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Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
Horns and Antlers

Horns and antlers function as weapons for animals for survival and mating.

- Antlers - Possessed by deer, elk, moose, zebu and caribou and composed of pure bone.
- Small horns of cattle, sheep and goats are bone covered with a hard substance called "keratin" which is also found in fingernails, claws, horns, hair and skin. Horns are not shed and continue to grow throughout life.

Wildlife Scrapbook

Published monthly by the Florida GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION
Tallahassee, Florida

Dedicated to the conservation, restoration, and protection of our Game and Fish

BILL HANSEN, EDITOR

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Florida hunters will receive an extra bonus in game animals during the 1965-66 hunting season. The wild hog has been classified as game animals on 14 of the state's 30 wildlife management areas. In addition to the 14 wildlife management areas, the entire counties of Palm Beach, Alachua and Levy will be open for hog hunting under regulations established by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, according to W. B. Copeland, Chairman.

In areas where wild hogs are classified as game animals, the open days will be extended with that for deer hunting. Hog hunters will be allowed a daily bag limit of one and a season's bag of two except where a specific bag is provided by management area regulations.

In addition to the regular hunting season, two special 3-day hog hunts will be held on the Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area on November 5-7 and January 7-9. Florida's archers will be allowed five special post season wild hog hunts on the Guano River Wildlife Management Area and may take wild hogs during the archery season on the Edgin Wildlife Management Area. Areas open to wild hog hunting are as follows: Palm Beach, Alachua and Levy Counties, Camp Fisheating Creek area in Glades County, J. W. Corbett area in Palm Beach County, Everglades area in Palm Beach, Dade and Broward Counties, Avon Park area in Highlands and Polk Counties, Farmton area in Volusia and Brevard Counties, Richland area in Hernando, Sumter and Pasco Counties, Guano River area in St. Johns County, Gulf Hammock area in Levy County, Cecil M. Webb area in Charlotte County, Eglin area in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties, Telogia Creek area in Gadsden and Liberty Counties, Point Washington area in Bay and Walton Counties and the Croomin area in Sumter and Hernando Counties.

Outside of the 14 areas and Levy, Alachua and Palm Beach Counties, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission claims no jurisdiction over hogs of any kind, and feral or wild-roaming hogs are generally classified as private property. Hunting hogs to which the Guano River has been specified as a hunting area in Levy County, is illegal civil action.

Before going hog hunting on lands other than the designated areas, the hunters should always obtain the permission of the land owner. It is also helpful to verify with the County Sheriff to determine whether hog claims are in effect in the area selected for hunting, and to determine the fact of ownership.

**Conservation Library**

The Conservation Library Center of the Denver Public Library was voted an additional grant of $19,000 by the Board of Trustees of the American Conservation Association at its annual meeting on Friday, September 10, 1965 in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.

The grant is a continuation of support given by the Association since the Center was established in 1962 towards building and maintaining the collection of books, periodicals and materials for research and public use.

Judge Russell E. Train, President of The Conservation Foundation, and William H. Whyte, Jr., Co-Director of the Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, were elected to the Board of Trustees at the meeting. Among other actions, a contribution was authorized to the National Audubon Society for its educational program dealing with the problems of water pollution.

Under experimental conditions, the oyster detects and stores pesticides introduced in water at concentrations as low as 10 parts per trillion. The report says pesticides stunt the growth of oysters. To test oyster growth, the researchers filed off the thin new growth on the edge of the shells, put some oysters in water containing DDT and others in clean water. The results became obvious in a few days: the shells of those in clean water grew back; the other showed no perceptible growth.

By ERNEST SWIFT
National Wildlife Federation

**The Future of Waterfowl**

In the March 1, 1965, Conservation News, there appeared an editorial regarding the September teal hunting season as proposed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The venture had the surreptitious title of "evaluation procedure." By whatever name it can be called, an early hunting season of not more than nine days was advertised for teal ducks in the Mississippi and Central Flyways. The states could accept, reject, or limit areas and days.

The editorial questioned the advisability of breaking with tradition in view of the gradual, positive and proven decline of all waterfowl for at least two decades—and, as a matter of opinion, much longer. The editorial drew some sharp challenges and loans thereon as a justification as a trial balloon of public reaction which was a cross between optimism and timidity.

The fact of the matter is that few present-day working biologists have really seen ducks as they were at the turn of the century, and so have no basis of comparison as to what may be considered many or few. As a result, some have flirted with this experiment as a means of gathering data on what has been termed an "unharvested resource." Others have counseled for an early season rendered a service by keeping hunters interested in preserving waterfowl. In other words, if hunters can't indulge their killing instincts, they immediately lose interest in the resource. On the other hand, if restrictions are now used, the ducks might increase for some limited hunting in the future if given a chance. People interested only in taking resources for their own personal satisfaction, regardless of any future potential crisis, should not be given the dignity of conservationists.

Now the moment of truth seems to be at hand.

John Gottschalk, Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, who originally announced the plan, did nothing to increase the breeding population to the lowest level since reliable surveys were started in 1941. And he further states that improved water conditions in the prairies this year merely accentuated the scarcity of ducks and did nothing to increase the breeders.

Suddenly comes a rash of discovery by way of statistics and percentages concerning the decline by species, by given areas and of the entire continent. They all point to the fact that ducks are on the skid, whether one talks about the 15,000,000 or 6,000,000.

The subject catapults into dimensions far beyond the early season. Too many amateurs and some professionals are still clinging to the delusions of estimate from last year's duck blind and this year's wishful thinking.

At the annual summer meeting of the Mississippi Flyway Council, one state representative said that he favored gambling and advocated a two mallard limit. From another state the (Continued from page 30)
Distance casting techniques differ with the various types of fishing tackle used

By CHARLES WATERMAN

When you wade through the flights of fancy and occasional outright lies that surround distance casting, the subject gets pretty interesting. Tip toe throws to the other bank are seldom necessary, often a hindrance to real fish-catchig and a poor measure of fishing ability but, we all need to make a long one once in a while.

Generally the methods of tournament anglers, who cast fantastic distances with highly specialized tackle, are impractical for fishing. Whirling all the way around before firing a bass plug isn't very practical in a skiff and few of us can employ full-time line-handlers for our fly rods.

I'm an average fisherman with no more nor fewer thumbs than the rest of you, perhaps an acquaintance of what I can do in measured distance will be helpful and if some of you can't do as well, my methods might even be of interest. I would rather count of what fewer thumbs than the rest of you, perhaps an advancement.

Distance casting is the least of a canoe and a streamer. Distance casting is the least of the distance in spinning but, for Most Florida fresh water fish. The principles of distance with a spinning rod or spin-cast rod are much the same as with the plug rod. Generally, the distance available isn't quite so great but if you want to use a real, long-range spinning outfit and are willing to put up with a longer, heavier rod you'll match anything the plug casters do. Of course, the lighter the line the greater the distance in spinning but, for most Florida fresh water fishing 4-pound test is about as light as you should go and 6-pound is a better all-around choice.

The slowing factors involved are wind, current, the distance in spinning but, for Most Florida fresh water fish. The principles of distance with a spinning rod or spin-cast rod are much the same as with the plug rod. Generally, the distance available isn't quite so great but if you want to use a real, long-range spinning outfit and are willing to put up with a longer, heavier rod you'll match anything the plug casters do. Of course, the lighter the line the greater the distance in spinning but, for most Florida fresh water fishing 4-pound test is about as light as you should go and 6-pound is a better all-around choice.

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For the most part, this is an impractical fishing distance. Ray Donnersberger, consistent winner with big tarpon in the Metropolitan Miami fishing tournament, says he never likes to cast more than 50 feet at a heavy fish.

'If you get out more than that, it's hard to set the hook and your accuracy suffers,' Ray says. Even with the heavy rig he uses for 100-pound fish, Ray can cast 90 feet. That is very good and about all you can expect to get with a huge streamer.

You can't cast that far with a very light outfit. Rod length isn't the whole story, though, and George Husted of Coral Gables can get 100 feet with an ordinary broomstick and a guide on the end although he wouldn't want to fish all day with it.

Now if you want to cast what's known as a "shooting head," just a piece of heavy fly line backed by light monofilament, you can go much farther but this is a specialized rig. I have used it on only two kinds of drift fishing—once when I was trying to get a squid offering for salt water trout and once for shad in the St. Johns River.

There are two big "secrets" in distance fly chucking, both of which are pretty obvious but ignored by many fly casters.

One is the "double haul," a system of feeding line out on the backcast and then bringing it in on the casting cast to gain added casting speed. The other is the simple need for a "shooting line" rather than waving it in the air.

Almost every beginner at distance casting feels the more line he can false cast the farther he can throw. He waves so much line in the air he is going to have a hard time getting any fish to chew on it. He'd better shorten up and false cast only the head part of a line the distance would come more easily. Most experts false cast nearly the same amount of line all the time, whether going for distance.
The long eye relief scopes may look awkward, but are efficient and fast-aligning

By EDMUND MCLAURIN

"G" up me a Winchester Model 94 lever-action, in .30-30 or .32 Winchester Special caliber, and I can kill any deer in Florida. The Winchester Model 94 is the best big game rifle ever made," a dedicated deer hunter recently confided for my benefit.

With his opening statement, I concur; a Winchester Model 94 in either .30-30 or .32 Winchester Special caliber will kill the largest and toughest deer to be had—of the bullet hits a vital area...

Undeniably, the 30-30 cartridge has killed more deer than any other single caliber. This has not been because the .30-30 is so reliable as a big game caliber, but because Winchester has made and sold more than 25 million Model 94's alone, and augmented it with the now discontinued Model 64 special deer rifle in .30-30 caliber.

Introduced in the year 1894, the Winchester Model 94 has since been a perennial favorite. Deer hunters, trappers and ranchers have long loved the rugged Model 94's short, quick, easy, smooth action that involves only two short manual motions, one down and up, to feed a cartridge into the chamber for first or follow-up shot. The Model 42 in .30-30 caliber has long been a popular saddle gun.

Popularity of the .30-30 caliber, established by the Model 94, has been enhanced by the .30-30 chambered rifles of rival manufacture, notably those of Savage and Springfield.

Actually, the .30-30 caliber—whatever the rifle model—is only a fairly reliable deer killer; the late Col. Townsend Whelen, famous big game hunter and firearms authority, rated the .30-30 caliber as being only 90% dependable on deer and only 60% efficient on larger American game...

On the last portion of my informant's emphatic declaration, I offer rebuttal.

My contention is that the Winchester Model 70 bolt-action, as made in the days when Winchester's gunmakers did not seem to be very particular, is the best big game rifle ever mass produced, not the Winchester Model 94.

Boyd Williams, who manages the Williams Gun Sight Company of Davenport, Michigan, outlet for brand name firearms and accessories, shares my opinion. Boyd hunts a variety of game all over the world. He also has instant selection from the Company's stock of any brand and model big game rifle that strikes his fancy. It is significant that he put his faith in the Winchester Model 70, when narrowed down to a single choice in an all-purpose big game rifle...

But back to the Winchester Model 94.

Despite its wide opening aperture, the Model 94 cannot be said to be a marvel of firearms' engineering.

True, its action is reliable, fast of operation (much faster than a bolt-action) and suitable for either right or left-handed shooter, and the rifle itself is rugged and fast-pointing; it is easily repairable when some part eventually wears out, and in 30-38 caliber chambering offers the convenience of being able to buy ammunition in almost any locality where used.

Against the Model 94 is the shooter's limited choice of either the .30-30 or .32 Winchester Special calibers, the regrettable top-ejection feature and the fact that it is normally necessary to feed loaded cartridges through the action to unload unfired cartridges that remain in the magazine tube after a hunting period. Also, the solid frame necessitates frequent barrel cleaning; even so, cleaning from the muzzle end should be carefully done, to prevent muzzle wear.

For quick, natural aiming-eye alignment and maximum efficiency, a hunting scope should be mounted low and central over the barrel. Until recently, this was not possible on the Winchester Model 94, due to the top of receiver ejection of fired cartridge cases; the only way to put a scope on the Model 94 was to mount it in offset position in relation to bore.

Both Bushnell and Redfield finally tackled the problem by developing long eye relief hunting scopes that mount well forward of the receiver. The Bushnell model is known as the "Phantom" Redfield originally came out with the M-294 model, surpassed by the improved "Front-IER" (one inch diameter, intermediate eye relief) scope. Redfield also makes the "Front-IER" for the Remington Model 400 bolt-action carbine.

Admittedly, first impression of one of these scopes mounted way down the barrel of a Model 94 is that the entire assembly is unnatural and impractical. But the idea works! Such a scope sight is remarkably fast and easy to align, even on a fast moving target.

Discussion of the working principle of each of the two scope models and a report on their field performance, together, are worthy of separate text treatment. Sufficient to emphasize here, they work—and well, especially for hunting in brush country where heavy cover makes instant sighting essential.

The necessity of feeding loaded cartridges singly from the magazine tube, through the mechanism and into the chamber and through the ejection stage has been overcome by development of an auxiliary insert known as the "Deloadmatic." With it, loaded cartridges need not be run through the rifle action to unload a Model 94. Further, ejected cartridges are caught in a small, detachable pouch instead of being scattered all over the ground or hand fumbled. Beldon Machine Company, New Haven, Connecticut 06513, manufactures the device.

The Winchester Model 94 in .30-30 caliber is very sensitive to variations in powder charge and bullet weight. Once sighted-in with a given load, the shooter should not change to another loading unless he also re-sights his rifle. For uniform performance, deer hunters should stick to 170 grain, soft point, fast expanding bullets and sight-in so that bullet impact will be about 11 inches high at 75 yards, on the nose at 150 yards and only about four inches low at 200 yards. This practical sight setting takes care of most while hunting in the brush country where heavy cover makes instant sighting essential.

Winchester has never made any effort to redesign the Model 94 or make it available in other calibers, consequently, I have had to look elsewhere and to other calibers for my embodied ideas of an ideal hunting rifle. In doing so, I quite realize my judgment is opposing that of more than 25 million owners of Winchester Model 94's, most of whom are satisfied with their choice. It is accurate to say that the Winchester Model 94 is the most popular model big game rifle ever made, and that it has accounted for more than 25 million owners of Winchester Model 94's, most of whom are satisfied with their choice.

It is accurate to say that the Winchester Model 94 has been something lacking in performance of either the .30-30 or optional choice .32 Winchester Special caliber, or choice and latitude of sighting equipment. Winchester has never made any effort to redesign the Model 94 or make it available in other calibers, consequently, I have had to look elsewhere and to other calibers for my embodied ideas of an ideal hunting rifle. In doing so, I quite realize my judgment is opposing that of more than 25 million owners of Winchester Model 94's, most of whom are satisfied with their choice.

Readers may conclude that I am prejudiced against the Winchester Model 94. I am not. I have owned several and enjoyed them very much. But always there has been something lacking in performance of either the .30-30 or optional choice .32 Winchester Special caliber, or choice and latitude of sighting equipment. Winchester has never made any effort to redesign the Model 94 or make it available in other calibers, consequently, I have had to look elsewhere and to other calibers for my embodied ideas of an ideal hunting rifle. In doing so, I quite realize my judgment is opposing that of more than 25 million owners of Winchester Model 94's, most of whom are satisfied with their choice.

It is accurate to say that the Winchester Model 94 is the most popular model big game rifle ever made, and that it has accounted for the most deer, but as for being "the best big game rifle ever made," that is a statement to be challenged.

A TIMELY VARIATION—without intent to encroach on the Dog section. . . .

The average owner of only one or two hunting dogs usually lacks a cage truck or other means of transporting the animals to and from hunting areas. Letting them ride in the back seat of an ordinary passenger car is like having a cage full of restless kids, and doesn't improve the upholstery—yet seemingly that is the only place they can ride, since they would succumb or surely suffer in a closed trunk compartment. A portable cage placed temporarily

(Continued on page 29)
BOATING

National Gold Cup awards for 1965 boating safety

to be announced at New York National Boat Show

By ELGIN WHITE

Load, wind and water current influence a boat's gasoline mileage figure appreciably whereas they have little or no effect on cars.

Most cars carry twenty to eighteen gallons of gas in their tanks, whereas the normal portable outboard tank carries six gallons, about all the average person can lift or carry.

Daily experience the year around gives the average motorist a surprisingly well-developed ability to judge how much farther his car will go on the amount of fuel the gauge shows. It is a rare pleasure boater who has developed equivalent judgment!

A common cause of boats running out of gas is the failure of their operators to make good use of navigation charts. On the water there are no signposts giving distances to various towns. That is, unless you spend a lot of time cruising through Florida's central lakes area ... they got signposts sticking out of water at every turn out there ... but even they show no distances ... they just point the general direction.

The boater who fails to measure distances to his destination sooner or later, usually sooner, finds himself on the embarrassing end of an official towline!

I'll tell you another reason so many boaters run out of gas ... it's because of fishing! It is normal for fishing craft to cruise around from one spot to another, and short runs, interspersed with a stopping and starting, aren't figured in on the running time allotted, and as a result many fishing boats run out of fuel.

All it takes is becoming "fuel conscious" on all occasions. We have to take into consideration, extra running time ... we experienced this trouble on the last cruise we took on the Suwannee because we were running around taking pictures a little more than I anticipated to, and we wound up getting to our gas stop in Bradford on vapor!

Speaking of thoughtlessness on the water, got word from Bill Prentis of Johnson Motors that a new 10-minute shorts show with a message for safety has been put in distribution by Paramount Pictures.

Entitled "Rubber Afloat," the movie describes the misadventures of a thoughtless boater, carrying the story with a boating family serving as victims of the narrator's vagrancy.

Produced by film genius photographer Dick Matt, the film hopes to show, in an entertaining way, that the golden rule, as practiced on the water, will help contribute to the enjoyment of boating for everyone.

"Our actor," says Matt, "is a caricature of a 'hot rod' on the water and I would never expect to see such a boatin' man and done none."

A final scene shows the skipper of "Cool Cat," racing between cypress trees at Cypress Gardens, finally being jolted into the air and coming to rest, boat and all, in one of the aged trees.

"We didn't want to put the boat in orbit," said Matt. "This may have cast asperions on our fine space program."

If you have a group that might like to witness this fine film, contact Bill Prentis, Johnson Motors, Waukegan, Illinois.

LOT OF PEOPLE have taken up surfing ... not in the ocean, Clyde, on Florida's many lakes. It's great idea and eliminates the dangers of ocean surfing in those big waves.

Trick is to see if you can stay up on a surf board behind a power boat, preferably an outboard with about a 40 hp motor and up, plugging along about 8-10 miles per hour, creating a big wake.

Americans are always the first in line in trying new gimmicks, and though slow-boat surfing has been in vogue now for some months, there are more and more addicts turning to it.

It is really quite simple. (For agile young folks, not for stern-beamy jollys like me.) All it takes is getting into position on the board with the help of the big skipper behind you suggesting that you get me in the surf line to a standing position, tosses the tow line aside and rules "free-fight!" pushed forward by the following wake.

People who shy away from high-speed activity enjoy the game because to make the large, mushy wake the boat has to travel at a 10mph speed. The thrill comes from riding the board unattached to the boat and mastering tricks rather than dare-devil speed.

(Continued on page 31)
There's Nothing Like It!

By EDMUND MCLAURIN

Would you—as one Florida deer hunter did—repeat that routine almost every legal hunting day for eleven straight years without killing a deer? Truly, the dedicated deer hunter does not hunt for venison alone!...

If there is any real secret to successful deer hunting it is combined in the formula of being at the right place at the right time with the right weapon, knowing how to be both thoughtfully patient and still, and finally, in making the first shot count. All other influencing factors are apt to be only contributory.

There are deer to be had. Forgetting for the moment the disparity in weapons, you have a far better numerical chance than the early frontiersmen and his muzzlohuider. Present age methods of timber harvest and reforestation generally have fostered a national deer population beyond anything early settlers knew.

The advantage of having more deer to hunt is offset by one significant truth—wild deer of this generation are infinitely more educated to the ways of man than their ancestors.

At best, you can be a deer hunter practicing your hunting ways and wiles for only about 12 hours of each legal day of a short hunting season—whereas the deer are seriously devoting full time effort to remaining live deer! Wild deer make mistakes, but they are seldom foolish, and they learn fast. Keeping that in mind will reduce chances of a costly mistake on your part, that of underestimating your quarry.

There are various techniques for successful hunting of the whitetail deer. The method you use to bag your buck is largely choice, or, in some areas, determined by deer environment. But whether you elect to still-hunt on the ground, occupy a perch in a tree, slowly stalk through known deer country with the wind in your favor, join a drive, or listen for and follow sounds of baying hounds hot on a trail, your chances are good. All these techniques pay off for patient hunters who know the basic fundamentals, and there is usually one experienced, guiding personality in every hunting party.

Ground level hunting and hunting from a tree that offers more encompassing visibility are two methods that are argued pro and con. Some of the deer hunters of northern states consider the practice of hunting from a platform built in a tree unsportsmanlike and vent their displeasure by destroying unoccupied tree-stands encountered while hunting—an act that would probably result in violence if attempted and discovered on the Florida scene, where tree-stands are considered personal property.

Whatever the sportsmanship factor, high seat hunting offers a number of advantages over ground level hunting, especially in thick brush country. Besides the already mentioned better visibility of terrain, the occupant of a tree-stand is fairly safe from the line of fire of a Hunter blazing away at ground level, and he is generally above the scent and sight line of any deer attempting sneak escape from detected hunters.

There also disadvantages: No matter how well built, a tree-seat is uncomfortable and tiring to occupy for long periods. Hunting is restricted to the area of surrounding vision, and fast descent and interception of a heard but unseen "race" of (Continued on next page)
deer and hounds is well nigh impossible. Finally, there is always danger of falling or suffering bad scrapes while climbing in and out of a stand, more so if the stand is a high one.

Not too many years ago we had more available natural feed than deer; now in some areas it is the way around.

Biologically deer health and herd increases are dependent upon a year around adequate supply of nourishing food. The carrying capacity of a given area is not the number of deer that can exist in it, but the number that can live in a healthy, vigorous, reproductive state in ratio to the available food supply. Where food is limited and there are too many hungry mouths, malnutrition and disease set in and there are die-offs and below average annual herd reproduction. Also, where deer must compete with free roaming cattle for limited natural food, comparatively little reaches deer stomachs.

Suppose we imagine that a given area has only enough food to maintain, say, 200 deer in good health, and that it is now at or very close to carrying capacity. Normal annual increase in a healthy deer herd of 200 animals will be at least 25%—that's a minimum of 50 more deer the very first year, unless there is a corresponding kill.

But hunters do not normally bag 50 bucks from a herd of 250 animals under the present "bucks only" law. The result is that there is a gradual, but steady increase in the size of the herd—especially illegal does—until the number of animals exceeds the available food supply. Then malnutrition, disease and too many hungry mouths compete with fawning fawns for limited natural food, and there are die-offs and below average annual herd reproduction.

Usually a heavy, round nosed bullet driven at intermediate velocity will plow through brush and stay on course better than one that is light and fast-traveling.

Good caliper choices are the .35 Remington, .30-06 Springfield, .280 Remington, .270 Winchester, .30-30 both.

While climbing in and out of a stand, they will fire with accuracy.

Two very popular hunting front sights are the Redfield "Sportight" and the Williams bead. Both must be of correct base and overall height for the particular rifle model on which mounted and used in combination with the adjustable peep rear sight. Rear sight adjustment can be found in many catalogs, and at gunsmiths.

Everyone considered, a 12 gauge shotgun firing No. 1 and larger size buckshot is probably to be favored. For hunting odds, even a pump shot gun can score with a speeding load of buckshot.

In brush, at close range, the shotgun is very effective. If a shotgun is your preference, play it safe and use either a pump-action or an autoloader; many double barrels do not handle slugs well, and may also be decidedly moody about the size of buckshot they will fire with accuracy.

To get the potential hard-hitting accuracy of rifled shotgun slugs—effective at ranges under and beyond fifty yards—you must have an adjustable peep rear sight on your pump or autoloader. The Redfield 3005 model is especially suitable, because it can easily be removed from the shotgun to again convert it to upland game use, and later replaced without affecting an established rifle slug zero.

If your chosen deer hunting weapon lacks a carrying sling, put one on. It is a great aid to woods management, puts a game winner in the shot. It also serves as an influence to a steady aim.

Sensible precautions for the deer hunter—anywhere or anywhere—never hurt. They are just as necessary for the hunter in the heat of the moment as when planning his hunting trip a month in advance. The secret to deer hunting success. Michael Homee, of Jacksoville, did that in 1964 on the Lake Butler Mgt. Area.

Florida had more than 350 reported cases of poisonous snakebite last year, but not all hunters, but not anywhere near the total cases occurring in Texas, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Sensible precautions for the deer hunter—anywhere. (Continued on page 34)
FOUR Months of Shad

The shad is sometimes described as a fire-breathing tackle-eater and gourmet’s ecstasy. A somewhat different slant views him as a dopey, shingle-rolled package of bones. The truth, as usual, lies somewhere in between.

A 2-pound shad on heavy tackle will come aboard unexpectedly. He’s shaped to tow easily and unless he can get under way he won’t kick up the fuss a bass of similar size might produce. Pick a bigger fish or lighter tackle and he’ll show not only speed but staying power and some pretty classy jumps.

Most St. Johns-River shad are caught trolling, a highly practical method requiring little labor and not too much study of the fish. The hot spots are so generously patrolled by fishermen that you can simply watch the others and learn what to do.

Casting with spinning or fly tackle can be a lot of fun if you want to do some extra work. Worst problem is that the better locations are likely to have so many trollers you’d be in the way if you stopped to cast.

There’s a shad fishing place called Puzzle Lake upstream from the most popular shad hangouts east of Sanford. Heading south (upstream) into Puzzle Lake you probably won’t know when you get there as it’s just a poorly engineered series of sod-banked channels that becomes a solid sheet of water when we get enough rain.

You can run an outboard boat fairly well if the water’s low enough to reveal the channels but if the banks are barely covered, supernatural powers are helpful and an ordinary rabbit’s foot won’t prevent violent groundings. Then, if water gets extremely low, you’re likely to dig mud, even in some of the channels. Puzzle Lake can best be described as carelessly oriented.

The shad and bass seem able to find the channels all right. On falling water the shad sometimes school up with black bass and strike small bait fish, especially where bays and creeks drain into what passes for the main river.

As elsewhere, the shad seems partial to bends in the current. Last winter I made a couple of trips up there, specifically for shad. We figured on fishing from the banks and at one of the first stops we temporarily forgot shad as some violent bass striking broke out just as we pulled the boat ashore but by the time we got into action, it was all over and the bass refused to come up again.

I thought shad were rolling all over the place but most of the surface disturbance turned out to be gas, some of which were about as large as I’ve seen in the St. John.

We didn’t exactly load the boat with shad on either trip although we had enough action to keep us contented. A small jig worked best on the spinning rods. It happened that, the tiny Cather spoon cast on a fly rod with a sinking line caught the most fish on that particular occasion.

Cast on monofilament, the spinning rod jigs would come through the gentle current pretty straight but the current’s drag on the fly line would pull the fly or spoon downstream and it would meander in a wide curve. For some reason that seemed to be the most attractive method on the trips we made.

The technique is familiar to any northern trout fishermen who has fished a wet fly or Merman across and down stream. I found that a medium retrieve caught fish but a very slow movement of the lure did just as well with the current helping out.

Most shad battles begin slowly. In fact, I had some of those fish almost to the bank before they decided there was anything worth getting excited about. Then they made some pretty long runs and most of the fish were good for two or three jumps at least.

Now about fighting qualities:

Shad have been called the “poor man’s salmon” and the “fresh water tarpon.” They just don’t jump that wildly although they’ll clear the water considerably. They don’t do much shaking in the air and, unless brought up short by the tackle, they usually go back in head first instead of falling back with the rousing splash stirred up by a healthy bass. But a shad will generally outlast a bass and the big ones are likely to evade the net for a long run or two after the nervous angler figures it’s all over. For that reason, netting operations on the better known shad grounds are likely to be comical, a frustrated angler sometimes giving way to a swat.

(Continued on next page)
Shad are a little difficult to land. A big landing net is handy, even for the small ones being dipped here by author.
Monofilament line is justly preferred because it's small diameter allows it to sink swiftly to trolling depth without excessive weights. About 75 feet of trolling line is generally used. On a busy day it's easy to get tangled up with other fishermen if you use more. On a popular trolling spot, ultra-light tackle will get you into trouble and might even bring forth dramatic rhetoric from other anglers.

A big shad will go quite a piece if you can't give him some pressure and he could easily collect several other lines in the process.

Usually a bunch of shad boils into a trolling pattern—down one side of the river and up the other and a bit of conformity will make friends and probably catch just as many fish. I confess I never spent a lot of time trolling but I found it was a temptation to immediately swing around and cover a hot spot again in the other direction after getting a strike or two. Since there's sometimes a parade of trollers immediately behind you, that's bad form. You just have to go on a piece and turn back with the pattern.

Most St. Johns shad don't make it back to salt water after spawning, the biologists tell us. Commercial fishing at the mouths of the river prevents the fish from going for northern markets at a time when shad aren't present in northern rivers. The run is in the spring there.

The word "shad" is used pretty loosely. Our larger ones are white shad but we have hickory shad too (similar in appearance) and the small "herring shad" are sometimes called menhaden. "Stink shad" are a different fish from those sought in the river.

A 5-pound Florida shad is about tops although there are some which will go a few ounces more.

The season is long. Although the first shad are found in the St. Johns in November, tackle dealers tell me that nothing much moves in the shad deutsche until after Christmas. From then on to the middle of April shad fishing is likely to be pretty good. Perhaps February would be the top month most of the time although the "runs" are ill-defined and, of course, fishing is at times poor when you know the fish are present.

Actual shad fishing operations are carried on mainly during the night and evening hours, observers say. Sometimes the fish are wallowing in the shad department until Christmas. From then on to the middle of April shad fishing is likely to be pretty good. Perhaps February would be the top month most of the time although the "runs" are ill-defined and, of course, fishing is at times poor when you know the fish are present.

Marsh Hens

(Rolls and Gollimules)

Shooting Hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 13 to January 1.

Daily Limit: 8 Possession Limit: 16.

Woodcock

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 12 to December 5, statewide.

Doily Limit: 5 Possession Limit: 10.

A trio of canvasback drakes, shown at left, is featured on the 1965-66 stamp, from a drawing by Ron Jenkins.
1965-66 Hunting Season

**Northwest Region**

**DEER**: November 13-January 2. Hunting permitted everyday except DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee and Sarasota counties which will be open for deer hunting from November 13 through November 21, only.

**TURKEY**: FALL SEASON: November 13-January 2. Hunting permitted everyday. SPRING Gobbler Season: March 12-March 27 south of State Road 50; March 26-April 10 in Hernando County north of State Road 50. Hunting from one-half hour before sunrise to 12-moon.

**QUAIL & SQUIRREL**: November 13-February 27, Hunting permitted everyday.

**Special Regulations**: The use of rifles is prohibited in DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee and Sarasota counties except .22 rimfire rifles may be used other than for taking of deer and bear. The use of dogs in DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee and Sarasota counties shall be limited to bird dogs, retrievers and slow trail hounds. The use of running hounds or any other dog that can reasonably be considered a dog usable for running deer is specifically prohibited.

**South Florida Region**

**DEER**: November 20-January 16. Hunting permitted everyday. SPECIAL SEASON: Okaloosa, Walton, Escambia and Santa Rosa counties November 20-December 5, and December 18-January 2. The deer season in Washington and Holmes counties is the same as for the Point Washington Management Area (Nov. 20-Dec. 5).


No fall turkey season on Eglin Field. SPRING Gobbler Season: March 26-April 10. Hunting from one-half hour before sunrise to 12-moon.


**Regulations—Summary**

**Northeast Region**


**QUAIL & SQUIRREL**: November 13-February 27. Hunting permitted everyday.

**Central Region**

**DEER**: November 13-January 2. Monday, Tuesday and Friday closed except during first 9 days, and between November 24 and November 28, AND between December 22 and January 2. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the Region lying south of State Road 50 and west of the St. Johns River.

**TURKEY**: FALL SEASON: November 13-January 2. Monday, Tuesday and Friday closed except during the first 9 days, and between November 24 through November 28, AND December 22 through January 2. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the Region lying south of State Road 50, and west of the St. Johns River. SPRING Gobbler SEASON: March 12-March 27, south of State Road 50 and in that portion of the Richloam Wildlife Management Area lying north of State Road 50. March 26-April 10, north of State Road 50. Hunting from one-half hour before sunrise to 12-moon. No Sprig Gobbler Season on the Ocala and Citrus Wildlife Management Areas.

**QUAIL & SQUIRREL**: November 13-February 27. Hunting permitted everyday.

**Everglades Region**


**QUAIL & SQUIRREL**: November 13-February 27. Hunting permitted everyday.

**Bag Limits—Resident Game**

**Shooting Hours—Resident Game**: From one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

**DEER** (Buck): 1 per day, 3 per season.

**TURKEY**: Nov. 1-Dec., Jan., 2 per day, 3 per season, either sex. March-April Season, ganders only, 1 per day, 2 per season.

**QUAIL**: 12 per day, not more than 24 in possession.

**NOVEMBER, 1965**
In photography it is the results that count. Pay attention to details and you will have a photo history of your favorite outdoor activities.

HUNTING MEMOIRS

On display in my home is a selection of photographs that record many of my more successful hunting trips. During casual moments I can stop to study these pictures, and by so doing I am able to relive some of the more exciting moments of the trip. During early morning, before the family begins to stir, I can sip a cup of coffee and by glancing at one particular picture recall the cold December morning I managed to decoy two black ducks into range by employing a widgeon whistle rather than a duck call.

To obtain these photographs and subsequent memories, I have made it a practice to carry a camera along on most of my trips. The camera is capable of recording and later presenting the highlights of a trip, leaving the balance to my memory. The camera, however, is a bit on the lazy side and will make no effort to render its unique services unless I prod it into action. On the other hand it doesn't talk back or require too much room in the boat or car.

There is one danger in becoming too closely associated with a field companion of this type. The operation can defeat the objective and there are cases in which the camera has become so demanding that sportsmen have been known to lay down the gun and quit hunting in order to pick up the camera and become wildlife photographers. To guard against this possibility my camera stays in its case until I have completed the day's hunt.

Then and only then is it allowed to creep from its case and go to work.

I have reached a firm conclusion that an individual either hunts or photographs and it's do-or-die near impossible to serve both masters at the same time, especially with any degree of success.

Most sportsmen are interested in recording the activities of a hunting, fishing or camping trip, and never before have so many cameras, films and accessories been available for such purpose.

There was a time when any camera, other than the fixed exposure or simple box camera, required some technical knowledge about film speed, exposure, lens aperture and shutter speed. Today, however, camera manufacturers have taken the guess work out of photography and automatic cameras that do the thinking for the photographer are available at any camera store. These cameras are quite serviceable and will do a fine job in the hands of outdoorsmen not familiar with the basics of photography.

By JIM FLOYD

In the crisp, invigorating days of autumn there is a hunting energy in the air which can be caught by the camera. The photographer must have, however, a feeling for such a mood. It follows sportsmen are to be subjects of a scene, here them engaging in some form of activity. More than that, however, he should feel and smile into camera.

Even with all of the automatic gadgets the manufacturers have yet to devise a system of providing two important ingredients that go to make a successful picture. The first of these is a desire to expose film and the second is imagination. These, of course, can be supplied only by the man behind the lens.

Unless a sportsman is willing to trip the shutter of his camera, he cannot expect recorded images and unless he is willing to utilize his imagination he cannot anticipate anything more than the usual snap shot.

There is nothing wrong with snap shots, and the smiling face of Aunt Minnie has a rightful place in the family album. The family album, however, is where snap shots belong, and not mounted, framed and hanging on the wall of a sportsman's den. A good photograph should be able to stand alone. It needs no title to inform the viewer as to the subject or mood. A good photograph is a story in itself.

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from preceding page)

and to quote the old cliché "says more than a thousand words."

If upon viewing a photograph of a bird on point you receive a sensation of autumn in the fields, wist smoke in the air, tense quivering anticipation of dogs on point, the excitement of a flushing covey and the recoil of your scatter gun, then the photograph is a success.

The business of making a photograph may be said in simple terms to consist of four elements: the object, the film, the sheet of paper on which the picture will be realized, and the experience which brings them all together. There are a few standard rules that a sportsman can follow in order to elevate his exposed film from the category of snap shots to photographs that demand a rightful place on the wall of the den.

The following might apply to a sportsman who has a desire to create lasting impressions of his trips abroad through the aid of a camera. Any mention of what might appear to be technical information regarding light sources, filters, film speeds, exposure control or other palaver of photography is unintentional and slips into this conversation simply because there is no other way to discuss the situation.

Be. Alert: In the crisp, invigorating days of autumn or the predawn hours of a trip afield, there is a bursting energy in the air which can be caught by the camera. But the photographer must first have a basic feeling for such a mood. This is not a difficult thing to acquire. Once this mood is acquired, it will seem that, no matter where he is, or what he is doing, a picture is seen ready-made for the taking. Be alert and really look at what you see. If a scene or certain activity impresses you, try to record it.

Compose your picture: Once you have located a scene that pleases you, compose the picture you want in the viewfinder. Only what appears within your viewfinder will be in the final picture. It is surprising how many people can be thrown by the general excitement of a scene and expect to see it automatically in their pictures. Unless the excitement is seen in the viewfinder, it will not be in the finished photograph. When I have a good picture framed in my viewfinder I know it, because I can feel its presence. It will stand out and hit you right between the eyes.

Click the shutter: Don't be satisfied with exposing just one frame or a single shot of a subject. One of the cheapest items of your trip may be the film you expose. Once you think you have covered the subject take a look around and see if you can develop a new approach to the same subject. I have been told that the photograph located in the center of a popular male magazine requires the services of seven photographers and each photographer exposing countless sheets of film.

Don't forget the angles: Photography is the art of reproducing reality-without adding to or taking away from it. The most beautiful and interesting subject matter will not always in itself make a good photograph. Often as important as the subject matter is the angle from which it is taken. A camera is easily given to exaggerations and sometimes wrong angles give exaggerations which are frequently ridiculous. The right angle is the one which pictures the reality of the subject.

There are three primary angles from which to choose, the straight, the high and the low. Try to record your subject from a natural angle. If the subject is something that is generally viewed from above, such as a dog, then by all means employ the high angle. If it's a tree then use a low angle. There are, however, exceptions and sometimes rules may be stretched or broken with good results.

Watch the background: Many times a photographer is too concerned with the subject, even to the point that he neglects to note the distracting background that may actually ruin the finished picture. Before clicking the shutter, take a few seconds and really study the scene in the viewfinder. In nearly every outstanding photograph simplicity is a key factor, so move around, change the camera angle, or have the subject move, in order to eliminate all unnecessary details from your picture.

As stated earlier, Aunt Minnie is for the family photo album and not for our collection of outdoor photographs. While Aunt Minnie might be an active sportswoman we don't need a smiling freckled face copy for our wall. If a fellow sportsman is one of the subjects of a scene, have him engaged in some activity compatible to the scene, such as looking at the gun or game, rather than showing teeth to the camera lens. Have your human subjects stand on their heads or scratch their backs anything that might appear normal. Standing on their heads appears about as normal as does standing at attention and smiling at the camera.

Photo finishing: The average commercial photo finisher is geared for maximum production and not custom development or printing. For snap shots, the corner drug store provides an invaluable service, but for your photographic field ventures I would suggest a bit of scouting around for someone who will be able to provide custom processing and printing. It might cost a bit more but it will be worth it in the long run if you are seeking quality.

There are times when a negative that might be assigned to the collection of weekly trash can be turned into an outstanding picture through darkroom techniques. By diminishing the individual and placing emphasis on the dog, the dog's eyes and the watching hand, a routine photograph has become an especially "hunting memoir" that will always tell the story.
FISHING

(Continued from page 7)


tance or sticking to medium casts.

And a little understood truth is that no matched rod and line work well until the right length of line is out through the guides. Sometimes it's harder to throw really short casts than it is to get distance. All you're working with is the head of the rod and if you don't have enough line out to make it work you're going no place.

A good length of line for bass fishing is around 35 feet. If you can't do that easily you're using the wrong equipment or you sim- ply haven't learned to cast. I'm not trying to be nasty—just frank.

Grabbing an unfamiliar species of fish by the lower lip is likely to be a bit dangerous. Bass fishermen of long experience know a bass can't wiggle when you seize his lower jaw and they've apt to land some hard numbers in the same way.

Some biologist will probably come forward and call me a sim- pleron but I don't know of any fish except the bass whose in- monotirous relatives that can be im- mobilized by a jaw hold. Just what the bass is about the hearty nervous system that makes the lower lip such a handy handle I wouldn't know but I have learned to my sorrow that it doesn't work with most fish.

Grabbing a small tarpon by the lower jaw is silly, especially if he has a face full of hooks. A salt water trout has enough teeth to skin you up considerably and a mink is a switch blade in the roof of his mouth. Even a fresh water trout of considerable size will carve you up if you mess with it. Unless you know of a special handle on the fish you catch you'd better use a net.

A FISHERMAN is middle-aged before he becomes famous. By the time he's nationally known as an angler, he's too old to fish as hard as he used to.

Maybe then he's been around a lot of the world and is packed with general knowledge of his subject.

With due respect, however, I find that the very top fishermen in most areas are young guys—maybe with less diversified experience but real hot shots in their specialized areas.

On a fishing trip to Montana last summer I found some of the most highly skilled trout fishermen I've ever been acquainted with. They were young school teachers who spent their summers fishing and guiding.

They could do more fishing in a day than I could hobble through in a week.

FISHING, a sort of mystic rite surrounded by secret formulas and knowing outdoorsmen with sealed lips, is becoming a lot simpler.

It isn't made for mass seafood production but there's a Swedish smoker advertised in some of the outdoor magazines and appearing in some catalogs (notably Abercrombie & Fitch, Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York 10017) that gets fish smoking down to the tasty fundamentals.

You spend $12.95 for this thing. You use alcohol and wood pow- der (sawdust to you). The alco- hol burns slowly at the bottom, sending smoke from the hardwood sawdust up through your strips of fish. It takes only a few minutes and the results are highly satisfac- tory. You get some sawdust wood powder for your own (providing you have the right kind of wood). You can use it for oysters and dry land meats too.

And it is too late for me to get one of them free for this plug be- cause my stock has already been bought; one example of the ineffi- ciency rampant in this business.

Various kinds of smoked fish have brought raves as long as we've had fire and Florida's best known is probably smoked mullet which you can smoke all of the fresh water fishes just as well although the little smoker I've described is about as good as any modern kitchen appliance.

It perhaps isn't true smoking but fish seared on a green stick and cooked over a campfire is mighty good. It's best not to put the fish over the main course of the fire because when it's done it gen- erally falls off the stick.

My most appreciated fish cooked in this manner was mullet in Canada where I once tried it on grayling. I'd caught a nice fish and fell into an icy creek a few rapids afterward. When it fell into the ashes I scooped it up and started chomping with only oc- casionals looks over my shoulder to make sure the truck maker wasn't around.

My enthusiasm was partly en- gendered by hunger pains and half cold efforts but has almost gone as good.

MUSSELS, FLASHES

(Continued from page 5)

rarily on the floor of the trout compartment is merely a compro­ mise solution, since travel must necessarily be made with the trunk lid propped open, and roof to keep it from swinging on its hinges.

A Virginia hunter named Ernie Todd has ingeniously solved his former problem of passenger car transportation of his two hand dogs by cutting two holes in the top of his car's trunk compart- ment and installing inside-locking portholes, like those on ships.

The two openings are suffi- ciently large that a dog can stick his head out easily, yet are small enough that neither a fore-paw nor other part of the body can also be thrust through an opening.

The idea permits the carrying of two dogs in a closed trunk compartment, without the prob- lem of adequate ventilation or the inconvenience of a cage.

At other times, the thick glass portholes are kept closed and locked. Since they have gasket seals and inside-locking bolts, the small windows are both water- proof and virtually useless to a would-be thief (who couldn't reach anything through them even if he broke their heavy glass domes). The installed portholes— for that is what they are—blend with the appearance of even a 1966 model car. Installation cost is relatively low.

Incidentally, if any of your hunting dogs are inclined to ear sappiness, a Dramamine or Marine- zone cream tablet, given an hour prior to travel, will prevent an attack, a veterinarian friend advises.

"Cast off and cast on" in a stock exists where the gunstock is offset in relation to center line of breech and barrel rib. Offset to the right is "cast off," to the left is "cast on." Physical deformi­ ties or muscular limitations of the shoulder may require such. Also, some shooters possess a left "master" aiming eye, but otherwise are right-handed, and shoot from the right shoulder. These must order an offset stock to get proper "master" eye alignment with gun breech. As they are necessarily, off­ set stocks give a gun the kick of a mule, because recoil is not ex­ cited in a straight line. Awkward though it may feel at first, I strongly recommend that shooters with a left "master" eye learn to shoot from the left shoulder rather than acquire an expensive, if not freakish-looking, special stock.

Federation Officers Elected

NEWLY Elected president of the Florida Wildlife Federation, Don Southwell, left, accepts presidential gavel and warm handshake from outgoing president Tommy Needham, right, at annual convention at Clearwater.

Elected along with Southwell of Ormond Beach, were Bill The­ bault, Miami, Executive Vice Presi­ dent; Jim Corsonay, Jr., Orlando, Secretary; Ed Welch, DeLand, Treasurer.

Florida Wildlife

November, 1965
FUTURE OF WATERFOWL

(Continued from page 3)

conservation director said: "To me the survival of the duck population of the continent is fore­gone; but, and I cannot stress it too strongly, so many fish and game people take other considerations more seriously than the welfare of the birds, that the part of the Council makes its rec­ommendations and its exist­ence unnecessary.

The distinguished Willis Rob­ertson, long-time Senator from Virginia, long-time conservation­ist, and "do-gooder stamp" in 1949, wrote Secretary Udall to this effect: "If we wait one or two more years before tak­ing drastic action, the numbers of brood stock would still be too high, but the close of the season, it will probably never be opened again because brood stock would have gone be­yond the point of recall."

Even some of the older genera­tion of duck hunters who still have their tongue in their cheek on what might happen with lib­eralization this year. Twenty states are going to participate in the teal season: three turned it down. Minnesota opens for only 2½ days in limited area. So far as a general season is concerned, it appears that Canada may dras­tically curtail both bag limits and seasons as compared with former years.

This old "retried," in writing these comments, has been sub­jected to much yelling and ridiculous over the years—along with a small minority—be­cause of his prophecies on the fu­ture of waterfowl. It no longer is popular to walk along in this club of the committee system and or­ganization thinking.

Having been deeply involved in creating and implementing Na­tional Waterfowl Council system, I vainly have looked forward to the time when these bodies would grow together and the philosophy has degenerated into one of bargaining and not of basic concepts. Too much management at the state level has consisted of ratcheting the Fish and Wildlife Service into greater liberalization regardless of possible conse­quences.

Having sat on three sides of the table for over ten years, as a state and Flyway representative, as a representative of the Federal Government, and as a representative of the public, it adds up to a state grab gag of greed, hypocrisy and human predation. Too many pub­lic officials are afraid to stand up and be counted, and when they can't stand the pressure of self­interest groups, they get out of the business.

Professionals who claim that waterfowl research can be meas­ured by the inch are fooling themselves as yet it can't be meas­ured by the rod. And when there has to be long as debates to whether a daily bag limit should be three or four ducks the line is getting mighty thin. The ducks, the hunters, and the probable cripples cannot be confused. Specialized training has no value unless it is teamed up with horse sense, which seems hard to find these days.

In the last analysis, it is the public which has created this new­er era. People have been in­terested in subsidizing drainage, to winter and summer habitat de­struction, to overhunting, and to insufficient law enforcement.

There are too many Present­day administrators who understand law enforcement as a tool of control. If the hunter is going to lose interest, the fish can't hunt every year, just how moral is it going to be regarding daily bag limits and crippling losses? The deci­sions made during the next decade will determine whether the duck will remain a game bird or become a museum piece.

A bird's feet are so constructed that the foot is forcibly closed when the leg is bent. Hence birds maintain a steady grip on limbs or perches even when asleep.

TELEGRAPHED comments, has been sub­tently curtail both bag limits and

CONSERVATION SCENE

(Continued from page 4)

tees and it was decided that the study of such natural recreation areas now being distributed by the American Institute of Park Executives under a grant of the American Conservation Association would be expanded to include industrial, business, shop­ ping center and other high concentration situations.

Waterfowl Tomorrow

WATERFOWL TOMORROW, con­sidered the most comprehensive book ever written about North America's migratory waterfowl, is rapidly becoming one of the Federal Government's best sellers.

The 784-page volume, authored by 103 wildlife experts from the United States, Canada, and Mex­ico, is going into its third print­ing as the fall hunting season for waterfowl approaches.

WATERFOWL TOMORROW is di­vided into sections. One of these, "The World of Waterfowl," acquaints the reader with the many species of ducks and geese and, by illustration, shows the general variation of their habits and requirements for living.

Another section, "Nature at Work," describes the many natural factors that influence the distribution and numbers of water­fowl. Beginning with the Ice Age, the story moves forward in time to include discussions of climate, weather, predators, diseases, and the many other factors affecting waterfowl.

The Department's Fish and Wildlife Service said hunters and other interests, in general, will be es­pecially interested in the section, "A Helping Hand," which includes 14 chapters on the various aspects of wildlife management.

Over 3,000 photographs were submitted for Waterfowl Tom­orrow. The 194 pictures in the final selection tell a waterfowl story by themselves. The more than 80 pages of text on the recreation areas are written by Bob Home, staff artist for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Copies of Waterfowl Tomor­row are available at $1 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and in Canada from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Career Booklet

"Careers in Wildlife Conserva­tion," a new booklet prepared by the Conservation Department of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Cor­poration, should be of interest to all high school students seeking helpful explanation and guidance about career opportunities in the wildlife field, working assign­ments, higher education needs, courses of study, and names of colleges and universities offering accredited courses of study lead­ing to bachelor and advanced de­grees in the various related fields of work.

Written by John Madson and Ed Kosicki, the 26-page booklet, illustrated with sketches, is free on individual request to the Con­servation Supervisor, Olin Math­ton, Alton, Illinois. Copies can be sup­plied for bulk orders at 15 cents each.

Guess this oughta be on in­Chazley Waterman's column, but Terry Bonard, director of sales at Port St. Lucie (where the Out­door World of America column appeared), sent the following notice over to the news and it got me reminiscing about the days when the visual or radio station that as­sumes leadership in its commu­nity, or nationally, towards pro­moting greater boating safety consciousness in 1965.

An governmental agency that spends exceptional effort toward boating safety during 1965.

BOATING

(Continued from page 12)

Surfing tricks include moving around on the board, which is from 8 to 12 feet long and about two feet wide, and making the board dart to the left and right. Surfing doubles is fun and requires some good teamwork.

How far can you travel along on the board? If you maintain your balance, you can ride until you run out of gas.

Boating awards for 1965 have been won by the followingBoating was a favorite activity of the people in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

ALL along Florida's coast-line, and particularly along the west coast in the Sarasota, St. Pete, Tampa and Clearwater areas, these new dry storage hangars and marinas are springing up. With electric hoists and special dolly-trucks with fork lifts to handle all sized outboards, these new storage buildings are making boating much more pleasurable. You have to do no­thing but pay a small rental fee and the crews at the dry storage ma­rinas handle all details. You order your boat, it's waiting for you upon arrival, and you simply get out of it and turn it over to the crew when you're through. They'll clean 'em, hoist 'em, and stack 'em back in the rack. How easy can it get?

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How far can you travel along on the board? If you maintain your balance, you can ride until you run out of gas.

Boating awards for 1965 have been won by the following:

Three National Gold Cup awards for boating safety in 1965 are going to be announced at the National Boat Show in New York in June, 1966, Frank Seagram of the Keilarcor­poration told me. The annual awards for three categories: 1. A. non-profit organization or community that makes substan­tial progress towards improving boating safety in its area during 1965.

2. A. magazine, television, or radio station that as­sures leadership in its commu­nity, or nationally, towards pro­moting greater boating safety consciousness in 1965.

3. A governmental agency that spends exceptional effort toward boating safety during 1965.

There may be many of our readers who feel their community, or newspaper or radio or tv sta­tion in their area could well qual­ify for one of these awards. If so, the Gulf Coast Motor yachts, or any other organization or station that has worked hard to get to be more on the safety conscious in 1965.

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3. A governmental agency that spends exceptional effort toward boating safety during 1965.
When the word about the wildlife night event got out there was a deluge of telephone calls and letters all of which were universal in the question of what the heck is a Coon Hunting Hootenanny. To answer the questions and in form both hound dog owners and interested individuals the following prepared information was mailed.

A Coon Hunting Hootenanny is hound dogs and raccoons. It is the music of banjos and guitars, hunting horns and folk songs, a part of the Florida Championship inboard coon hound field trials and one of the most unusual coon hound events in the nation.

The hootenanny and field trial is sponsored by the Halifax Hunting and Fishing Club and staged by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and scheduled for Daytona Beach, August 14th. The musical hound dog event will be held in the 4,000 seat open air theater of the Daytona Beach Bandshell and is the 15th annual renewal of the popular "Wildlife Night.

Wildlife night at the Daytona Beach Bandshell is an interlude with emphasis on hunting, fishing and wildlife conservation and breaks a summertime routine of musical concerts.

Music for the hootenanny will be provided by the Wildlife Swamp Boys, a group of guitar playing, folk singing, wildlife personnel of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The hounds will be provided by individual coon hunters who feel their hound is good enough to compete for the title of Florida Inboard Field Trial Champion.

The second objective was to provide the audience with sixty minutes of entertainment of a type which they could not possibly obtain at a boardwalk concession or movie theater.

The third objective was to promote the wholesome and healthy outdoor recreation of raccoon hunting and the utilization of a plentiful natural resource as well as to outline and explain the rules and regulations governing the sport of raccoon hunting in Florida.

The fourth goal of the wildlife night program was to assemble some of Florida's coon hunters into one group in order that they might show their hounds and demonstrate their dog's hunting ability. The hootenanny was staged to a background of hunting and folk songs.

To say that this entire performance depended on some generous applications of pure unmitigated corn would be stretching the truth; however, there was corn produced on the stage of the Daytona Beach Bandshell that would put the best of television commercials to shame and while it may not have made the show it did accentuate the positive.

First of all there were the Florida Wildlife Swamp Boys who in their everyday occupation represented the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as wildlife officers, biologists and information officers. These talented and imaginative individuals appeared on stage with guitars and banjos, and dressed in coon skin caps and overalls to render a number of musical renditions such as "Bay at the Moon," "Ole Blue" and "I won't go hunting with you Jake but I'll go chasing women."

The fourth goal of the wildlife night program was to assemble some of Florida's coon hunters into one group in order that they might show their hounds and demonstrate their dog's hunting ability.
Florida Wildlife's Fishing Citation

For That Big One — That Didn't Get Away

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 recorded date of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of the following application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, Florida Wildlife

Date

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed data.

Name (please print)

Address

City State

Registered, Weighed

Bait or Lure Used

Weight Length

Type of Tackle

Where Caught

in County

Date Caught

Catch Witnessed By

Registered, Weighed By

At

(Signature of Applicant)

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK

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

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

THERE’S NOTHING LIKE IT! (Continued from page 15)

where—'are to wear boots, have pants' cuffs hanging loosely outside boots, watch where you step and look before you sit down, and carry a reliable snakekit in case your luck runs out. A suction type snakekit is to be preferred. Used in combination with one of the Wyeth Laboratory’s antivenin kits, prompt treatment should be effective, and contribute the margin of safety needed until you can reach a doctor for professional attention.

There were many highlights of the nights activity such as the action on the Plott hound “Stone,” handled by the son and daughter of Cecil Salette. “Stone” wanted the raccoon and was bound and determined to catch the critter if he had to chew the tree down to do it. This hound was in the hundred-pound class and almost more than the children could handle.

While a good coon hound is trained not to trail other game or to be distracted by other game, few were broken to the point of ignoring five thousand people, and one hound in particular displayed a gregarious nature as he wandered up and down the center aisle being petted by the spectators. He never did reach the tree.

There was also one eleven year old night hunt champion that was as blind as a bat. He couldn’t see the action but followed the trail like a veteran and champion.

There was lots of good string music and hunting songs, there were plenty of laughs and hijinks, there was hound dog music and hunting cries. There were dogs and raccoons. There is a new Inboard Champion line and tree hunting. It was lots of fun and speculations are that 1966 will bring a bigger and better Coon Hunting Hootenanny at the Daytona Beach Bandshell.

Where Caught

Species

Length

Weight

Type of Tackle

County

Date Caught

Catch Witnessed By

Registered, Weighed By

(Signature of Applicant)

Cut Out and Save This Application Blank

LARGEMOUTH BASS

8 pounds or larger

CHAIN PICKEREL

4 pounds or larger

BLUEGILL (BREAM)

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 on a fishing entry or tackle stamp within the state by the owner, manager, or an authorized agent of the respective establishment.
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