft head screws. These screws can easily be defaced by the wrong size screwdriver in the removal.

Refinishing involves removal of old stock finish with varnish remover and steel wool, cleaning the wood with a rough cloth saturated with turpentine, scraping and steam out dents, wood or plastic filling holes at a fine-meal size, sanding, filling hopeless gouges, whisker-free sanding, sealing and final finishing. A can of Casey's spray-on Tru-Oil Stock Finish, and an application of the same Casey brand Stock Sheen, will make final finishing easier.

If your no longer manufactured shotgun "find" happens to need a mechanical part, you won't be able to buy it at the nearest sporting goods store. Even gunsmiths can't get it.

However, original parts still exist, even though in many cases remaining stocks of component parts have dwindled until once servicing factories no longer make repairs or supply parts. For example, Remington no longer repairs old Parker model shotguns.

However, there are still sources for component parts for old Parker shotguns. Besides furnishing parts, the firm of Larry Del Grego & Sons, 85 North Fifth Avenue, Ilion, New York—the same town that is the home of the Remington firearms factory—specializes in building old Parker shotguns, but not for $10.

Savage Arms Corporation, Westfield, Massachusetts, still has limited parts for the making of repairs on old model Fox shotguns. Mostly, the parts are of lesser component category. No barrels, frames or receivers are available. Similarly, ejector grade Fox shotguns are no longer repaired by Savage.

The old L. C. Smith shotguns were made by Hunter Arms Company. When Marlin bought out the tabling assembly of Hunter, the New Haven gun makers acquired a modest stock of small parts—main springs, firing pins, top lever springs, etc. Owners of L. C. Smith guns should write the Marlin Company in Westfield, for information and prices of avail.
Altered outboard motors, with the exhaust piped up out of the water, can keep from scattering some game fish

By CHARLES WATERMAN

Over at Crystal River, Florida there are some fellows who figure they've gone a long way toward solving the problem of outboard noise and fish. For some time now, they've been piping outboard exhausts up out of the water so an outboard sounds like the devil to people but is easier on fish ears. They claim they can approach tarpon much better with this rig and it works for other kinds of fish too, of course.

I understand it was Johnny Elmer and Wallen O'Brien who went into cbahos on this business. Wallen is an experienced outboard mechanic and Johnny is a well known guide who operates out of the Knox Bait House over there. Wallen tells me that the method of exhaust piping varies from one make of motor to another but, essentially, he plugs up the regular underwater outlet and then taps into the exhaust chamber above the water line—or runs a pipe up beside the lower unit housing.

The job isn't particularly difficult if you know what you're doing but from the way Wallen explains it you'd be wise to do some thinking before you start hacking and welding.

Most of the motors I've seen operating with the above-water exhaust were annoyingly noisy but they are used primarily for stalking the fish and generally turned off while anyone is casting. You'd have to listen to the noise, however, if you trolled. Now O'Brien went one step further and attached a muffler to the exhaust on one engine. I happened to see it when it was in use but it soon rusted out through constant contact with water and it has since been removed.

The motors they altered were in the auxiliary class, five to ten horsepower. Most of the guides and serious fishermen in that area use two motors—one to travel with and a small job for fishing and get-home insurance.

Before somebody says it's a waste of time and that fish just love exhausts, I'd better give a case history or two.

Some years back, Bert Pruitt, who runs a fishing resort on the St. Lucie near Stuart, made some flat statements about trolling with outboard motors and was willing to back them up with a small wager in case you were interested. Bert said that the small inboard boats he was renting at his livery at the time would catch twice as many fish for trolls as would outboard boats. From what I saw, he was right. The reason, of course, was that the exhaust from the inboard was discharged above the water while the outboards had underwater exhausts.

Ted Smallwood, the Everglades guide, demonstrated to me that a big inboard skiff he was using wouldn't move in over tarpon that would flee from an outboard. He also "herded" tarpon with an idling outboard, driving them into a deep hole where he cut his motor and cast to them at his leisure.

Lee Cuddy of Miami told me he had good luck on the Keys flats using an electric motor and Stu Apte, the Keys guide, says he can move right up on fish with an electric motor although he can't get one powerful enough for his big skiff. Jimmy Addison of Everglades found he had trouble catching snook when he trolled with an outboard after cleaning up using a small inboard. I can give plenty of other testimony that it is the exhaust rather than the turning propeller that is offensive to spooky fish. Of course I'm talking about an idling motor rather than the passing of a marathon race or boat-acade.

Now there's plenty of noise made also by turning props although it is evidently less disturbing to fish. You can certainly hear the most gently revolving exhaust fan. I assume a bass can hear it just as plainly. He just doesn't seem to mind so much.

Jig fishing artistry is tied up to a lot of little things about manipulation. Everett Williams, the builder of the very fine "Flowering Flores" line of jigs was showing me one of his latest creations the other day. It's made with that tapered nylon which looks so much like bucktail I can't be sure without careful examination. Like the other Williams creations it's a beautiful job, even to a needle-sharp stainless steel hook.

Like a true perfectionist, when Williams showed the jig to me he brought up the business about tying it with a loose or "open" knot to give the lure a chance to work freely. That's a doctrine preached constantly by jig experts and seldom listened to by my mediocre fishermen—most of whom are satisfied if the knot simply prevents loss of the bait.

There are several knots that can be tied in such a way that the lure will swing freely. A simple one (although not the strongest) is the bowline. When really big and heavy lures are used, a snap and swivel will suit the purpose but a real light tackle jigger will become queasy at the very mention of such a crude device. Some of the jig builders have attached a loose metal ring to the hook eye to make it impossible to "strangle" the lure's action but that's an added expense in construction.

When after abrasive salt water fish, most of us employed wire on big lures. When we switched to heavy monofilament we found we were ruining the bait's action because the mono knots pulled down tight and froze it's wiggle.

History of the jig is strange in that it caught salt water fish for so many years before becoming recognized as a fresh water killer. It really came into its own with the advent of the weighted bucktail.

I have here a news release about the Upperman bucktails which are probably best known of all the smaller lures of that type. Bill and Morris Upperman of New Jersey started making the jigs back in 1938. It was after World War II, however, with the advent of spinning tackle that the lures really got moving and spectacular results in the hands of experts sold them to the public. Bill Upperman passed away not long ago.

Phil Francis of Clewiston, Florida, writer and fishing authority, has caught 139 separate species of fish with Upperman. There are many brands of jigs, employing nylon, feathers and other materials as well as bucktail, of course. In Florida, the No Alibi brand was so popular that small jigs are sometimes called by that name, no matter who makes them.

In fresh water, jigs have been effective on all panfish, especially speckled perch (crappie) as well as black bass and shad. The small jigs used for shad have undergone several developments and some of the later models are called "shad darts" because of their shape.

Anyone can catch fish on jigs but the delicate techniques worked out by real experts must be seen to be understood.

Fishing co-rent enthusiasts have their own publication now. It's the "Reel Sportman," made up of sportfishing tournament news, published at 13 West 44th St., New York, N.Y., 10036. If the magazine grows as fast as the fishing contest business it should be a big success. The issue I've been looking at is a fat one.

Some of my chickens have come home to roost. For years I ranted about spinning tackle being used in places where it had no business. Spinning nuts were trying to take over everything, obviously doing the wrong kinds of fishing with their tackle.

Now SALT WATER SPORTSMAN carries an editorial saying that the fly fishing nuts are even worse. Right at the moment there is a surge in heavy fly fishing with fly tackle being used for everything from sharks to bluefish.

Well, the Salt Water Sportsmen folks are right. There's a place for everything and a fly rod isn't suitable for sharks or marlin.

I'm not belittling the folks who enjoy using flies for fish they don't fit very well and I've done it myself but it's had to try to sell stunt fly fishing to the general public. Go ahead and catch a killer whale or a 100-pound gar on your fly rod if you want to but don't tell the world that's the best way.

Bad for the game.
Hunting-Trials-Training

By JIM FLOYD

LAST YEAR, about three hours after the opening of the hunting season, chances were there were a number of disgusted dog owners. For weeks and months these hunters had waited to head for the fields and forest only to find that after a few hours of hunting their highly-prized hunting dogs were lagging behind, tongues hanging out and lungs gasping for air.

If you were one of the hunters in this category, don't give up or trade the dog. After all, wasn't it the owner who let the dog loaf and lie around all summer? After a summer in the kennel how can any dog be expected to give a top-notch field performance?

Allowing a dog to get rusty on his hunting skills during the summer is not only unfair to the dog but isn't necessary. Summer and early fall are ideal times to condition your canine hunting companion for the working months ahead.

Summer and fall training gives you a four-fold advantage. The dog acquires new skills; he becomes sharper on the old skills; and at the same time, both his and your physical condition is improved.

The training methods you use will, of course, be different depending on whether you are a "pointer, retriever or hound dog man," however, the procedure will be the same. Good training methods are based on repetition and memory. Keep repeating the thing you want him to do until he associates the action with a particular command. That's the trick to training any dog. It is never too late to start training. Any dog of any age can learn.

Retrievers are probably the first sporting dogs to go afield each hunting season, with the exception of the fox, coon and rabbit hounds, as many retrievers are used in the rail bird marshes. The rail bird season, which opens in September, is followed closely by the dove hunting season and both can be a true test of the merits of any retriever.

A retriever owner has a variety of "things to do" with his dog. New and more difficult types of retrievers can be taught throughout the retrievers' life. However, summer time and not the opening day of the dove season is the time to teach your dog to be steady and not to go charging after every gun that shoots or bird that falls. Off season is time to iron out disciplinary problems encountered last fall.

The quail hunting season opens on the second Saturday in November in the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Conservation Districts and one week later in the Third District. As any bird dog man knows this can be a most important day and a dog must do tremendous amounts of running to hunt effectively. Obviously, a dog that has lain around all summer will be short on wind, about 10 pounds overweight and cannot be expected to perform all day.

At least once a week during the summer your bird dog should be exercised. If the dog is a hunting veteran, most likely exercise and conditioning will be all he'll need in preparation for the hunting season, assuming, of course, that he has not forgotten his field manners. Manners can be easily checked during the summer sessions, and it is better to find these "embarrassing" faults now instead of on the first covey of quail.

For the first time deer hunters will be allowed to train their deer dogs off leash prior to the hunting season. This training period amounts to two weeks and while it will be a good opportunity to acquaint young hounds with the scent of deer, it is hardly long enough to really condition a hound for a season long hunt, unless the dog owner is fortunate enough to be able to stay with the training daily throughout the training period.

This may be a good time to review the various rules and regulations governing the use of dogs in hunting and the special regulations provided for training hunting dogs.

Bird dogs may be trained during the closed season for quail with the aid of a pistol firing a blank or solid ball. The carrying or use of a shotgun or rifle while training bird dogs is prohibited.

Deer dogs may be trained during the closed season for taking deer when such dogs are constantly attached to a leash or rope in the hands of the trainer. The carrying or use of any firearm while training deer dogs is prohibited.

Deer dogs may be trained off leash for a two week period beginning October 16 in the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Conservation Districts and for a two week period beginning October 23 in the Third Conservation District. The carrying or use of any firearm while training deer dogs is prohibited. Training is not allowed within any of the established wildlife management areas.

An association organized for the protection of game may run field trials for dogs at any time, after first obtaining written permission from the Director of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

No type of hound, including foxhound, or dog of any type that can reasonably be considered a dog useable for running deer will be permitted to run free in the Ocala National Forest except during the hunting season set for the Ocala Wildlife Management Area.

Dogs may be used for the taking of game mammals and game birds other than turkeys unless otherwise prohibited.

Retrievers used in dove hunting during the closed season for quail must be kept on leash except when actually retrieving doves.

In any refuge where taking of wildlife is prohibited no person shall be in possession of a dog, gun, trap or other device for taking wildlife.

No person owning of the care of any hunting dog shall knowingly or negligently permit such dog to trail, pursue, or otherwise molest game during the closed season except as provided by the regulations.

To sum it up, the dog that poops out after the first hours hunt is a direct reflection on the owner and not the ancestors of the dog.

Summertime, and not hunting season is the time to prepare sporting dogs for the hunting season. Manners can be easily checked during the summer sessions; it is much better to find embarrassing faults before opening day.

Fallacy: Feeding raw eggs will make a dog's coat shine.

Fact: A slany coat comes from good general conditions and coat care. Egg yolk fed raw is good for dogs; but whole eggs or egg white should always be cooked because the raw white of egg destroys an important vitamin. Butin, in the intestines.

Fallacy: A dog's diet should consist mainly of lean meat.

Fact: A dog fed mostly on lean meat would (Continued on page 30)
planning, mistakes are kept to a minimum

S
undoubtedly believe in a universal law of cause
factors and variables, and who regularly have to
come up with some pretty accurate conclusions,
just plain luck.

There is more to successful hunting than
ing to an applied science, including careful advance

preparation, can often call the probable final score,
more to consistently successful hunting than just
plain luck. This is especially true of an experienced
professional guide.

In similar fashion, those who have reduced hunt-
ing to an applied science, including careful advance
preparation, can often call the probable final score,
even before beginning a hunt. They know there is
preparation, can often call the probable final score,
more to consistently successful hunting than just
plain luck. This is especially true of an experienced
professional guide.

Beyond doubt, much game is missed every hunt-
ging season because the hunter suddenly faces a
situation handicapped by lack of preparation.

Faulty equipment is often the reason for field
failure at a critical moment, although the wrong
mental attitude—slow decision, “luck fever,” awk-
ward gun handling because of poor gun fit or un-
familiarity with one’s weapon, fear of recoil and just plain latitude—can be single or combined con-
tributory factors.

We have all heard of hunters who missed a
chance at deer because of falling asleep on their
trophy because the borrowed rifle was strange in
his hands.

Anyone who hunts makes mistakes—but their
number and effect can be reduced by advance pre-
paration.

If you are planning to purchase a new gun for
the coming season, then get busy on selection and
acquisition. Should your need be a rifle, you will
have to decide on type of action, make, model, cali-
ber and type sights, as well as the accessories per-
tinent to use.

Then, you begun your preparations?

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

DON'T BE LATE!

By EDMUND McLAURIN

A very practical minded hunter
shows his Savage Model 110 big
game rifle he has readied for
the coming hunting season. Have
you begun your preparations?

Mineral spirits, obtainable from any paint store,
is an excellent cleaning agent. It is safer to use than
carbon tetrachloride or gasoline, and quickly washes
out accumulated grease and dirt, especially in com-
bination with an old tooth brush or air blower
(useful for fast drying of parts).

Particularly give close inspection to finger-
operated safeties, firing pins and ejectors. Inspect
each part under a magnifying glass for signs of
wear. Replace those that show marked wear or
which give even occasional faulty performance.

Dried parts can be sprayed with Rico’s XF-15
graphite solution for smooth functioning. Heavy oil
is to be avoided.

When reassembling parts, make sure that all
holding pins and screws are positive. Give special
attention to stock bedding screws and sight hold-
ing screws. Turn guard screws all the way in, then
a quarter turn more to set action solidly, yet with-
out binding. Make sure that sight holding screws
are tight; just one loose screw can cause the best
of rifles to shoot wild. A drop of Loc-Tite on their
threads will help to permanently anchor them.

Tension on stock bedding screws, especially those
anchoring barrel and fore-end, can be critical to
accuracy. Most times best accuracy results when
all bedding screws are tight, but not always. Some
rifles require less stock anchoring tension. (You
have to experiment by shooting five shot groups
from a bench rest, or from prone position with
sandbag aid, and compare results of very tight and
slightly loosened stock holding screws.)

(Continued on next page)
The rifle action must likewise match the cuts in the stock. For example, the recoil lug should fit snugly and squarely against the wood of the stock, whereas the trigger housing should not bear against the side of the trigger-well at all.

If the action is obviously a sloppy fit in the gunstock, and the condition a probable cause of poor accuracy, a job of glass-bedding can easily make all the difference in the world.

These things take time; don't put them off until it is too late to make tests.

It is important that you know your gun—not only its normal mechanical operation, but its balance, feel in the hands, how smoothly it comes to shoulder and how it places shot charges or bullets at various hunting distances. You don't learn these things by keeping your gun in its case.

Daily or semi-weekly "dry" firing exercises at home will help develop familiarity, but cannot take the place of actual firing.

First powder burning period should be devoted to patterning the shotgun, or sighting-in the rifle, to find out just where it shoots in relation to point of aim.

Also, in the case of hunting rifle you want to sight-in for the longest possible range that will not cause mid-range misses, thereby fully utilizing the most practical trajectory of a given bullet load.

Generally speaking, any hunting rifle that puts its shots about two inches above point of aim at 100 yards may be considered as having practical sight setting and bullet trajectory for Florida bush hunting.

Sighting-in of a hunting rifle should be done periodically, even though you feel reasonably sure the sights were correct the last time you shot.

Sight alignment can be changed by such unrealized influences as inadvertent bumps, chance dropping of the rifle, the inquisitive fingers of a friend, or by gradual loosening of sight base and action bedding screws, or warpage of gunstock. Change from one bullet weight to another, and sometimes even from one brand of ammunition to another, can also call for correctional sight changes.

Unless one does not mind missing game after a full year of anticipation, miles of travel, investment of considerable time and money and perhaps a final, cold wait on a deer stand or in a duck blind, sight-ining a rifle or patterning a shotgun is a job that logically cannot be avoided.

Pre-hunting season crow shooting constitutes excellent field practice for the shotgunner, and hunting of unprotected animals of the varmint class equally so for the riflemen.

The actual shooting teaches one to judge distances and required leads on moving targets. Principles learned from varmint hunting, where there is no particular feeling of urgency or necessity to make an immediate kill, will become almost automatic reflexes during the regular hunting seasons.

If you can get hold of a Scotch Game Call, a bellows-like, hand activated caller that emits loud and raucous imitation of an injured sea gull, you can very probably entice foxes, raccoons and wildcats within easy gun range.

Just why the sound of a frightened sea gull is so irresistible to a four-footed varmint living in an area where there are no sea gulls is not exactly clear; undoubtedly the distressed tone suggests a helpless bird, a sure and easy meal for a fox, raccoon or wildcat.

The caller seems to work best of early morning and late afternoon. The main requisite is that there be varmints within the area of activation. Calling skill does not seem to be a factor. But it is important that you remain as still as possible when sounding the call. Hold the call low, close to the ground when you agitate it. It is wise to contact your local Florida Wildlife Officer and acquaint him with your crow shooting or varmint hunting plans. Quite likely he can direct you to good hunting areas and to landowners who will cooperate with serious, careful hunters.

This establishment of friendly relations with landowners and accompanying permission to hunt within prescribed boundaries carries with it considerable personal responsibility. Although permission may be granted to shoot recognized varmints, the privilege does not include shooting close to homes, highways and livestock; target practice on signs; killing of stray house cats; walking across freshly planted fields; leaving gates open; breaking down fences, and other mayhem. The bang-bang class of rifle shooter, whose shots echo over the countryside in often repeated volleys, is also likely to enjoy only a short period of extended hospitality.

No items of clothing worn by a hunter affect his personal comfort as much as his shot and socks. Boots must be the right size and in good condition and of practical weight. You can't hunt expertly—or at all—if your feet hurt. New boots should be gradually broken in.

Before hunting season give your gun a thorough physical checking, let, including a good cleaning. Make sure that all stock bedding and stock base screws are tight. Hunting boots, heat expertly—or at all—if your feet hurt. New boots should be gradually broken in.

Pretest all camping equipment. Give your tent and cookstove a complete work-out at least one week prior to woods use. This could mean the difference between success and failure.

Protect all camping equipment. Give your tent and cookstove a complete work-out at least one week prior to woods use. This could mean the difference between success and failure.

Prevent all camping equipment. Give your tent and cookstove a complete work-out at least one week prior to woods use. This could mean the difference between success and failure.

(Continued on preceding page)

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The caller seems to work best of early morning and late afternoon. The main requisite is that there be varmints within the area of activation. Calling skill does not seem to be a factor. But it is important that you remain as still as possible when sounding the call. Hold the call low, close to the ground when you agitate it. It is wise to contact your local Florida Wildlife Officer and acquaint him with your crow shooting or varmint hunting plans. Quite likely he can direct you to good hunting areas and to landowners who will cooperate with serious, careful hunters.

This establishment of friendly relations with landowners and accompanying permission to hunt within prescribed boundaries carries with it considerable personal responsibility. Although permission may be granted to shoot recognized varmints, the privilege does not include shooting close to homes, highways and livestock; target practice on signs; killing of stray house cats; walking across freshly planted fields; leaving gates open; breaking down fences, and other mayhem. The bang-bang class of rifle shooter, whose shots echo over the countryside in often repeated volleys, is also likely to enjoy only a short period of extended hospitality.

No items of clothing worn by a hunter affect his personal comfort as much as his shot and socks. Boots must be the right size and in good condition and of practical weight. You can't hunt expertly—or at all—if your feet hurt. New boots should be gradually broken in.

Before hunting season give your gun a thorough physical checking, let, including a good cleaning. Make sure that all stock bedding and stock base screws are tight. Hunting boots, heat expertly—or at all—if your feet hurt. New boots should be gradually broken in.

Prevent all camping equipment. Give your tent and cookstove a complete work-out at least one week prior to woods use. This could mean the difference between success and failure.

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(Continued on preceding page)
Spring Rivers of The Gulf

Back of this barbecue in downtown Crystal River, Florida there is this deep spot in Crystal River, which is a real river as well as being the name of a town. It is hard to keep this first paragraph straight but I am going to leave it just the way it is because I have already wasted several sheets of paper trying to get started.

This barbecue pit belongs to a very nice house and it is not far from the traffic light. There's only one traffic light in Crystal River, the town, and you can see it from some of the best black bass spots in Crystal River, the river.

I was rowing the boat and my wife Debie was looking for where the traffic light turned red and she had time to twitch the bug a couple of times. It burped gently and wiggled its rubber legs and a violent bass charged up from somewhere and belted it! Debie had him by the lower jaw. About the time she had him out in open water, the light turned green and it didn't take long to quiet him down and grab the bug a couple of times. It burped gently again and it dropped neatly on the slick surface where there wasn't any floating vegetation.

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We rowed over to where the fish had struck and petred down into the cool, clear water, seeing several other bass in the act of easing off after spotting us peering down through their skylight.

Crystal and Homosassa Rivers, both located on the upper middle of Florida's west coast, are very similar in type, both of them having spring origins and both of them growing enough grass and coontail moss to hide most of the bass in the hemisphere.

You can't rightly say that the Crystal and the Homosassa are typical Florida rivers. Both of them are short and both of them are spring-fed and very clear. They're only a few miles apart and just a little north of them is the Withlacoochee, which originates in the confusing chain of lakes known as Tsala Apopka. The Withlacoochee, which comes into the Gulf at Yankeetown, has the darker color typical of Florida, rivers stained by swamp vegetation.

This area is better known to the rest of the world as a spot for channel bass (redfish), salt water trout (weakfish), and tarpon fishing. On a west-end the boats go streaming down and out of these rivers, spreading out to work the oyster bars or on into the Gulf to fish over the reefs for bottom fish. When they're running, the mackerel and king fishing is good, easily reached from any one of the rivers.

I headed over in that direction after tarpon but got badly side-tracked by the bass. George Sterchi, owner of the Crystal Lodge Motel at Crystal River, told me to come over and have a look at the place and give the salt water a whirl but I went over before tarpon season started and got so involved with the bass I slighted the Gulf pretty badly.

That coast is good tourist country and the accommodations are excellent. I won't start listing the resorts but they're first-rate. There are huge bass in both the Homosassa and Crystal but neither is noted for record breakers. My own opinion of this, if anyone cares, is that large bass become especially wary in clear water and the presence of many people and many boats doesn't seem to allay their suspicions. I have never fished that water at night but I'm sure it would be a good bet.

I do know that there are a great many lesser fish to be seen and caught in both of the clear rivers, neither of which has as much fishing territory as the Withlacoochee.

Last spring I attended an outdoor writers' convention at Homosassa. There was a fishing contest in connection with the convention but only salt water trout were eligible as prizes and, since I was on a black bass kick, I passed up the salt water trout entirely.

Jim Reed, an information officer for the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, used to do some guiding in that country and he directed us to some of the better bass water on the Homosassa. You don't need a guide for bass because the fishermen (Continued on next page)
An oxbow moves into a backwater of the Withlacoochee River. This river, unlike its neighbors to the south, has typically dark Florida waters. Ramps are available all over the area.

W. A. King inspects two youthful bass that took a simultaneous liking to his lure. At the same time another small bass struck for a fishermen in the opposite end of the boat: three at once.

An oxbow moves into a backwater of the Withlacoochee River. This river, unlike its neighbors to the south, has typically dark Florida waters. Ramps are available all over the area.

(Continued from preceding page)

A small aleck sighted a whopping bass in a spawning mood right in front of Riverside Villas where the convention was being held. This barb female weighed eight pounds or more and was lolling about in underwater gunk you won't know which gob of green stuff to net.

It was at the convention I retired in humiliation before a scoffing horde of onlookers. Some smart aleck sighted a whopping bass in a spawning mood right in front of Riverside Villas where the convention was being held. This barb female weighed eight pounds or more and was lolling about in underwater gunk you won't know which gob of green stuff to net.

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AND THEN THERE WAS THE fellow who didn't like bear hunting because the leaves tickled him... Florida bear hunters do wear clothes, but the early fall pre-season state-managed bear hunts in the Apalachicola and the Okeechobee National Forests sometimes inspire such unorthodox attire as Banlon shirts, Bermuda shorts, and thong shoes, among the small band of bear hunt devotees who make the annual sorties a must on their hunting calendars.

You'd think that bruin would fall over in his tracks upon finding a nimrod on stand thus attired but the pack of eager bear dogs, a vanishing breed...

The companionship and excitement of the pre-season state hunt provides memories of good fellowship that linger from one season to the next

BLACK BEAR WARMUP

By GEORGE RUSSELL

A day of bear hunting includes long hours of listening, left, in the deep pine forests. Hunter Corbin, at far right, used a .30-30 Winchester to dislodge his bear from a tree. Steve Thompson looks on as Bob Hedrick, of St. Petersburg, holds the other end.
he left the road and went off into the forest.

ers begin to gather along with wardens, track "look­

ote is left for stragglers and the caravan of jeeps,

trucks, cars, and, occasionally, even a Cadillac or

bear track. or see clearly by the bent grass where

the morning mists and identify it positively as a

two. barrels for the location of the track which

are weighed

22

point. During dry, dusty years, this fifty to sixty

may be as far as fifteen miles from the rendezvous

fev.· bruises to take home as souvenirs.

out and the warden serves as referee.

I have finally learned to spot a bear track in the

tracks are usually found by 8 A.M. and the hunt­

pursuit. The excited youngster grabbed a shotgun from the truck.

counter with bruin, is led to the spot where the

bear dog, usually bearing scars of a previous en­
counter with bruin, is led to the spot where the

executive committee has agreed that the bear en­
tered the forest. Here, if all goes well, the strike
dog gives a few yelps, suddenly opens up with a
full throttled bellow and is unleashed to hot pur­
suit. The rest of the pack, eight to ten, are rapidly
turned out to join the chase. After a moment of

carefull listening for direction, and another hurried
summit meeting, the caravan barrels off again through clouds of dust to take up stations on the cold
nearest roads parallel, or perpendicular to the

A bear with dogs in pursuit almost invariably

ends, where the visibility is greater. Chances are,

bear directly in front of him, within a few feet, tends

to turn and head the other way, leaving the tense

bear, and it takes the novice hunter several hunts

 Prix to bring home a sizable chunk of

meat good, however, and on several hunts I have

returned from the hunting season, makes it all worthwhile.

The general unpopularity of bear meat makes

the chance of bringing home a sizable chunk of

meat good, however, and on several hunts I have

 returned from the hunting season, makes it all worthwhile.

A farewell to arms. Pre-season

bear parties pass this mark­
er is passed, and the nights grow short and the days longer.

A bear hunter in solitude, waiting either for the sound of

the return of the race, or instructions to take up

a new station.

Hours pass, and the excitement of the chase is

replaced by the enjoyment of the tranquility that

is the great forest, punctuated occasionally by

the call of the crow, the staccato rap of the wood­

pecker, or a visit from an old sow with her brood

struggling behind.

I'll never forget my bear fever that first year, on

the afternoon of the first hunt, when I tremu­
lously leaned into my 30-06, drawing a bead on a

pair of black ears which were making their way

slowly through a field of palmettos. A race was in

progress, I could bear the dogs, and as the cold

sweat rolled off my brow, I mentally dispatched

the raging bear as I visualized him bursting forth
onto the road. Finally the palmetto fronts parted,

my trigger finger tightened and then froze as the

head of a very big, very fat, and very tame hog

appeared. I was shaking, and the hog would have

been shaking, too, had he known how close he had
come to sudden demise.

Three of our six hunts have produced a total of

four bear, and I have since learned, I hope, the

difference between a hog and a bear. A successful

kill usually finds the hunters rap­
idly closing the gap between stations, which may

be miles apart at the outset, and within sight of

each other when the bear finally bursts out ahead

of the dogs. His tendency to stop and look both

ways in the road is usually a fatal error.

The converging of the standers presents a safety

problem which all bear hunters are conscious of,
DESPITE THE FRANTIC action, I could not resist pausing to observe the scene about us and laugh out loud at the incongruity of the situation. The three of us had been standing on the bank of a pond on one of the busiest golf courses in the western suburbs of Miami, taking fish after fish. Often there were doubles, and occasionally a triple. Golf carts had gradually collected on the opposite side of the narrow pond. There was no doubt about it, we now had a gallery of curious golfers, and this wasn't so good. We had become so absorbed in the sport, we had not noticed a Commission fisheries biologist, checked the big 10-inch bass, and remarked, "That's the third time I've caught him."

At a week later, another shipment consisting of three inches-long were flown into Miami and placed in three ponds on a golf course west of that city. A week later, another shipment consisting of three inches-long were flown into Miami and placed in three ponds on a golf course west of that city. Ogilvie hastened to warn me that the pond was still overpopulated for one thing. And for another, there had been times when the fish in this same pond would not strike anything.

The unbelievable incident of the day was the encounter with a 2½-pounder on a nest. The fish struck savagely at anything dangled in the nest. It made off with two popping bugs before Vern finally caught the fish, measured it and returned it to the water. The fish bore a tag, and Vern remarked, "That's the third time I've caught him."

The peacock, a brawling, colorful exotic imported from South America, is going to be given a chance to prove that he's worthy of becoming a Florida resident. The commission has long been seeking a fish that would serve as a natural control over the gizzard shad, whose population explosions, and resultant ruination of countless bodies of water, constitute one of the most pressing problems in South Florida. Anglers have another reason for following development in the peacock project. Will the peacock turn out to be the species that will convert hundreds of miles of poor fishing canals into productive ecosystems? Deep canals with steep sides, that have no adjacent marshes or shallow areas along their banks, are notably low in the production of game fish. Therefore, canals with no ad

By ED BUCKOW

SEPTEMBER, 1965
Period of time after hatching, and their young in their mouths for a time. Ogilvie said he observed that the peacock bass is a "definite possibility" for filling the need for a game fish in these canals because it does a much better job of guarding its young. Thus, the mortality rate of peacock young probably is far lower than that of the bass.

With thousands of miles of canals and drainage ditches already in existence, and countless more to be dug, a game fish that could succeed in the slab-sided canals could create a fantastic sports fishery.

Ogilvie believes there is a general need for another good game fish in the fresh waters of south Florida. In his report on the proposed study he commented that while the state is famous for its wide variety of salt water fish, this is not true of the fresh waters of South Florida, where only the largemouth bass is classed as a "game fish."

He stipulated, however, that while another game fish would be desirable, it should not be added at the expense of the native largemouth. "The compatibility of the species should be of prime consideration in the investigation," Ogilvie stated.

Although peacocks and bass living together in ponds have shown no incompatibility to date, an adequate and enough study has been made of their relationship. It has been established that the peacock will thrive and reproduce in these Florida waters, and has the qualities of a great game fish. Ogilvie has also learned much about the growth rate, and something of the nesting, spawning and nursery habits, but much remains to be done.

The peacock reputedly carries a group of young peacocks that had probably been spawned in the month of September. Ogilvie said he observed that the bass leave the young to fend for themselves. He said, "When hooked, the peacock bass may jump 3 to 4 feet out of the water."

Another phase of the project are experiments to determine whether the peacock bass has a healthy appetite for panfish, which often knock bodies of water out of balance through over-population.

Rod and reel sampling planned in connection with the study will be of considerable importance. Ogilvie is interested in ascertaining the months in which the species can be readily caught, water temperatures conducive to good fishing, spawning and periods of inactivity, basic techniques of taking the fish and effective lures and natural baits.

Several isolated ponds in South Florida are currently being used in the study, and recently the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission gave him permission to use several more ponds along the route of the Sunshine State Parkway for this purpose. Fishing is not allowed in these ponds.

The writer is only one of many fishermen who are hoping the peacock bass will someday populate the public fishing waters of Florida. Not only is it a fish with excellent game qualities, and a species to enhance any fishing trip, but its physical characteristics are strangely beautiful. The adult basically has a gold hue, with brown or black mottling on its side, orange-red fins and tail, and an eye-spot on each side of its tail quite similar to the markings of the bass. For which it is named. It has the ability to lighten and darken the entire body coloration, according to its moods or, as Ogilvie prefers to put it, "its emotions.

In his paper on his recommendations for the peacock bass project, Ogilvie speculated that the species may be more resistant than bass to take-overs by gar and mudfish. When these rough fish outnumber bass in a body of water, it is nearly impossible for the bass population to recover. When the fish reaches adulthood, the trait is not true of the fresh waters of Florida, where only the largemouth bass is classed as a "game fish."

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In contrast to its beautiful coloration, the contour of the fish, the set of its eyes and the hump that develops on its shoulders when the fish is hooked adulthood, are features suggestive of ferocity.

The knees are bent to act as shock absorbers. The skier remembers not to lean too far to the right or the left is aware of weight distribution. Reverse the procedure for wake cross left.

The boat driver is observed at all times and a wake cross is never attempted in the same direction. The boat is turning for this creates tow line slack and will cause the skier to be jerked once the slack is taken out (too much boat speed and a slack tow line could pull the skier from his skis). And we have noticed lately, that many more skiers, particularly in recent years with the advent of more horsepower for outboards, have been turning to "multiple" skiing, you know, for more "togetherness."

There are some suggestions for these multiple skiers, too, and pay close attention to the following, because in recent months when there are accidents involving water skiers, the accidents happen to the skier and the experienced enthusiasts in many instances.

Take heed to the following advice from Barry Burgoon, director of sports for Florida's Cypress Gardens:

Multiple water skiing; that is, skiing "double," three at a time, or even more, is more practical than ever with increased outboard horsepower but there are some important "do's" and "don'ts."

All skiers must wear safety flotation equipment, such as ski belts or jackets. Whereas ski boats have little trouble kicking up a single fallen skier, complications arise with multiple boats and multiple tumbles. Skiers should not have to rely on their own swimming power to stay afloat under these conditions, but another start or take them aboard.

Memo to the ski boat driver: Be sure to have a qualified observer (fit the law in most states). A boarding ladder is a nice convenience and, of course, running out of gas with several skiers awaiting a deep water start could be serious. Also, boat driver, when the skiers are picked off a dock or from deep water, they should be taken directly to open water, leaving plenty of room between the tow boat and swimmers.

(Continued on next page)
and it's a ping a position near the fallen skier his circle, without endangering the boat driver is to then swing the balance of his remaining skiers to a·

Anita Bryant, the “singing with Coke” girl who is one of the best female vocalists in the business. Anita, along with her affable husband Bob Green, resides in Miami, where she spends much of her time fishing and boating between numerous shows but bit when fishing. Most of you will note, that the next home party is gonna be a regular anchor in a bay, four-armed folding anchors are available. They fold so their bulk is less than that of a common soft drink bottle, making them easy to stow.

A fall will naturally spin the boat, allowing it to be pulled over while still in the water. Just as you're about to get the boat up and over, the anchor will pull the boat under. This is called a “drop anchor." To get the boat up, you must pull up on the anchor line. The anchor will then take the strain and start to wind up the line. Once the line is tight, you can start to pull the boat up over the anchor. The anchor will hold the boat in place.

If you're fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, you'll need to use a special type of anchor called a “gulf anchor." These anchors are designed to hold in the sand and not dig into the mud. They are also available in a variety of sizes to suit different fishing situations.

To use a gulf anchor, you'll need to first attach it to your boat. Then, you'll need to set it in the sand. Once the anchor is set, you can start to pull your boat over it. The anchor will hold the boat in place and allow you to fish in the water.

Most gulf anchors are designed to be used with a rope or chain. The length of the rope or chain will depend on the depth of the water and the size of the anchor. The anchor should be set in the sand or mud so that it is just above the surface. Once the anchor is set, you can start to pull your boat over it.

If you're using a gulf anchor, you'll need to make sure that you're not dragging it across the bottom. This can damage the anchor and make it less effective. You should also make sure that you're not pulling too hard on the anchor line. This can also damage the anchor and make it less effective.

The anchor line should be pulled up slowly and evenly. This will help to prevent the anchor from dragging across the bottom. You should also make sure that you're not pulling too hard on the anchor line. This can also damage the anchor and make it less effective.

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DOGS—HUNTING
(Continued from page 11)
not only get insufficient carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins—he would not even be getting a balanced supply of protein. Boating Pallacy: A hump of sulphur in the drinking pan is good for a dog’s health.
Fact: Since sulphur won’t dissolve in water, a piece of rock in the pan would do just as much good.
Pallacy: One year of a dog’s life is the equivalent of seven human years.
Fact: Experts no longer agree with this idea. The accepted theory is that a year-old-dog corresponds to a 16-year-old person; a 2-year-old to a 24-year-old person; a 3-year-old to a 30-year-old person; a 4-year-old to a person of 35. After that, each succeeding year in a dog’s life is equivalent to 5 human years.

Develop Natural Instincts Through Play
If you have a puppy or young dog of one of the pointing breeds, you can help develop natural instincts during play sessions this summer. It’s fun and easy to do. For example, try this about the length of a good cane pole (matter of fact I would recommend a green pole) and tie a quail wing on the end of a ten foot piece of string as a lure. Drop this in front of the puppy’s nose to arouse his interest, then jerk it along just out of his reach. If the pup stops still, don’t move the lure. A low “Whoa” repeated several times will soon give him the idea that he is pinning down the game.

If you want to use a live quail in place of the wing there is a good quail harness manufactured in Florida for this purpose. This type exercise or play should not be carried on for too long a time, as it could result in the dog losing interest or moving objects or strictly sight pointing later in the field.

FISHING
(Continued from page 9)
A new paperback “Guide To Freshwater Fishing” by George S. Fichter and Phil Francis and published by Golden Press, New York, is a pretty complete summary of what fishing’s all about. The two authors are Floridians and both of them know the business.

This is one of those little books that looks like a primer to begin with and may appear a bit elementary to the old timer but it’s a good buy by any reference. It’s in color and the illustrated species of fish are worth the dollar it costs.

While we’re in the book reviewing business, I might mention that “Getting Out of Outdoor Trouble” by W. K. Merrill is a worthwhile hardback book published by Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa. Merrill, a former park ranger, takes up all of the problems a fisherman can have. He is a guide, manufacturer or auto tourist might run into and gives practical methods of solving them. The material is authentic and well researched. Merrill has written other outdoor volumes.

Bob McChristian, who manufactures tackle in Miami, says a lot of fishermen prefer wooden plugs to plastic ones and he’s manufacturing some—a little less expensive than some of the well known makes which cost almost two dollars these days.

Wooden plugs have some advantages and are easy to tinker with for special requirements. His chief disadvantage is that they’re likely to be less consistent in weight than plastic lures. That makes for varying actions in the water but care in manufacture can solve that problem.

I’m more than a little interested in a mullet fishing contest they hold annually at DeLand, Florida. It’s a book and line competition and folks who figure you can’t catch mullet on a line might learn something.

The contest runs during the summer months.
Bait? Well, they use little bits of most, small particles of algae, weed and grass particles. And don’t write in and ask me how to make them. You have to learn something.

Wildlife Research Report
Water Hyacinth Project
The water hyacinth may be a thorn in the side of man as it interferes with fishing, swimming and boating. It may also completely cover the surface of lakes, streams and rivers and clog irrigation canals. On the other hand, some fishermen believe it is a beneficial side of the hyacinth as it may provide protection and food and serve as an artificial attractor for game fish.

To determine the true characteristics of the hyacinth, the Fish Management Division of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has initiated the Withlacoochee River Project. Upon completion of the project, scientific information will have been gathered to classify the hyacinth as a villain which should be kept from spreading or something that I couldn’t do anyway.

Boy, were my mounts dead! I had ducks hanging all over the place.

Such displays are not popular but I notice that they attract lots of attention among viewers, possibly for that very reason. A neighbor of mine has a single, 10-pound bass hanging on a stringer of game fish.

Heading the Withlacoochee project is veteran fishery biologist, Harold Moody, of Leesburg. Assisting Moody with the hyacinth study will be J. B. Cooper, fish management aid and two hyacinth control crews with air boats and control equipment.

According to Moody, the Withlacoochee project will study the effects of hyacinths and hyacinth control on game fish in the Withlacoochee river.

The area designated for the study is considered one of the most heavily utilized rivers by sport fishermen of any river in this state. The portion of this river is estimated to be 24,000 miles of water and 1,000 miles of stream.

To determine the value of hyacinths and/or the effects of hyacinth control on game fish, the river is being divided into three test areas.

Area one will remain untreated except that small boat navigation will be provided for by mechanical methods.

Area two will receive chemical treatment on a limited scale to control the hyacinths to a border or fringe not to exceed eight feet from the river bank.

Area three will receive maximum hyacinth eradication treatment. All three areas will be subjected to equal fisherman creel census during and after the study.

According to Moody, the chemical used to control hyacinths is a hormone type herbicide and has no effect on fish or animal life. However, the Withlacoochee project will determine if this herbicide has any effect on bottom organisms or micro-organisms found on hyacinth roots and to what extent they are utilized by fish.

To determine the value of organisms living within the roots of hyacinths, an analysis of the stems and roots contents of various size game fish will be made by the fishery biologist.

The Withlacoochee River Project is the first study of this nature and fishery biologists and fishermen in the southern states that believe hyacinths are awaiting the findings of the study that should be completed in July 1966.
Muzzle Flashes

(Done... from page 7)

able parts, or look for another source of supply.

Gun Parts Old & New, 116 North 7th Street, Rogers, Arkan-
sas, has about fifty million gun parts in stock.

Numecri Arms Corp., West Hurley 1, New York, has so many
classified guns you'll need a special de-
scription that it has yet to assort and classify hundreds of pur-
chased, but yet unopened, crates and boxes of replacement parts
just for any kind of fire-

arm you can name. The firm is

probably the only source in the
world where you can find very
rare gun parts.

If the needed part is a spring,
whatever its shape or size, W. C.
Wolf Company, Box 223, Ard-
more, Pennsylvania, had it or can
make it.

Yes, Sir! If that old double bar-
rel waterfowl shotgun of yester-
year is still around or available and
has the steel barrels needed for
safe use with modern field
loads—there is a good chance that
you can rehabilitate it and give it
a new role as a short-range up-
land game gun.

DON'T BE LATE!

(Continued from page 15)

Plastic bag storage prevents the leather sheath from absorbing moisture. Your knife will be in
perfect condition when you next want to take it on a trip.

Pre-test all your camping equip-
ment. Set up tent and gasoline
stove in your backyard and give
it a workout at least a week prior to woods' use, to check for satis-
factory performance. It may seem a bit incongruous to such a failure can cause you to miss your
deer, but it's the truth! Last sea-
son an entire hunting Party failed to hunt the magic high-hope early hours of daylight because the un-
tested gasoline camp stove wouldn't work, and breakfast had to be conected over a reluctant campfire no one was prepared to get going on emergency basis. By the time they reached their
stands, other hunters were al-
good way to go.

Another hunter was completely
unnerved because an over-eager
black dog ran across him—unfortunatelly inaccurate—shot at
him in the mistaken belief that his brown-hued hunting coat was
the hide of a deer. You can't hunt
expertly if you are constantly anxious about your personal

Duck Stamp Circular Revised

Conservation Scene

(Continued from page 4)

the time they reached their
stands, other hunters were al-
good way to go.

In Stevens' first shop, part of a
small grist mill on the north side of the Chicopee River in Mas-
sachusetts, he began making
break action single shot pistols.
A smart businessman, Stevens
soon branched out into rifles and
shotguns based on this same ac-
tion. He produced a variety of single shot and double
barrel rimfire took a quick-but
fairly accurate—shot at
him in the mistaken belief that his brown-hued hunting coat was
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Duck Stamp Circular Revised

Conservation Scene

(Continued from page 4)

If you were asked to pick the
most popular sporting cartridge
in use today, what would you
name? 20-30? 30-06? .308? The
answer, of course, is the 22 long
 rifle.

Oddly enough, it was Joshua
Stevens—a maker of firearms, not
ammunitions—who deserves much of the credit for this amazingly
popular cartridge.

Late in 1864, Joshua Stevens
founded J. Stevens & Co.
and set out making guns on his
own. He had worked in several
gun enterprises, including help-
ingsal. "If you are ready to pick the
duckling on the water, if you are
ready to make water in the air,
you are ready to make water in the
air.

Travis the court-stamped
unpublished.

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$7,280 hours on land patrol and
8,077 hours on water patrol. The
results were as follows:

Arrests by county were: Ala-
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Clay: 81; Columbia: 55; Dixie: 13;
Duval: 91; Gilchrist: 24; Hamilton:
8; Lafayette: 13; Levy: 58; Madison:
2; Nassau: 20; Suwannee: 32;

Stamp Circular Revised

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OW WESTERN HUNTING SEASON

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8; Lafayette: 13; Levy: 58; Madi-
son: 2; Nassau: 20; Suwannee: 32;
The Duck Stamp is required of all hunters who have no special friends or relatives as landowners could well endorse. However, there is nothing to stop the states from an aggressive program of leasing. Wisconsin has farmed substantial acreages under governmental wildlife or conservation agencies for administrative services. This is something which hunters who have no special friends or relatives as landowners could well endorse.

There is another factor which is rapidly gaining importance and interest. For years liability laws have been discussed as an inducement to free hunting on private lands. In other words if a landowner allowed free hunting he would be held free of any accidents that might happen to hunters or recreationalists. Even lack of liability laws in some states, over 90 per cent of the 62,000,000 acres of industrial forest lands in the United States are open to various forms of recreation. This negates the rather common idea that most industrial forest lands are closed or that hunters are unwelcome. In this instance, forest fires have always been the chief concern in dry seasons—that and the destruction of roads in the rainy season. With farmers, it is fences, the trapping of crops, the possible killing of livestock, and fire. Many hunters seem to feel that a liability law would answer all problems, but it is not hard to find attorneys who are skeptical of such laws. They contend that, in spite of the enactment of liability laws, injury to either the hunter or landowner or destruction of property could become subject to court review. Model liability laws are now being circulated among the states but, if passed, their value will have to be determined by the courts. And, according to their provisions, the various state courts might well make different rulings.

If the states at this point would enact laws for the leasing of public hunting grounds and assume damage costs which might accrue to landowners, they well could coordinate their efforts with any Federal subsidy laws which might open private lands to recreation.

The leasing of private lands for public hunting has now been tried for several decades and it works. One state, at least, guarantees to the overall national outdoor recreation picture as population increases steadily. During 1964, approximately 17,000 individuals, including local citizens, made use of the fishing, hunting, camping, and outdoor recreation facilities available to the public on Tyndall AFB. More than 11,000 acres of land were improved with wildlife food plantings, fire breaks, feeding stations, and soil scarification; 1,578 acres were reforested; 155 acres of water and 61 miles of streams improved; and deer, wild turkey, wild boar and hogs, and black bear were stocked.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION

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

Only fishing citation applications received within 90 days from date of catch will be honored.

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, 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 record 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.

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

Name (please print) ____________________________ 
Address ____________________________ 
City State ____________________________ 
Type of Tackle ____________________________ 
Bait or Lure Used ____________________________ 
Where Caught ____________________________ in County ____________________________
Date Caught ____________________________
Catch Witnessed By ____________________________
Registered, Weighed By ____________________________
(Signature of Applicant) ____________________________

LARGEMOUTH BASS
8 pounds or larger
CHAIN PICKEREL
4 pounds or larger
BLUEGILL (REAM)
1 1/2 pounds or larger
SHELLCRACKER
2 pounds or larger
BLACK CRAPPIE
2 pounds or larger
RED BREAST
1 pound or larger

All fish must be taken from the fresh waters of the state of Florida, as defined by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Fish must be caught on conventional fishing tackle, with artificial or live bait, in the presence of at least one witness.

The catch must be weighed and recorded at a fishing camp or tackle store within the state by the owner, manager, or an authorized agent of the respective establishment.

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK

FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION
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