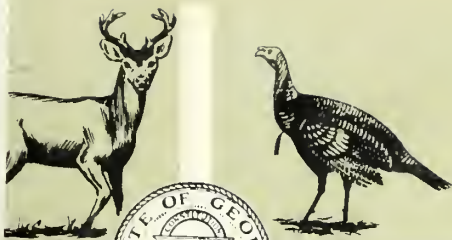
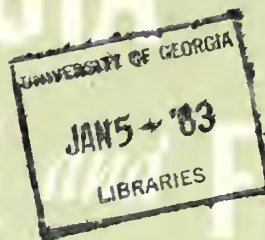


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GEORGIA GAME AND FISH



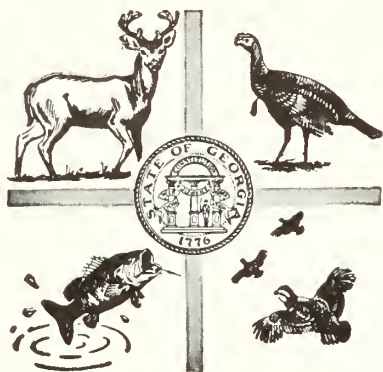
IN THIS ISSUE

Pittman-Robertson Fills The Hunter's Bag
The Day The Possum Is King
Dialogue In A Duel

GEORGIA GAME AND FISH

Published twice annually by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission in the interest of wildlife and for fishermen, hunters, nature lovers, and conservationists.

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HUNTING EDITION

Vol. 11, No. 2

Published by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta 3, Georgia, in the interest of Georgia wildlife and for fishermen, hunters, nature lovers and conservation of natural resources. There is no subscription fee—this publication is free and is paid for by the purchase of fishing and hunting licenses. Please notify us at once of any change of address. Contents of this magazine may be reprinted with proper credit. This publication welcomes pictures, drawings, stories and articles dealing with out door subjects for consideration. No contributions will be returned unless solicited by authorized party representing Game & Fish Commission and accompanied by sufficient postage. Entered as third class postage.

PR CELEBRATES 25th BIRTHDAY

The need for adequate financing of wildlife restoration projects in the United States was forcefully brought to the Nation's attention by the severe drought of the early thirties. At that time, the North American waterfowl population was in extreme danger due to the shortage of well-watered nesting, breeding and feeding areas. A crash program by the U. S. Government for the purchase and development of several million acres of land and water for waterfowl refuge eased the situation.

At the same time, the States were beginning to realize more and more that while the responsibility for management of waterfowl and other migratory birds rested in the Federal Government, the States also had a big stake in the Nation's waterfowl and that each individual State was solely responsible for management of its resident wildlife. Unfortunately, most States lacked the necessary funds for effective wildlife restoration programs. Money was needed for research, for management, and for the purchase and development of land and water areas.

This need for additional funds at the State level was a prime topic for discussion at the first North American Wildlife Conference held in Washington, D. C., during February 1936. Congress was then considering the abolition of certain excise taxes, including that on sporting arms and ammunition. Farsighted individuals in and out of Congress, concerned over the future of wildlife and public hunting, conceived the idea of having the excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition continued, but with proceeds going into a special fund to be distributed to the States to pay for needed wildlife restoration rather than into general funds.

Such a proposal was presented to the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at its annual meeting in 1936. The Association gave hearty endorsement to the proposal, as did the National Wildlife Federation at its meeting in March 1937. The draft of the original Pittman-Robertson Bill was prepared by Mr. Carl D. Shoemaker, Secretary of the Senate Special Committee on Wildlife who also served as Secretary of the National Wildlife Federation.

The Bill was sponsored in the Congress by the late Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and Senator (then Representative) A. Willis Robertson of Virginia.

The Bill was ably presented and supported and it passed the Congress without opposition. It was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 2, 1937. Many people were active in supporting the measure as well as members of the Congress. Chiefly among these were Mr. T. E. Doremus of the DuPont Chemical Company, the late F. M. Olin of Winchester-Western Arms Company, Mr. Charles L. Horn of Federal Cartridge Company, Mr. M. Hartley Dodge and Mr. C. K. Davis of Remington Arms Company, and Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey.

The new legislation known as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, became effective on July 1,

By FULTON LOVELL
Director



1938. Commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, the program is administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Under the terms of the Act, project costs are borne initially by the State game departments. Reimbursement from Federal funds for completed work is made for the Federal pro rata share, which cannot exceed 75 percent of the cost of each project. The States are required to contribute 25 percent or more of project costs from their regular funds.

The first funds became available to the States on July 1, 1938. The first approved P-R project was submitted by Utah for development of its Ogden Bay Waterfowl Area. During the period July 1, 1938 through June 30, 1961, a total of nearly \$219,000,000 was apportioned to the States and Territories for wildlife restoration purposes.

Out of the total funds made available since the inception of the program 20.0 percent was obligated for land acquisition, 51.4 percent for development of habitat, 23.3 percent for research, and 5.3 percent for coordination. A total of 2,373,754 acres of land has been purchased by 47 States for wildlife restoration and public hunting purposes.

Habitat improvements resulting from Pittman-Robertson projects benefitting practically every species of game animal now cover vast areas of public and private lands. Land acquisition has made the intensive development and preservation of suitable wildlife habitat possible and has contributed greatly to the need and mounting demand for public hunting opportunities as the Nation's population increases.

Projects now in operation range from acquisition and development of wetlands, acquisition and improvement for farm game, and research of virtually all species of game.

As Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute stated in his book on "Wildlife Management"—"This legislation has produced the first semblance of a national wildlife program in history . . . and . . . in fact, as time passes, it appears to be the most significant conservation legislation that has passed the Congress in many years."

It should be recognized that the hunter and the sportsman through payment of excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunition and by the purchase of hunting licenses is responsible for the accomplishments of the Pittman-Robertson program. Since the hunter pays the bill he is entitled to harvest the benefits—and he does.

Pittman-Robertson . . .



Jack Crockford is
Chief of Game Management and
Pittman Roberson Coordinator
for the Georgia Game & Fish Commission



by Jack Crockford

FILLS THE HUNTER'S BAG

Since 1937, sportsmen have been paying a Federal excise tax of 11 cents on every dollar spent for sporting arms and ammunition. This tax was levied on sportsmen by an Act of Congress known as the Pittman-Robertson Act. It requires the Federal government to spend this money strengthening state game conservation programs. What are Georgia sportsmen getting for their money? What are P-R personnel shooting at with these silver bullets? Let's take a good look at the first twenty-five years.

P-R funds are apportioned to states based on area and numbers of paid license holders on a 75% federal—25% state share. P-R work began in earnest after World War II with an inventory of wildlife resources over the entire state. It was followed up with studies on mourning dove, squirrel, deer, turkey, quail, ducks, marsh hen, and all species important to hunters. Revised habitat improvement practices were proposed and put into use on Game Management Areas. P-R enabled Georgia to employ a staff of trained game biologists to conduct these studies.

One of the toughest problems has been to keep abreast of land use changes in recent years. A vast acreage of corn and cotton has been converted into timber production. This change, along with a stronger urban living trend, has produced a major shift in game habitat. Farm type game, such as quail and rabbit, are giving way to forest game, such as deer and turkey. Realizing this, P-R launched an extensive deer stocking program. Today, there are established deer populations in all major ranges in the state capable of supporting these animals.

Georgia will rapidly become a major deer hunting state. Deer population increases leave little doubt on this score.

This is only one accomplishment

of P-R work in Georgia. Other P-R projects include the following:

Effects of hunting pressures on deer herds are watched to assure an adequate harvest and that the resource is not over-harvested.

Work has continued throughout the fire-ant control program to carefully evaluate its effects on bob-white quail populations as well as other birds and animals.

Mourning doves and wood-ducks are trapped, banded, and inventoried to furnish correct information to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service who establishes the annual hunting regulations.

Inventories continue on all native game species to determine changes in wildlife populations and to assist the Commission in establishing annual hunting regulations.

Altamaha Waterfowl Management Area

In 1954, P-R funds purchased approximately 30,000 acres on the Altamaha River Delta in McIntosh County for a waterfowl wintering ground and public shooting area. Dikes have been constructed to con-

trol the water level on 6,000 acres, producing waterfowl food in abundance. The area is open for the hunting of all game species during the regular seasons, with the exception of that portion of Butler's and Champneys Islands adjacent to U.S. Highway 17. This portion is closed to all hunting. The remainder of the area is open without special permit during the regular seasons. Much of this area has been diked and is managed primarily for waterfowl; however, other game species benefit from these practices.

Altamaha is rapidly becoming a duck hunters paradise. Georgia hunters should take full advantage of this vast management area.

Management Area Development

This project provides management and development of the wildlife management areas. This is a big job. Some 1½ million acres of land are under management, primarily for big game. All are open to public hunting and restoration is carried out when game populations warrant. This is our largest and most extensive project. It

(continued on page 25)



How to succeed at CAMP COOKING

Experienced Nimrods in the field agree that sandwiches are good, but as a steady diet they get tiresome. Since the better hunting and fishing sites are usually miles and hours from commercial eateries, camp cooking is almost a necessity. With a little knowledge and pre-planning, camp cooking is a rewarding experience that every camper should try. The smell of camp cooking, and the unique thrill it offers the taste buds adds a rich accent to the joy of outdoor recreation.

Here are some tips every camper should pack with his cooking gear.
THE FIRE

Experts as well as novice campers agree that there are two basic types of camp fires:

those that burn



and those that don't burn

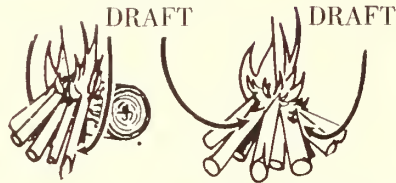


A frayed stick makes a good starter in wet weather.



All outdoor Georgia is abundant with pine rosin wood that makes a good starter in wet weather.

With the log rest fire



or the pyramid type fire

Good ventilation is the secret of a good fire.

There are several methods of making good cooking fires:



If a large skillet is used the fire should be sided with stones.

Tin siding, slate or strip sandstone can be used for a large cooking surface to accommodate several cooking utensils.

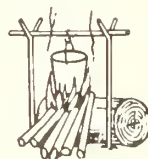


A split log, staked in place, is another good method.

Charcoal burners are handy where transportation is no problem.



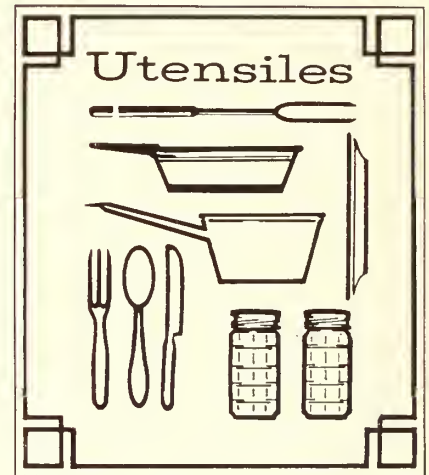
Oak or hickory make good, slow-burning cooking fires.



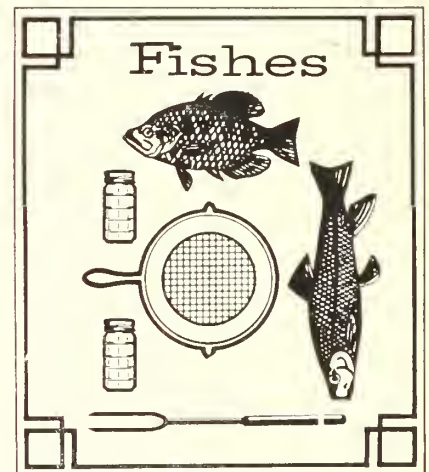
Cranes for holding water or stew pots should be made from green forked sticks.



or using a pole pegged down or balanced with a rock.



Cooking utensils should be chosen by considering their weight and bulk in transportation. If the camp ground is accessible by auto, there is no reason for not having all the comforts of home right down to the cast iron skillet and ice chest.

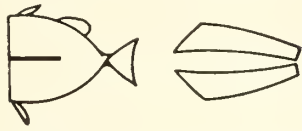


Fried fish is the favorite preparation in outdoor cooking. Fish such as small bass, trout or yellow perch should be prepared whole by scaling or skinning, drawing and severing the spine in several places to prevent curling during cooking.

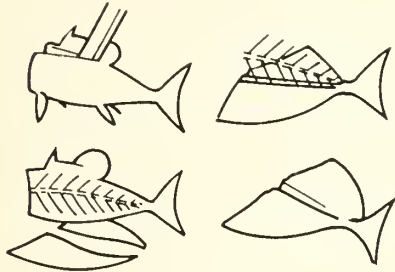
The strong, fishy taste of large bass and carp can be eliminated by skinning, soaking a short time in a soda and water solution, then re-soaking in a salt and water solution for at least one-half hour.



Prepare fish such as large bream and small crappie by splitting.



Prepare fish such as bass, pike, sucker and catfish as a fillet. Filleted



fish is easy to eat since most of the bones are removed. In preparing suckers, a large amount of small pin bones will remain after preparation. Sever these bones by making a few cross cuts with a sharp knife. They fill fry crisp and can be eaten with no trouble.

A mixture of milk and beaten egg is a good batter for fish. Soak the fish in this mixture then roll in bread crumbs, flour or cereal crumbs. Fish should be fried in grease around 330°F.



Pork, bear and raccoon and several wild animals should be thoroughly cooked before eating. Trichinosis, a muscle parasite can be present in these animals and transferred to human beings if these meats are underdone. Beef and mutton, on the other

hand, can be served as rare as desired.

Bacon should be cooked at low temperature until crisp. Rapid cooking causes it to curl up and not cook thoroughly. Use absorbent paper to remove excess grease.

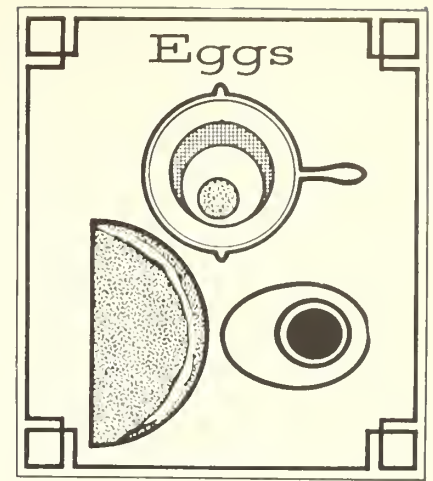
Beef ribs should be seared with a high heat. This retains the juices and flavors during cooking. Open-fire braising should be done with a medium high heat. Braised meat should be seasoned before cooking and turned often. Brown pork chops thoroughly then cook with low heat. Add water and simmer before serving for extra tenderness. Hamburgers should be seasoned before cooking with a high heat and turned only once.

The secret of a good steak is very high heat and quick cooking. The outside should be seared quickly to seal in the juices. Just enough beef tallow to lubricate the skillet is better than grease. Heat the skillet to a heavy smoke before adding the steak.



Nothing equals the flavor, aroma and cheerfulness of hot coffee on a crisp, early morning outdoors. The success of many an outing can be attributed to the coffee pot. Good strong coffee with a bite to it is a must around the camp. In the outdoors, nothing holds a candle to old-fashioned boiled coffee.

There are as many ways to make coffee as there are coffee makers, but five parts water to one part coffee steep-boiled for fifteen minutes is standard outdoors. A pinch or two of salt helps and a few egg shells thrown in will separate the grounds.



Eggs are standard equipment for campers, and a few boiled eggs can be found in the pocket of most hunters and fishermen.

Try this light bacon or mushroom omelet on your camping trip. Cook bacon and dry on absorbent paper or saute mushrooms and stems in butter until done, drain and set aside. Using three containers, place whites of eggs in one, yolks in the second and an equal amount of heavy cream in the third. Beat all three with a hand beater or fork until light and fluffy. Wash beater between each operation.

Fold cream and whites together, add yolks and fold with as few strokes as possible. Add a pinch of sugar for a brown crust. A pinch of soda makes a lighter omelet.

Melt a pat or two of unsalted butter and smear over heated surface. Pour in the mixture and cook until base is firm but top is still runny. Add bacon or mushrooms then fold over to form half circle. Cook until the middle firms up. Serve with jam.

Patience is a virtue in the outdoors. Learn how to control the heat of your fire and give the fire plenty of time to get hot but not enough to overheat your cooking. Heat is the most important element in any cooking venture. With practice a sense of proper cooking temperatures can be acquired.

A properly seasoned skillet is another cooking must. To season a skillet, clean all packing grease and oil away with detergent. Heat until very hot, then smear the cooking surfaces with a piece of beef tallow. Beef tallow does not become rancid like other oils and is a good rust preventative.

THE DAY THE



IS KING

Recently the Coweta County 'Possum Eaters Convention celebrated its Golden Anniversary at Newnan.

How did they do justice to this momentous occasion?

With banquet tables groaning under the weight of hundreds of pounds of steaming 'possum and 'taters with all the trimmings—how else?

This unique convention of 'possum-on-the-platter fanciers developed from a quiet, informal get-together of two Newnan citizens back in 1912 to a present organization numbering almost 200 members. This growth has taken place despite the fact that membership in the Club is hard to come by. Before it was moved into larger

facilities, new members were admitted only when a member died or moved away. Even now applicants must out-do themselves to show a genuine, lip-smacking passion for this traditional Southern dish before their applications will even be considered.

The best way to get a place at the 'possum table is to inherit it. Power, position or influence won't help because the place cards already read like the Newnan Bluebook. In view of the fact that Coweta County is one of the wealthiest per capita areas in Georgia, these influential 'Possum Eaters add real prestige to lowly ole B'r'er 'Possum, and of course, to the 'possum eating cause.

Master of Ceremonies, Rev. R. P. Seegors of West Point (center), verifies membership by requiring hungry participants to display official sign of the Convention. An opossum hanging by his tail from a persimmon tree is a traditional sight in Georgia; hooking little fingers together symbolizes this familiar pose.



The Convention's history is obscured by both legend and enthusiasm but its beginning is well documented. Two prominent Newnan citizens, J. A. Blakely and Henry Richards returned from a successful opossum hunt and brought their animals to Bud Gay, a restaurant operator, for his special preparation. Inviting three Methodist ministers to share their feast, hosts and guests alike agreed then and there to hold another banquet the next year.

It was not long until 'possum eating enthusiasts crowded Bud's small restaurant to capacity and the Club was forced to close its doors to hungry latecomers. Bud Gay became famous



"A dish fit for a king!" Robert McKoon and Henry Chopmon think so, anyway. To these 'possum eaters, the joy of eating the game equals the joy of catching it. This plotter of 'possum, 'taters and Bud Gay gravy disappeared fast when these two sat down to the banquet table.



for his 'possum, 'taters, and Bud Gay gravy. He continued to serve platters of 'possum with all his special trimmings to these happy few until his death in 1916.

Most of the old-timers are gone, but the tradition of these founding 'Possum Eaters lives on. At the recent Convention, 162 pounds of mouth-watering roast 'possum and two bushel baskets of baked sweet potatoes were quickly consumed by eager Eaters — a veritable Georgia eating orgy!

President Bob McKoon, who inherited his post from his Father in 1958, says that the Club has never lost a member except to death and distance. The loyalty of 'Possum Eaters is truly phenomenal. Through these 50 years Bud Gay's recipes, a closely-guarded secret, has never been stolen nor duplicated by any foreign power. This loyalty was best summed up in a poem composed by

Blakely, himself, who served as President until his death in 1951:

"When 'possums get fat
An 'tatters get sweet,
It's the natural time
'Possum eaters meet."

To understand this deep-rooted passion for 'possum, one very distinguished-looking gourmet, who had already cleaned his plate, was asked for a suitable comment based on his sage experience.

He sat back, patted his stomach affectionately, smiled and drew his napkin across his face. Without hesitation, he turned and in a surprisingly commanding voice said:

"Somebody please pass that platter back down this way!"

One thing is certain. As long as there are 'possum eaters in Coweta County, one day in each year will be set aside for the sole purpose of letting taste buds blossom on fat, juicy 'possum.

GAME LAWS

DOVE SEASON

Georgia dove hunters will have a split season for migratory dove hunting.

The first phase will be open for hunting Sept. 15 through Oct. 14. The second phase opens Dec. 7 and closes Jan. 15.

Shooting will be allowed from 12:00 noon until sunset. Daily bag limit for doves will be 12, with a possession limit of 24.

DUCKS

Georgia's duck season is somewhat different this year. Hunting gets underway at noon Nov. 21 and extends through Dec. 30, 1962, for all ducks except canvasbacks and redheads. Coots are included.

The daily bag limit on ducks (except canvasbacks and redheads for which the season is closed) is three, possession limit six ducks. The daily bag and possession limit for coots is six.

The daily bag may not include more of the following species than:

Two mallard or black ducks, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds;

Two wood ducks and one hooded merganser.

The possession limit may not include more of the following species than (a) four mallard or black ducks; (b) two wood ducks and, (c) 1 hooded merganser.

In addition to other bag and possession limits, two additional scaup ducks are allowed in the daily bag limit and four additional scaup in possession.

LICENSE FEES

Res. hunting and fishing \$3.25, hunting \$2.25. Non-res. small game \$10.25, big and small game \$20.25. Preserve hunting only, non-res. only \$5.25. Archery: Res. \$2.25.

BOBWHITE QUAIL

Nov. 20, 1962—Feb. 28, 1963. Bag limit 12 daily, 30 weekly.

WILD TURKEY

Nov. 1, 1962-Jan. 5, 1963 in Screven, Effingham, Chatham, Bulloch, Bryan, Liberty, Evans, Candler, McIntosh, Long, Tattnall, Wayne, Glyne, Camden, Brantley, Ware, Charlton, Stewart, Marion, Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties. Bag limit two for season.

Nov. 20, 1962-Feb. 28, 1963 in Thomas, Grady, Decatur, Seminole, Baker, Dougherty and Calhoun Counties. Bag limit two for season.

RABBIT

Nov. 20, 1962-Feb. 28, 1963. Daily bag limit five in Heard, Coweta, Spalding, Butts, Jasper, Putnam, Hancock, Warren, Glascock, McDuffie, Richmond and all counties north of the above-listed counties. Bag limit for all other counties will be ten daily.

OPOSSUM

Oct. 15, 1962-Jan. 31, 1963, except Coweta County, which will be from Oct. 2, 1962 to Jan. 31, 1963. No bag limit.

RACCOON

Oct. 15, 1962-Jan. 31, 1963. No bag limit.

RUFFED GROUSE

Oct. 15, 1962-Jan. 5, 1963. Bag limit three daily.

SQUIRREL

Oct. 15, 1962-Jan. 5, 1963, in Harris, Talbot, Upson, Monroe, Jones, Baldwin, Hancock, Warren, McDuffie, Richmond and all counties north of the above-listed counties.

Opening date Nov. 1, 1962-Jan. 5, 1963, in all remaining counties. Bag limit ten daily in all counties.

BEAR

Nov. 1, 1962-Jan. 5, 1963, in Echols, Clinch, Charlton, Ware, Brantley, Camden, Glynn, Wayne, McIntosh, Long, Liberty, Bryan and Chatham. No bag limit. All other counties in state closed.

ALLIGATOR

Closed.

DEER

Nov. 1, 1962-Nov. 15, 1962—Gilmer, Murray, Fannin, Union, Lumpkin, Towns, White, Rabun, Habersham, Stephens, portion of Banks County lying north of Ga. Hwy. 51, Talbot, Henry, Butts, Monroe, Jasper, Jones, Putnam, Baldwin, Greene, Hancock, Warren, McDuffie, Columbia and portion of Morgan county lying south of U.S. Hwy. 278, and portion of Lincoln county lying south of U.S. Hwy. 378, and portion of Wilkes county lying east of Ga. Hwy. 47 and south of U.S. Hwy. 378. Bag limit one buck only with visible antlers.

Nov. 1, 2, 3, 1962—Paulding, Dade, Walker, Chattooga, Floyd, Polk, and Haralson Counties. Bag limit one buck with visible antlers.

Nov. 1, 1962-Jan. 5, 1963—Muscogee, Stewart, Chattahoochee, Marion, Glascock, Jefferson, Screven, Bulloch, Effingham, Tattnall, Evans, Bryan, Chatham, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Wayne, Glynn, Brantley, Camden, Ware, Charlton, Clinch, Irwin and portions of following counties:

Emanuel county—portion lying east of U.S. Hwy. 1 and north of U.S. Highway 80, Tift County—portion lying east of U.S. Hwy. 41 and north of U.S. Hwy. 82, Echols County—portion lying east of Apalaha River, Washington County—portion lying east of Ga. Hwy. 15 and north of Ga. Hwy. 24, Burke County—portion lying east of U.S. Hwy. 25. Bag limit two bucks with visible antlers.

Nov. 1, 1962-Jan. 3, 1963, Candler County, each Thursday only. Bag limit one buck with visible antlers.

Nov. 1, 1962-Jan. 5, 1963, Baker, Calhoun, Dougherty, Grady, Thomas, Decatur and Seminole Counties. Bag limit one buck and one doe or two bucks.

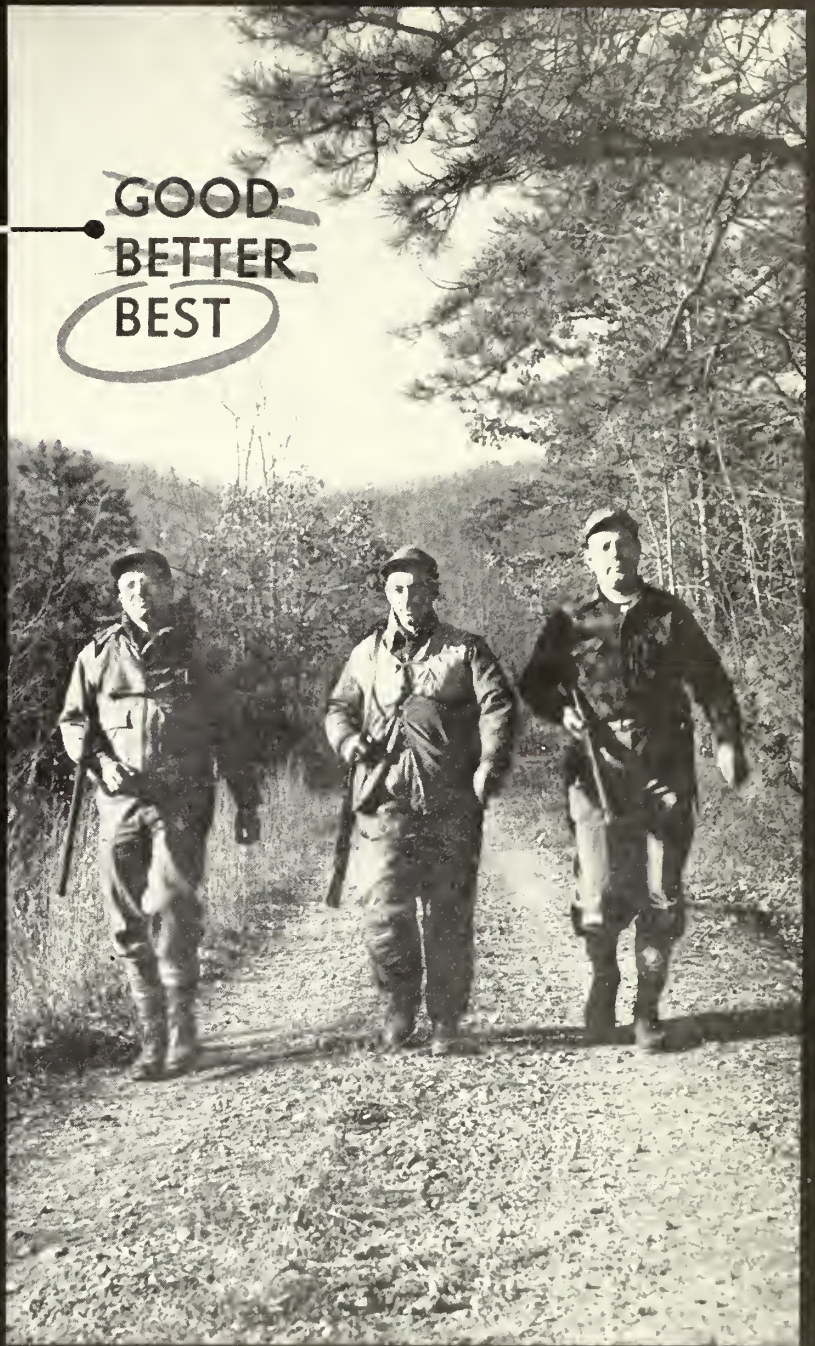
The total bag limit for deer must not exceed two deer per hunter during the 1962-63 season. The killing of more than two deer per hunter is a violation of regulations.

Bows for the purpose of taking deer are legal during the regular hunting season and must have minimum recognized pull of 40 pounds. Bows must be unstrung when transported or possessed in or upon motor vehicle. Archery license is required for the hunting of game with bow and arrow.

CHATTAHOOCHEE FORECAST

~~GOOD~~
~~BETTER~~
BEST

*By Malcolm Edwards
Wildlife Biologist
Georgia National Forests*



Signs predicting a good hunting season are as welcome to the wildlife biologist as to the hunter. One of the most important signs is the mast crop. An abundance of red and white oak acorns, hickory nuts, dogwood, and black gum berries are signs of good hunting. In the Chattahoochee, all these are in good supply, except hickory nuts. The first bumper crop of oak mast in several years is rapidly maturing. The mast crop looks particularly good in the vicinity of Brass-town Bald, Suches, Duncan Ridge, and the Cohutta Mountains.

Both "bitter" (red oak) and "sweet" (white oak) mast are present this year. Deer will invariably take either white or chestnut oak acorns first. Sweet mast is usually gone by December, and they turn to bitter mast during critical late winter. For this reason, Forest Service standards insist on trees of both groups being grown. Locate a patch of white oaks which are bearing and you should find plenty of deer sign.



Notional Forest official Art Grumbine (left foreground) has a look at the buck token by a party of Brookton, Georgia, hunters.

Mrs. Fred Fields of Brookton, Georgia, proudly displays a Georgia buck taken on Chattahoochee National Forest.



Deer can make out without mast, but a plentiful supply of this high-protein food fattens deer so that they will usually bear twin fawns rather than one, or none. The mast crop's effect is important to the hunter's harvest. The hunting season is set to coincide with rutting time because bucks are moving during the day. Activity at the rutting season depends to a great extent on the weather and the physical condition of the deer. A good mast crop results in a vigorous rutting season and a much higher kill. Deer are too numerous in several places, so be sure to turn out for the "any deer" hunts set by the Game and Fish Commission.

Wild turkey, another Chattahoochee favorite, is on the increase. Wildlife Rangers and Forest Service workers report big increases in many places. Elm spanworm, which has damaged so much timber, furnishes a readily available supply of food and is believed to be partially responsible for this upswing.

The weakest link in the life chain of wild turkey is the period when

flightless poults are being led around by the hen searching for insects. Predation is very high at this time. Even so, next spring's gobbler hunts should be productive.

Grouse hunting is a fast growing North Georgia sport. Many hunters have just discovered this fine game bird, although residents have always hunted them. Local hunters report a record population. Some good grouse ranges are Brasstown Bald, Soapstone Creek, Corbin Creek, Tallulah River, Duncan Ridge, Copper Creek, and the Cohutta Mountains.

After a trip or two, most hunters quickly recognize a place that looks "grousy." One tree usually found in the better grouse cover is black birch. Grapevines, evergreen cover of rhododendron, laurel, hemlock, beach and maple, are usually favorites with grouse.

A good dog helps. Grouse are skittish and will run, so a careful "single" type dog is best. Any dog will sometimes flush wild. One piece of advice for grouse hunters is to always hold your gun at ready.

Our top forest game animal popularity-wise is the squirrel. Unfortunately, poor mast crops of the past several years has caused a squirrel shortage. Squirrels are scarce and just how fast they will build up is a matter for conjecture. However, squirrel hunting prospects are better this season and should be excellent next year. Some species have had tough sledding on the Chattahoochee for several years. But there is a profusion of food available now. Grapes, black cherries, sassafras berries, dogwood berries, mountain ash, and all types of acorns are plentiful. By searching out white oak acorns, a persistent squirrel hunter should have plenty of shooting, and he'll probably locate a good deer stand in the bargain.

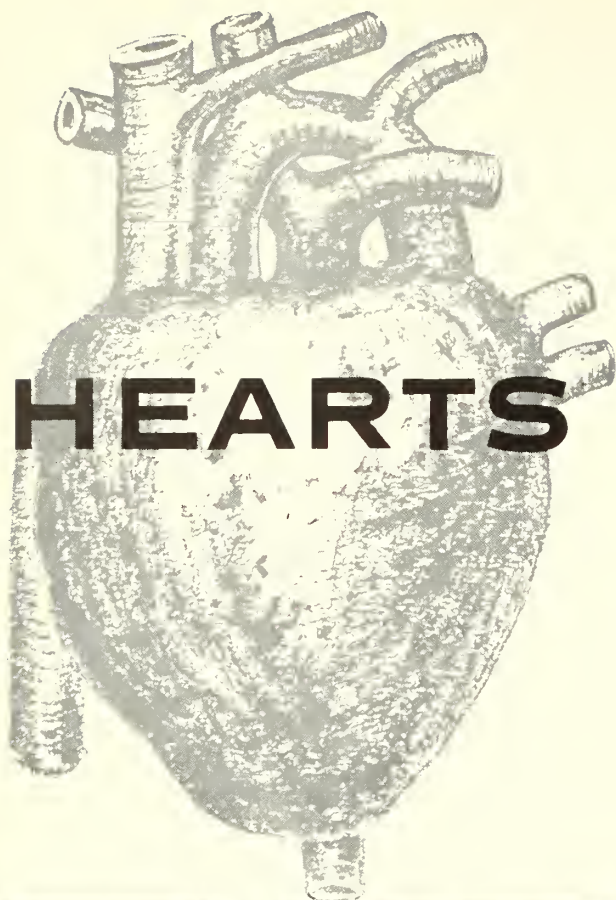
(continued on page 24)



Dogwood berries are fine wildlife food. Good mast and other wildlife food production this year indicate an excellent hunting season.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fields of Brookton, Georgia, enjoy a hunting-camping visit to the Chattahoochee National Forest near Suches, Georgia, on Rock Creek.





of the hunters

The only big game hunting that hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men do and ever will participate in, and some women too, is the quest of the Whitetailed Deer. Under efficient game management this species has increased to the point of becoming a hazard to motorists in some suburban areas, and counties now are open that have not had a deer season for 50 years or longer. With the exodus to the woods in late fall there inevitably follow the headlines: Ten Hunters Die from Heart Attacks in Week.

Such startling statements are indisputable. Their ominous portent warrants further inquiry, because from statistical methods it is possible to derive ridiculous conclusions.

Are They Hunting Fatalities?

If a man garbed in hunting clothes while driving to or from a deer habitat succumbs to a heart attack, he is considered by the press as a "hunter death." The same man on another day traveling the same route as a salesman and afflicted in like manner would be reported as an "unfortunate death." Surprisingly enough, 26 per cent of heart attacks occur during mild physical activity such as driving a car or normal housework.

If the hunter stopped at a motel enroute and expired during the night, he would be among the ten hunter deaths reported for that week. But evidence supports the fact that 23 per cent of coronaries occur during sleep, and 40 per cent from 9 p.m. to 6 p.m. when the average hunter is engaged in nothing more strenuous than holding four aces or bending an elbow. Rest, the panacea for all ills, is exactly what 27 per cent of patients were engaged in when they get their heart attacks. If our hunter was sitting quietly on a stump near a runway and his atheromatous plaques of long standing suddenly occluded a coronary vessel, he too would be among the maligned. From the foregoing we deduce that three fourths of all coronaries occur while the patient is asleep, resting, or engaged in mild activity.

But what about the Herculean efforts of the hunt during inclement weather? The slogging through marsh, over hills, the battle through brambles which leaves one bowed, breathless, and fatigued: the jangling of adrenals



with every questionable moving shadow and snap of twig? Alas, only two per cent (sic) of heart attacks are accompanied by severe physical activity. And moderate activity as performed in the building trades was the effort extended when ten per cent of the patients were struck. The innocuous automatic activity of walking was the pursuit of 13 per cent of heart attack cases.

To gather for several days to a few weeks 100,000 men whose ages range for the most part from the late 30s through 60s clad in red or yellow with firearms in hand, and extrapolate this figure into a recognizable community, it then becomes a city of at least half a million inhabitants. Coronary deaths occur in such communities with methodic frequency each week of the year, and there lies no public cognizance of this except for an occasional outstanding citizen. But the autumnal headlines will have their day.

When Emergencies Arise

Cardiac emergencies arise in the field as well as elsewhere, but their diagnosis and treatment are more difficult at certain times. Often a seemingly healthy patient asks his physician for a few simple rules by which he could recognize a coronary in himself or his hunting companions. He knows of the pain and radiation in the left shoulder and arm. He knows too that what often appears to be a gastrointestinal upset may be more serious than that. Deep boring, unremitting pain sub-ster-nally persisting for hours indicates to him grave condition. These findings associated with pallor, sweating, and uneasiness indicate the onset of shock, especially if the pulse becomes rapid and thready.

It is mandatory now for the afflicted to remain at rest, being made as comfortable as conditions permit. Above all, he must be kept warm. To walk for aid or exert any physical effort with such findings is to trudge to almost certain death. The Finnish lumberjacks, rugged woodsmen that they are, were recently studied in this respect, and the deaths or serious complications were in direct relationship to the activity expended, as in walking, after the onset of coronary symptoms. Witness too the number of silent coronaries found by ECG or autopsy examinations. The patient's past history after careful interrogation may reveal that persistent neuritis in the left arm and hand years ago; or an upset stomach that lasted a week; perhaps that painful pluerisy in the middle of the chest long ago could be the clue. Yet these patients remained at rest for a number of days or weeks, had no doctor, and probably used some nonspecific home remedies, and eventually recovered from their attacks.

In the field when a coronary is suspected, the prime consideration is to combat shock. Absolute rest is imperative. Move the patient only if this can be done by litter and with no physical expenditure on his part. Aid must be sought with dispatch. If the distances are great, medical aid and appropriate transportation must be brought to the suspect.

In every deer hunting area there lives the almost legendary septogenarian who has put venison on the table for many years. He no longer joins in the drive across the lower 40 but sits quietly upon a stump. And there he probably will die.



DIALOGUE IN A DUEL



1. An ordinary dog, out for an afternoon stroll . . .



2. Spies a young doe, taking it easy in the sun . . .

3. The dog gives chase and soon overcomes the deer . . .





4. And then the fight begins . . .



5. Dumbfounded and tired, the deer is no match . . .

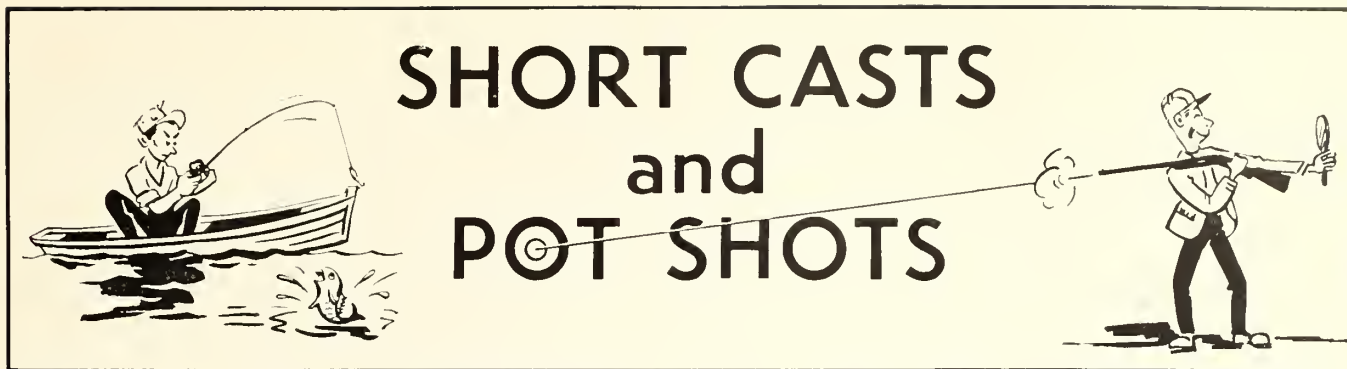
6. And is soon overcome by the hungry pack . . .





7. A pathetic cry seals the deer's doom.

The biggest problem confronting Georgia's deer managers is wild and free-running dogs. These vicious killers, most of them abandoned by their owners, take more deer every year than all hunters combined. What can be done about it? This is the serious problem. Dog owners should keep their animals penned as much as possible. Unwanted pets should be given to Humane Societies or some other organization with facilities to care for or dispose of them. Until wild and free-running dogs are under control, Georgia's wildlife population cannot reach its full potential.



SHORT CASTS and POT SHOTS

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION ITEMS AND FIELD NOTES

Compiled by Bob Short

Three healthy Georgia bucks have landed their owners in the Boone and Crocket Club, a world-wide organization dedicated to accurate record-keeping and trophy hunting.

All of the prize deer came from middle Georgia, which is without doubt one of the finest deer hunting areas in the nation.

Virgil Avant bagged his entry in Jones County with a shotgun in 1956. The animal, now in possession of Tom Folds, scored 174 Boone and Crocket system points.

Robert M. Simmons of Macon bagged a 10-point buck in Jones County that scored 161 Boone-Crocket system points and John R. Bennett scored 151 points with another 10-pointer that came from Monroe County.

A Game and Fish Commission employee, Game management chief Jack Crockford, is a region judge for Boone and Crocket. Another local representative and judge is Walter J. Shaffer, 10 Park Lane, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Both Mr. Crockford and Mr. Shaffer can judge and measure trophies. Hunters who desire their services should contact them and make arrangements to have their trophies judged.

Youth Program

The Game and Fish Commission Information and Education division will soon embark upon a youth education program for grade and high school children. Details on the program are available now from the I&E, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga. All interested FFAers, 4-Hers and school teachers are invited to inquire.

* * *

Cedar Creek Area

The State Piedmont Game Management Area has a new name. From now on, it will be known as the Cedar Creek area. This is a welcome change, since hunters (and others) always confused the state's Piedmont area with the federal Piedmont Wildlife Refuge. Cedar Creek is one of the state's finest deer areas.

The Izaak Walton League again is sponsoring a do-it-yourself program to restore landowners' confidence in America's hunters. It's called HUNT AMERICA TIME.

The program is in two parts. One effort is directed at hunters. Izaak Waltons encourage hunters to be law abiding, respect the rights and property of others and use extreme care with fire and firearms.

Judging from the amount of mail on the subject, hunters should heed the message and make every effort to save hunting by cooperating with landowners.

* * *

The Georgia Game and Fish Commission has denied a request by Fort Stewart's fish and wildlife association to open the military reservation for doe hunting this season.

Commission Director Fulton Lovell said strong public protest from counties that border the military installation is one reason for the denial.

Lovell also pointed out that the request came to the Commission's attention too late for action this year.

(Continued on page 30)



1. Killed by Virgil Avant, 1956, in Jones County with shotgun. 174 points Boone & Crockett system for world record listing. 2. Killed by Robert M. Simmons, 1960, in Jones County with 30-06 Rem. Pump. 161 points, B&C. 3. Killed by John R. Bennett, 1960, Monroe County, with Model 70-243. 151 points, B&C. 4. Killed by Fred Greene in Jones County, 1961, with 30-06. 5. Killed by Jimmy Toolsby, 1961, in Jones County, with 16 ga. slug. 6. Killed by Victor Simmons, 1961, in Jones County, with 30-06. 7. Killed by Tommy Bilderbock, 1959, in Jones County, with 7.7 Jap (note long freak tines on back of each main beam).

A peek at what's ahead in WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

By FULTON LOVELL

This is a particularly significant time for all of us. Georgia has decided its fate for the next few years and the horizon looks bright.

The State has gone through the long count-down. Now, it's ready for the lift-off.

Especially is this true in the field of wildlife conservation.

The success or failure of any wildlife conservation program is measured by the sportsman's harvest.

Using this formula as a yardstick, the Georgia Game and Fish Commission's program has enjoyed another year of phenomenal success.

Game management . . . fish management . . . research and development have all shared the limelight.

But, what's done is done.

What's ahead is of greater interest at the moment.

Game and fish conservation in Georgia is taking a new look to keep in step with the times.

With a stable wildlife population now a reality, the Game and Fish Commission intends to re-evaluate the changing needs of recreation and bring into focus new trends in leisure living in Georgia.

These trends indicate greater activity and more demand for outdoor recreation.



The increasing pace accelerated by space age ingenuity and technical progress insures outdoor recreation of increasing popularity. And, as greater numbers of people flock outdoors, the problems for wildlife conservationists become more complex.

The role of the Game and Fish Department has been determined by this trek to the out-of-doors. The die is cast.

Unlike the past, the job of the Game and Fish Department is neither to prohibit mass enjoyment of sports afield by over-regulation, nor to allow the public to run roughshod over each other and public facilities.

We have geared our program to meet these problems.

We are exploring every avenue to provide additional outdoor recreation space. We know the row. Now, we're going to hoe it.

Presently, Georgia has over one-half million acres of land under management for controlled hunting. But this

will fall short of the needs within the next decade. If we are to continue to provide Georgians with good hunting conditions in years to come, we have no other alternative except to expand game management onto private property.

Realizing this, the Game and Fish Commission has plotted its course. We're on target.

Within a short time, announcements of several cooperative agreements with large landholders in the state will almost double Georgia's present public hunting areas.

This comes on the heels of the most widespread deer stocking program in Georgia's wildlife history.



A few months ago, the Game and Fish Commission released some 680 whitetail deer in depleted areas throughout the state.

Within the next five years, there will be deer in every Georgia county capable of supporting and sustaining them.

We will not fail the hunters of Georgia who have given us faith and cooperation.

Much has been said recently about the lack of natural areas, nature centers for youth, convenient and unspoiled places for our seniors citizens to hunt and fish and sanitary areas for campers, nature lovers and picnickers.

We do not propose to fail these Georgians, either.

The first positive step in this direction has already been taken. The Game and Fish Commission has developed a recreation site at its High Falls center to accommodate all outdoorsmen, regardless of their particular interests.

For the fisherman, there's a well-stocked lake where angling success has been phenomenal. For the camper, there are sanitary campsites with garbage cans and clean toilets. For picnickers, there are modern, clean picnic tables set in scenic surroundings. And, for those who want nothing more than to admire nature, there are nature trails for hiking.

To insure proper utilization of this area, the Commission has highly-trained biologists and technicians as well as field management personnel. They're hard at work every day to give nature an assist toward producing peak populations of game and fish.

But, we don't propose to stop here.

By utilizing funds set up by the federal government, an additional 200 thousand dollars have been made available to the Game and Fish Commission for development of High Falls.

Under the same Area Redevelopment program, federal funds, matched by state monies, will finance the construction of another much needed trout hatchery.

This new hatchery will not only permit the Commission to increase the fish population of existing streams, but also enable us to stock additional waterways capable of supporting this lively and popular fish.

We have been assured of matching funds to pay the state's share of this joint investment by Governor Ernest Vandiver.

We will not fail the fishermen of Georgia, either.

Our programs of walleye stocking, sauger stocking, reservoir research, watershed investigations, pollution investigations, rough fish control programs, channel catfish releases and many other projects insure Georgia fishermen of a shorter time between bites in years to come.

To make recreation more pleasant for water sports enthusiasts, the Game and Fish Commission will work toward the creation of more access roads, more public docks, more launching ramps and safer conditions on Georgia's lakes and streams.

We will not fail you in our efforts to keep Georgia's water clean for recreation and industry.

What this state needs is a positive water pollution policy, backed up with muscle and money.

Clean and useable water is essential for the well-being of every single Georgian, not only for recreation but for the everyday essentials of life.

Every bit of pollution that makes its way into the lakes and streams of Georgia robs our people of economic gain.

Georgia will not continue to grow under these conditions.



We are expanding our program to increase outdoor recreation in Georgia's coastal area.

For the first time in history, the Georgia Game and Fish Commission has employed a marine fishery bi-

ologist along Georgia's coast.

The duty of this technician will be, not only to insure saltwater fishing success in the future, but also to study recreational needs unique to Georgia's coast and institute programs to place Georgia foremost in the sport of saltwater fishing.

In addition, the Commission will utilize every possible media to attract more people to Georgia's ideal coastal recreation and vacation advantages.

We will not fail the coastal sportsman.

Nor will we fail the future.

We realize that every year brings more and more Georgians into outdoor sport activities. This is true, especially, with our young people.

To best conserve our natural assets, it is necessary that our young people go into the outdoors with the proper spirit of cooperation and with a complete knowledge of their responsibilities.

This is advantageous, not only for the Game and Fish Commission, but for every single Georgia hunter and fisherman.

We will not fail to provide leadership for future Georgia outdoorsmen.



The Game and Fish Commission, through its public relations program, has already undertaken a three phase training program for youngsters.

The program consists of:

Courses in nature study to give young Georgians basic knowledge of wildlife and wildlife needs and how nature maintains her balance.

Courses in conservation projects, such as habitat restoration, for both game and fish.

And, encouragement and assistance in establishing junior conservation clubs with the cooperation of hunting clubs and sportsmen associations.

Georgia is generously blessed with Nature's bounties. Let us join hands and dedicate ourselves to make Georgia truly a land of milk and honey for relaxing in the great outdoors.

BOATING with David Gould

WINTERIZING YOUR BOAT AND MOTOR

The 1962 boating season has ended and soon thoughts will turn toward warm, springish weather. But, unless boaters have taken the proper precautions about storing their boats and motors, spring may bring bad news.

It's a good idea to have a marine dealer inspect your boat and motor after a season's use. Better still, it's wise to go one step further and have him store it for the winter and return it in the spring, tuned-up and ready to go.

In case you prefer to winterize the boat yourself—a growing number of boaters do—here are some tips that will enable all boaters to be ready to go in the spring.

If your motor has been used in salt water, it should be run a short time in fresh water before putting it

away for the winter. Although modern motors are built to resist salt water corrosion and deposits, an internal flushing will remove all danger of rust. A cloth dampened in fresh water will remove any salt deposits from exterior parts of the motor.

DRAINING MOTOR AND COOLING SYSTEM

It is mandatory that all fuel be drained from the motor and the cooling system to be given a draining and flushing.

The best way to drain fuel from your motor is to disconnect the fuel line, and let the motor run until the carburetor is emptied. This can be done the last time the motor was used in the water—be sure to think of this next year. Also, remember to clean the fuel tank before storing the motor.

To drain the cooling system, take the motor out of the water and place it in an upright position. Give the starter rope several pulls to remove all water from the pump and cooling passages and eliminate the possibility of it freezing during cold weather and cracking the block.

CLEANING FUEL FILTER

You should clean the fuel filter by removing the filter bowl and wiping it out. Clean the filter element and the bowl with benzine or clear gasoline. This precaution will prevent the formation of gum deposits.

CLEANING SPARK PLUGS

Be sure, too, to remove and clean all the spark plugs. While the plugs are out, squirt some good lubricating oil into the cylinder opening and at the same time rotate the flywheel manually. The oil will then be distributed evenly over the cylinder walls, pistons and rings and danger of condensation and formation of rust lessened.

Internal parts may also be protected by injecting lubricating oil directly into the carburetor through the removable button on the air silencer. Again, give the starter rope several slow pulls.

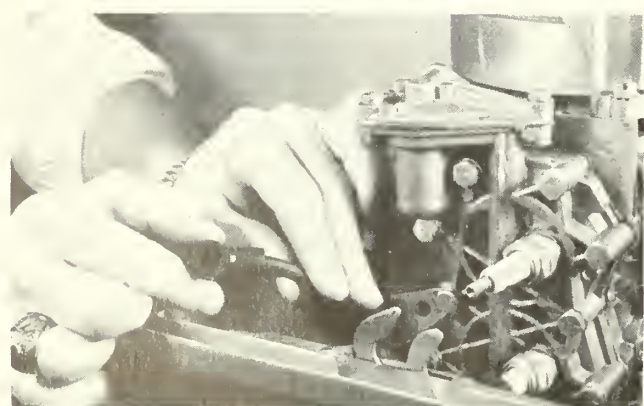
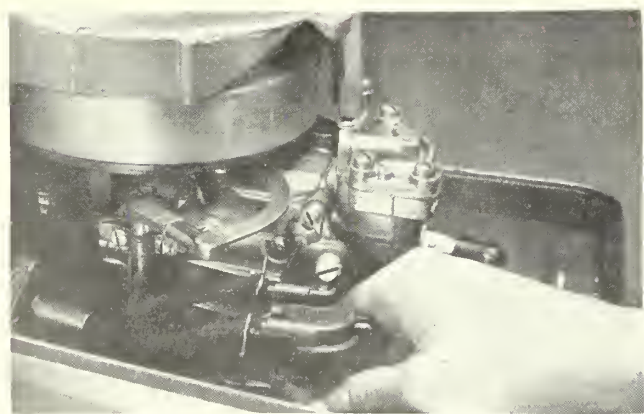
PROTECTING THROTTLE LINKAGE

Protect all throttle linkage from possible rust or corrosion by applying a coating of grease to moving parts.

To drain the gear case, remove the drain plug on the motor's skeg. Drain the case completely and refill with the type of outboard gear oil recommended by the manufacturer.

INSPECT THE PROPELLER

Don't forget to inspect the propeller. If it is bent or broken, take it to a marine dealer for repair or replace-



ment. Although a propeller may not appear to be badly damaged, close inspection may reveal that it is out of pitch, a condition that can cause poor motor performance.

CLEANING THE EXTERIOR

Be sure to clean the exterior of your motor. Thoroughly clean the entire motor with a damp cloth. After it dries, go over the lower unit with a soft cloth to which a few drops of oil have been applied. The motor hook is best protected by polishing it with a good auto wax.

STORING BOAT AND MOTOR

A clean, dry storage place is a must for storing your boat. Try to avoid areas of excessing dampness and dust. The motor should be stored upright on a stand or rack that is off the floor.

Don't cover the motor with a material that will seal the moisture in. It's far better to leave it uncovered completely. Dust can be removed much quicker than rust caused by moisture trapped inside the covering.

Here are a few points to remember when putting your boat away:

Remove all gear to keep excess weight out of the boat. If it is stored on a trailer, release the transom hold-downs and the winch rope to avoid unnecessary pressures. Be sure that the weight of the boat is resting on the tongue of the trailer and the transom support. If the rollers are pushing up against the boat bottom, the boat can easily develop a hook which can seriously affect its performance.

The trailer should be blocked up to keep the weight off the tires. It's a good idea to remove the wheels and inspect the wheel bearings. If water has slipped past the seals, the bearings will be susceptible to rust. Remove and thoroughly clean the bearings and repack with the proper type of lubricant.

By following these procedures you will avoid costly repair bills and when spring rolls around, you'll be all set to take to the water.



RE-REGISTRATION DUE on Boats Registered in 1960

Thirty-five thousand Georgia boat owners must re-register their boats during the next two months or lose their present numbers, the Game and Fish Commission said today.

Commission director Fulton Lovell said existing registration numbers will not be held open later than Dec. 31. Boaters who do not wish to be assigned another number should re-register before the deadline.

Georgia's motorboat law requires re-registration of all

boats with motors in excess of 10 horsepower every three years. Dec. 31, 1962, is the upcoming deadline.

Lovell said all boats originally registered in 1960 must re-register before Dec. 31. Boat owners who registered their craft in 1961 have until Dec. 31, 1963, to reclaim their present numbers.

Applications for re-registration may be obtained from hunting and fishing license dealers throughout Georgia, or from the Game and Fish Commission's boat registration division, 401 State Capitol Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Lovell said all applications and money orders should be mailed to the Commission's boating division.

THE HUNTER'S ETHICS

By JOHN MADISON and ED KOZICKY

In hunting, as in everything else, there are givers and takers, some men give advantage; others take it.

The "giver" respects and cherishes the game he hunts and takes it in a sporting manner—offering it advantage—or doesn't take it at all. He puts his own comfort and enjoyment second to that of his companions, and makes an effort to learn the life ways and needs of wildlife to the end of making himself a better hunter or conservationist. He's the guy who may take a neighborhood kid out plinking, or spend the last day of his vacation hunt trailing a crippled buck.

The "taker" is self-centered to a fault. He may not obviously violate the hunting ethic by hogging game or shooting birds on the ground, but he feels obligation only to himself.

None of us is perfect. In some respects we're all "takers" and have field traits which offend our partners or aren't fair to the game we're hunting. The fact is, a few small faults in a partner help cushion our own. A Jones cap is more becoming to a hunter than a halo.

But a high personal ethic is reflected in a sincere respect for others' property — whether it's a borrowed knife or a borrowed game covert—and for others' rights. The knife is rarely borrowed, for a genuine hunter knows that hunting gear is as personal as a man's toothbrush. But anything he must borrow is returned in top-notch condition, and is borrowed only once. The same respect is shown borrowed hunting country. The "giver" knows that trespass is often regarded as a personal insult by land-owners, and he does not use a man's land without his permission. He also feels that finding a place to hunt is his own duty, and not that of the government or of friends.

It is sometimes necessary for the giver to take, but when he does so he responds with genuine gratitude and usually some token of appreciation. If granted permission to hunt on private property, he feels obligated to repay that favor in some way—maybe an off-season visit, a dinner invitation or some personal letters. And if friends

share their favorite hunting grounds with him, he returns in kind.

This basic consideration is also directed toward the game he hunts. The "giver" will go to any end to recover crippled game, and lost game is a blot on his conscience. Game brought to bag is promptly and carefully processed to insure high table quality and no waste. It isn't donated to a neighbor's garbage can, uncleaned and maybe even tainted. When the ethical hunter makes a gift of game—which he may rarely do—he gives the best birds and choicest cuts to people who will appreciate them. He regards both friends and game too highly to treat either with disrespect.

The ethical hunter's interest is not a sometime thing that blossoms only in October. He has a solid stake in hunting that manifest itself in all seasons, for he feels obligated to pay in some measure for the enjoyment he's had during the hunting season. Maybe he joins spring planting programs of his local sportsmen's club, or rides herd on legislation, or is active in youth training program.

Gun safety is a religion with him. He "knows the gun" and makes no unreasonable demands of it. He knows its capabilities and how to use it safely, effectively and mercifully. He is often an all-season shooter who takes pride in his gunning, not only for shooting's own sake but as an effort to harvest game cleanly. He invariably keeps a hunting dog, knowing that such a dog will reduce crippling losses of game and add immeasurably to the sport.

Such a man gives much to the men who hunt with him, the boys who are influenced by him, and to the game of hunting itself. And in giving advantage rather than grasping it selfishly, he richly rewards himself as well.

The authors are with the conservation department of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, East Alton, Illinois.

* * *

The woodcock never sees what she eats. By driving her three inch bill into the mud, her highly sensitive tip feels earthworms upon which she feeds.

Chattahoochee

(continued from page 13)

THE AREAS

Lake Burton—15,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest in Rabun County. Open for deer hunting and spring gobbler hunting.

John's Mountain—22,000 acres located in Gordon County. Recently stocked with deer and turkeys, it provides excellent hunting for both species.

Blue Ridge—45,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest. Excellent deer and spring turkey hunting. Small game abundant.

Chattahoochee—35,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest in White County. Excellent deer and small game hunting.

Warwoman—15,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest in Rabun County. Excellent deer hunting and small game.

Lake Russell—18,000 acres in Habersham and Stephens. Beautiful Lake Russell, located in a valley between scenic mountains, harbors an abundance of deer and small game.

Camping is permitted on all game management areas. Hunters are invited to set up camp in designated places.

Wildlife rangers are always on hand during managed hunts to help hunters to select camping sites and offer advice on the best places to hunt. Special hunts are held on many of the areas for archers. Arcas and dates of the hunts are always announced by the Game and Fish Commission.

December is set aside as small game hunting month on many of the Game and Fish Department's game management areas.

During that month, squirrel, grouse, raccoon, opossum and rabbit hunters are given an opportunity to pursue their favorite game in some of the best habitat to be found anywhere.

Because they are intensively managed by game technicians, small game animals are abundant in game management areas and a hunting trip into any one of the open areas usually pays off for hunters.

includes all phases of development activities. Small game and waterfowl are produced in quantity on many of these areas.

Wildlife Trapping and Restocking

This project furnishes brood stock of deer and turkeys for management areas. P-R has trapped and restocked on carefully selected sites, over 2,100 white-tailed deer and 100 wild turkeys.

Farm Game Habitat Development

Initiated on July 1, 1943 for restoration and development of farm game habitat, this program consists largely of the distribution of planting materials to farmers, landowners, and other people interested in setting up a farm game management program.

Planting material consists of Bicolor lespedeza seedlings and an annual seed mixture of several choice quail foods. These materials are available in limited quantities during January or February; however, applications must be made with the local Wildlife Ranger prior to November 15th.

GAME LAWS ALL HUNTERS NEED TO KNOW

Opening dates begin with sunrise and closing dates end at sundown on dates specified.

It is unlawful to hunt in Georgia while under the influence of any intoxicating beverages.

Each Deer and each Wild Turkey killed must be reported in writing to the Georgia Game and Fish Commission within five (5) days.

Firearms for Deer are limited to shotguns loaded with slugs or No. 1 buckshot or larger, or to rifles using any center fire cartridge .22 calibre or above with the following exceptions: .25-20; .32-20; .30 Army Carbine; .22 Hornet or .218 Bee.

It is illegal to kill or possess the meat of any female deer, except in counties where the taking of doe is legal.

Ten investigational studies are being conducted to obtain answers to management problems of keeping abreast of trends in game population conditions. These studies include work in wildlife diseases. Little has been known previously of most wildlife afflictions.

Effects of hunting pressures on deer herds are watched to assure an adequate harvest and that the resource is not over-harvested.

Work has continued throughout the fire-ant control program to carefully evaluate its effects on bob-white quail populations as well as other birds and animals.

Mourning doves and wood-ducks are trapped, banded, and inventoried to furnish correct information to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service who establish annual hunting regulations.

Inventories continue on all native game species to determine changes in wildlife populations and to assist the Commission in establishing annual hunting regulations.

These P-R projects have been a boon to Georgia hunters in the past and will continue to do so in the future. It can be said that Pittman-Robertson does, indeed, help fill the hunter's bag.

When hunting rabbits, squirrels, opossum, raccoon, it is unlawful to use or have in possession for the purpose of so hunting shotgun shells, if using shotgun larger than size No. 4 shot, or if hunting with a rifle, shells larger than .22 calibre.

Regulations on Migratory Game such as Doves, Ducks, Geese, Brant, Rail and Coot are the same as Federal Regulations, which must be published as soon as established.

Regulations as to hunting, trapping and fishing in the Management Area of the Chattahoochee National Forest, are promulgated jointly by Federal and State authorities and will be published when established.

Shotguns must be plugged to limit then to a capacity of 3 shells on both Native Game Birds and Animals and Migratory Birds.

Hunting hours—Sunrise to Sunset. Exceptions—Raccoons, Opossum and Fox.

Ranger Bob's Nimrod's Notebook

One of the several thousand non-fatal hunting casualties last year was a youngster showing some of his friends how he shot himself the year before with a .22 rifle. This time he used a shotgun and put a chilled load of No. 6s into his right foot.

Almost all hunting accidents are the results of situations that could have been avoided. When you go afield, live by the 10 Commandments of Safety:

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun.
2. Guns carried into camp or home, or when otherwise not in use, must always be unloaded, and taken down or have actions open; guns always should be carried in cases to the shooting area.
3. Always be sure barrel and action are clear of obstructions and that you have only ammunition of the proper size for the gun you are carrying. Remove oil and grease from chamber before firing.
4. Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble; keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot.
5. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger; know the identifying features of the game you intend to hunt.
6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot; avoid all horseplay while handling a gun.
7. Unattended guns should be unloaded; guns and ammunition should be stored separately beyond reach of children and careless adults.
8. Never climb a tree or a fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun; never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.
9. Never shoot a bullet at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water; when at target practice, be sure your backstop is adequate.
10. Avoid alcoholic drinks before or during shooting.

YOUTH AFIELD

Things to do in winter



Winter is a wonderful time of the year for many interesting things to do. It is also a time when young people can be great assistants to nature in helping her perform many of her chores. When the weather is unusually severe we have nice warm homes and schools to go to and plenty of food in the kitchen. But outside, our wildlife friends must bear the full force of winter and the hard conditions it brings. Most of them have warm fur coats, thick layers of insulating fat, or other means of protecting themselves from the winds and snow, but no grocery stores or food lagers to rely on for food supplies. This is especially true among the bird family.

Why not help nature feed the little birds during the long winter? You will be greatly rewarded by the many beautiful songs and colors of all kinds of birds that will be attracted to your feeders.

So many different kinds of bird feeders may be built that we are not listing materials and procedures for each type. These are several different kinds, all of which can be built from easily obtained materials, at home or at school.

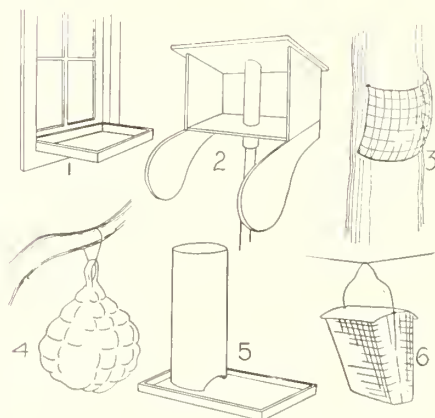
The window shelf, No. 1, can be built as plain or as fancy as you

want it. A roof can be put over it to keep off rain and snow, or the shelf may be protected by a window awning. The weathervane feeder, No. 2, if mounted so that it can turn freely, will be turned by the wind so that the closed side is always toward the wind, so that the birds may feed in the sheltered space.

For birds that eat insects and other animal life, suet is a good substitute. Put the suet in a wire holder No. 6, or a knitted bag, No. 4, and suspend from a branch, clothes line, or other support. Or put the suet in a piece of hail screen attached to a tree trunk or pole, No. 3.

Self feeders like No. 5 are excellent for birds that prefer grain or weed seeds. You can think of several other kinds of bird feeders. All sorts of boxes or containers can be used. Do not paint the feeders—birds seem to feel more at home with weathered wood than with painted wood.

Other even simpler feeders are possible. For example, you may drive several large nails through a board and fasten the board, with nails protruding, to a pole or tree. Suet balls, apples, slices of bread, pieces of meat, or other food may be stuck on the



protruding nails. Suet balls are made by kneading together equal parts of mixed grain and ground suet, and molding the mixture into balls about two inches in diameter.

Bird feeders serve to attract birds to the home or school yard where the children may watch them at close range. The kinds of birds that use each type of food provides an interesting study. In severe weather the lives of many birds may be saved by regular feeding.

RABBIT FEEDER

Materials

large juice can
coat hanger

Procedure

Select an empty juice can that has both ends in place. Using tin snips, cut an opening in the side of the can, and remove the tin. This opening should be about three inches wide and extend almost the full length of the can.

Make a hole in each end of the can. With wire cutters, cut a coat hanger in two and place the cut ends in the holes made in the ends of the can.

Hook the end of the coat hanger over a bush low enough for rabbits to reach the food placed in the can. A variety of food can be put in the can.

Value

Children can feed the rabbits, especially when the ground is covered with snow. Keeping food out for rabbits may keep them from barking young trees and rose bushes.

RAIN GAUGE

Materials

coffee can or any flat bottom can with straight sides
steel tape or plastic rule
board, 6 x 12 inches or so
nails

Procedure

Fasten the can to the board by driving nails all around the outside of the can, being careful not to make any holes in the can. Place the board with the attached can in an open space, being careful to have the board level. To measure the rainfall, place

one end of the tape or rule against the bottom of the can, being careful to hold the tape or rule upright; read the number and fractions of inches at the water mark.

Value

Children will be able to keep records of the rainfall, and to compare the amount of rainfall with that of other localities and stations.

LITTLE CLIMATES

Materials

- 2 one-quart Mason jars
- 2 Kerr jar rings

- 1 can black enamel
- 1 paint brush
- solder and flux
- sandpaper

Procedure

With sandpaper clean the top surface of the Kerr jar rings. Apply flux to the surface of the jar rings. Solder the tops of the two jar rings together. Care should be taken to keep the tops of the rings together as the solder melts and flows between the tops surfaces before it solidifies. Snap clothes pins will help to hold the lids securely as they are being soldered.

Paint one jar black. When dry screw the black jar in one of the rings and the clear jar in the other.

Half gallon jars which have the same mouth size as the Kerr jar rings may be used if a larger container is desired.

Value

This piece of apparatus will allow children to observe behavior or insects or other small animals in response to changes in temperature, or to light and darkness. Many other types of observation can be made by the children.

New Public Hunting Area Open

A 28,000-acre public hunting area for small game in Bartow and Cherokee counties opened this fall.

Twenty-four thousand acres of the land are a part of the timber lands owned by Georgia Kraft Company, and the remaining 4,000 acres are owned by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"The multiple use of Georgia Kraft Company timberlands is an important contribution to the people of Georgia, particularly at a time when public recreation participants are overloading public recreation facilities," Lovell said.

The area will be managed by Commission wildlife biologists, who will work to increase small game yields through a program designed to fit in with the prevailing forest management practices.

Mr. E. V. McSwiney, vice president of Georgia Kraft Company, has expressed his company's pleasure with the agreement in accordance with Georgia Kraft Company's policy of multiple use of company-owned forest lands.

Mr. McSwiney said that "timber crops are not the only benefit from company-owned forests, but hunting, fishing and other recreational activities are also important products of the forests."

These lands in Bartow and Cherokee counties are a part of Georgia Kraft's woodlands operations in Georgia and Alabama. Georgia Kraft Com-

pany, one of the largest paper board manufacturers in Georgia, operates mills at Macon and Rome.

Operations were begun in Georgia in 1918. Over 100 professionally trained foresters supervise Georgia Kraft's wood procurement and woodlands program, promoting and en-



couraging forest conservation and proper land use on private lands as well as practice of good forestry on the company's timberlands.

Mr. Jack Crockford, chief of game management for the Commission, said that the area will be open for public hunting in accordance with state

hunting regulations, and hunters may seek all types of game that have an open season in the counties involved. Furthermore, it is not necessary for a hunter to make prior arrangements or to secure a special permit for hunting on these lands. All hunters using these areas are urged to stay within the marked boundaries and be extremely careful with fires.

The State Game and Fish Commission will provide the necessary game management development on the land and carry out the necessary enforcement work in exchange for these public hunting rights.

Complete information about this new public hunting area, which will be open during the regular state hunting season, is available from any wildlife ranger or from the State Game and Fish Commission office in Atlanta.



HUNTING SUCCESS

. . . the yardstick for your Wildlife Administration

One of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission's primary purposes is to produce the maximum number of wild game species for hunters and still maintain sufficient brood stock for perpetuating the species. The best way to judge the success of the season is an annual estimate of the wildlife harvest.

The knowledge of the yearly take of game birds and mammals means the same to wildlife management as the volume of sales does to business.

One out of every twenty sportsmen in Georgia will receive a game harvest questionnaire from the commission requesting information on his hunting activities.



Three and one-half year old, 285 pound buck deer killed by Dr. C. T. Rainey on November 4, 1962 in Greene County, Georgia. Dr. C. T. Rainey is a staff member of the Department of Clinics and Medicine at the University of Georgia's School of Veterinary Medicine.

This questionnaire will be the method used to estimate the annual take of wildlife to insure wise management and wise use of license fee funds.

The animals being investigated are deer, turkey, quail, rabbit, squirrel, mourning dove, ducks and geese. Sportsmen are requested to give, by counties, their total kill and days hunted for each species. Through modern statistical methods, the total kill can be estimated.

The number of people to receive questionnaires in each county will be in proportion to the total sales of licenses. This information will determine where sportsmen are living in relation to the game species hunted.

Obviously, where the sportsman lives is not enough. In recent years, the hunting population has changed. Many people have moved to the cities. But each year they go hunting. But where do they hunt and what? The knowledge of the distribution of hunting pressure for game species taken is of paramount importance. This information will help to insure properly regulated harvests of your wildlife resources. Also, new restoration and development projects can improve hunting for the preferred game near the sportsmen.

All sportsmen can help. Encourage everyone receiving a questionnaire to return the desired information soon. It does not matter how much or how little you have hunted. Each questionnaire received is of equal importance. A high response is needed to achieve our goals. We hope you are willing to help.

HOW OLD IS OLD?

One man's middle age is another's youth, the saying goes. This is especially true among the various species of animals. While most realize giant tortoises reach a pretty ripe old age (circa 150 odd years), it is a bit startling to find out swans have lived as long as 102 years. In the interest of curiosity everywhere, the Winchester News Bureau gives us the following information:

<i>Animals*</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Animals*</i>	<i>Years</i>
Parrot (B)	30	Bullfrog (A)	30
Elephant (M)	69	Cobra (R)	23
Grt. Horned Owl(B) . .	63	Tiger (M)	25
Alligator (R)	63	English Sparrow (B)	23
Snapping Turtle (R) .	57	Elk (M)	22
Eagle (B)	55	Cottonmouth (R) . . .	21
Giant Salamander (A)	55	Mountain Lion (M) . .	20
Horse (M)	50	Beaver (M)	19
Hippopotamus (M) . .	49	Wolf (M)	16
Chimpanzee (M) . . .	40	Squirrel (M)	16
Toad (A)	36	Chipmunk (M)	12
Grizzly Bear (M) . . .	32	Giant Tortoise (R) . .	152
Bison (M)	30	Box Turtle (R)	123
Lion (M)	30	Swan (B)	102



* M—Mammals; B—Birds; R—Reptiles; A—Amphibians

(Note: These examples of old age have been chosen from the reliable records of zoos and aquariums all over the world; it is entirely possible certain species have achieved and do achieve older ages in their native environment.)



SAINT or SINNER

TAKES

Birds
5.9%



Rabbits
65.1%



Squirrel
4.3%



Rodents
5.0%



Predators
4.3%



Deer
14.5%



Is the bobcat a saint or a sinner?

Studies at the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Auburn indicate he is both. While he has been known to feast on livestock and poultry, the bobcat also eats such farm economic pests as rats and mice.

Often called the "wildcat," the bobcat probably occurs throughout Georgia. It lives in mountain areas, swamps, fields, and forests. Trapping, hunting, and poison campaigns have failed to exterminate this cunning creature.

Food recovered from stomachs of 145 bobcats between 1947 and 1951 provide a clue as to the cat's eating habits. As shown on the accompanying chart, rabbits provide 61.1% of the volume of food for bobcats during the year. The rabbit was the bulk of food for the cat in every month of the year.

Deer provided 14.5% of the food. Deer are eaten most frequently in January and February. No deer meat was found in bobcats' stomachs from

May through August. Most of the deer eaten by the bobcat may consist of dead or wounded animals, since this food item was usually consumed during and following the hunting season.

Contrary to expectations, wild turkey was found in only one stomach. Quail was found in only two stomachs and made up less than 2% of the diet. Domestic chickens were found in three stomachs, for a total percentage of 3.5. Remains of one mallard duck, several song birds, and one hawk were found. Squirrels made up 4.3% of the bobcat's food and were eaten most frequently in December, January, and February. Rodents, including rats and mice, made up 5% of the diet. These were eaten in the greatest numbers from June through August. Raccoons and possums constituted 4.3% of the diet.

These eating habits put the bobcat in both good and bad brackets. Certainly, he is not as "black" as often painted.

Fort Stewart is a 279,000 acre reservation near Hinesville. Some 600 deer were harvested on the installation last year.

Lovell said the denial in no way eliminated the possibility that the Fort may be opened for doe hunting in the near future.

Lovell said an education program is needed to teach sportsmen that deer herds must be controlled by an adequate annual harvest.

* * *

If you're in the market for a good buffalo steak—you can get one from the U. S. Government.

A total of 233 buffalo, 75 elk and 137 longhorn cattle were sold from three federal refuges in Oklahoma, Montana and Nebraska recently.

In case you want to get in on next year's sales, here are the prices:

Buffaloes went for \$180 each on the hoof. Butchered elk sold from \$110 to \$145. Prices on longhorns varied.

* * *

The old saw about big lures catch big fish is a common enough expression around the tackle counter. But how true is it, particularly in today's era of tiny cheese baits for trout and poppin' bugs for bass.

Some energetic fishing folks put their heads together on the subject and came up with some interesting observations that suggest this bit of "country wisdom" might have considerable merit.

First off, they admit, fish are not prone to follow any rule that might be devised, and that a great many fish seem to go out of their way to be the exception. But, it was agreed, under given conditions the largest fish would be taken by larger types of lures and baits. Some examples:

(1) That in day-in-day-out fishing, a large minnow would produce more fish than a smaller one, and it would attract more of braggin' size.

(2) That the cold water species such as lake trout and deep running rainbows would respond to large spoons, streamer flies and lures quicker than their pygmy-sized cousins. In this category, it was noted that a goodly gang of spinners, shiny eels and other odds of flashing hardware preceding the barbed attractions seemed to enhance the delectable qualities of the offering.

(3) The clincher, perhaps, came in discussing the popularity of black lead heads with pork rind which are used so successfully in taking lunker bass in the south. This combination, working even during the dark of the moon, totals up to eight or nine inches in length, but seems to be just the ticket for the voracious largemouth.

Now, watch the fish prove 'em wrong.

Small Game Hunts

Georgia's wildlife refuge management areas will open for small game hunts on Fridays and Saturdays December 7 through December 29.

Deer hunting on all management areas will be on November 19, 20, and November 22 through 24. Bag limit will be one buck deer with visible antlers.

An "any deer" hunt is scheduled for the Blue Ridge, Chattahoochee, Chestatee, Lake Burton, Clark Hill and Cedar Creek (old Piedmont Area) game management areas on November 26.

Due to the small size of the Clark Hill area, permits will be limited to 150, and will be available on a "first come, first served" basis.

Baited Fields

One of the most confusing conservation laws to be enforced in recent years is the regulation against shooting doves over bait.

The puzzling part of the law has been the interpretation of exactly what constitutes a "baited field."

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service last year issued a bulletin giving an interpretation of baiting regulations. Hunters may shoot:

(1) Over grain fields seeded in a normal agricultural manner.

(2) Over standing crops.

(3) Over flooded standing crops of grain or other feed, including aquatics.

(4) Over grain crops properly shocked on fields where grown.

(5) Over standing grain or other feed crops grazed by livestock. An example of this is a hogged down corn field.

(6) Over grain found scattered as the result of normal agricultural harvest.

(7) Over weed fields, pasture lands, wooded or other areas where salt, grain or other feed has not been scattered or deposited so as to constitute a lure or attraction for such birds.

(8) Over fields where grains or other crops have fallen to the ground from natural causes.

(9) Over burned areas from which crops have been removed, or on which no agricultural grain or seed crops were grown during the current year.

(10) Over farm ponds or other water areas which have not been baited.

* * *

The three areas where it is illegal to hunt migratory game birds are:

(1) Over bait—or by means, aid and use of bait—or on or over any areas where grain, salt, or other feed capable of luring or attracting such birds is placed, deposited, distributed or scattered except as the result of a normal agricultural planting or harvesting.

(2) Over feed lots where grain is present as a result of feeding livestock.

(3) Over areas where grain crops have been cut down, dragged down, knocked down, burned over or otherwise manipulated and left on the ground.

Ranger Bob's Nimrod's Notebook

All deer hunters agree that the real thrill in hunting is bagging a buck, but those who have enjoyed properly cooked venison around the campfire—or in the luxury of their dining room—know that eating it is equally as enjoyable.

When you bag your buck—and your chances are greater than ever nowadays — try this deer hunter's delight. It's called deer loin steak.

Cut a slice of deer loin an inch and one-half thick. Place it in the skillet with one tablespoon of butter. Cook the loin five minutes on each side, then reduce the heat. Add a glass of port wine and simmer for 20 minutes and you have a real deer hunter's taste treat.

* * *

Patience is a virtue in deer hunting. It's been proven that the hunter who selects a stand and sticks with it is the one who gets the best shots. The hunter who stalks the wily buck sees more deer but gets less shots—and worse shots—than the still hunter. The hunter who uses dogs gets the least and worst shots of all.

A buck deer is a very wary animal. Don't be discouraged if you see plenty of does but no bucks. Just remember that, during rutting season, bucks are cautious and seldom seen, not nearly as frequently as does. Nature intended it to be that way.

So, if you see only does on your next hunt—be patient. Probably she's serving as an advance guard for a wily buck and your quarry is somewhere around.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS

Celebrating 150 years of public land management, the Federal Bureau of Land Management's quarterly magazine, *Our Public Lands*, highlights the activities of the Bureau of Land Management, which is responsible for administering 467 million acres, some 20 per cent of the land area in the United States. The Bureau has charge of such varied activities as sales of oil leases for submerged lands off Texas and Louisiana, and control of forest fires in vast areas of Alaska.

The 32-page special edition (April, 1962) printed in two colors, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Single copies are 15 cents, and one-year subscriptions are 60 cents.

DEER'S DEATH "PUZZLES" OFFICIALS

Wildlife officials couldn't understand how Mrs. Bertie Bell Miller and three of her friends "held a deer to death."

Mrs. Miller, age 45, was picking cotton in a field near Norwood when her husband, Ruben, was attacked by a buck deer. Mrs. Miller rushed to her husband's rescue, but the enraged deer turned on her and knocked her down.

Then, Bertie Bell said, she and her husband and two friends, Annie Howard and Paulice Franklin, both of Norwood, grabbed the deer and "held" it to death.

State Game and Fish Director Fulton Lovell said the deer died of strangulation.

In keeping with the season, here are some mouth-watering recipes for deer, duck and rabbit. Successful hunters should try these delicious dishes.

STUFFED VENISON SHOULDER

Venison shoulder, boned

1 cup chopped ham

1 cup bread crumbs

½ teaspoon salt

⅛ teaspoon pepper

1 carrot, sliced

⅛ teaspoon paprika

1 onion, minced

Small can mushrooms

1 clove garlic, minced

1 cup white wine

Bone shoulder. Stuff with ham, bread crumbs, salt, pepper, paprika. Sew the shoulder. Braise with carrot, onion, mushrooms, garlic, white wine. When done, drain fat, brown flour, thicken sauce.

RABBIT, CAMP STYLE

1 rabbit

2 tablespoons lemon juice

2 tablespoons butter

1 teaspoon lemon juice

Salt and pepper

½ cup white wine

1 tablespoon parsley, chopped

Skin, clean. Wipe with lemon juice. Rub with pepper. Cut into small serving pieces. Brush biscuit pan with melted butter. Add meat. Put over hot fire. Cook ten minutes. Salt well. Turn and cook 8 minutes on the other side. Add 1 teaspoon lemon juice, salt, white wine. Heat 2 minutes. Serve. Skim off excess fat. For gravy, thicken with flour and water paste, add 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, let it come to boil and serve.

CANTONESE DUCK

2 wild ducks, 2 to 2½ pounds (dressed weight)

Garlic salt and pepper

4 sprigs parsley

1 lemon, halved

6 slices bacon

½ cup beer

¼ cup dry mustard

½ teaspoon accent

2 tablespoons soy sauce

1 cup apricot preserves

1 tablespoon lemon juice

1 teaspoon grated orange peel

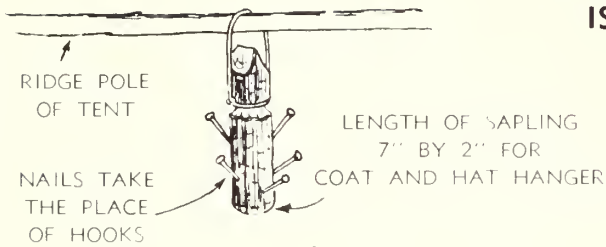
¼ cup butter, melted

Sprinkle ducks inside and out with salt and pepper. Place 2 sprigs parsley and ½ lemon in cavity of each. Cover breasts with bacon and fasten with string. For Cantonese sauce, stir beer into dry mustard. Stir in remaining ingredients except butter and heat in double boiler over hot water. Place ducks breasts up in a baking pan. Roast in preheated 350 degree oven 15 minutes per pound, basting frequently with butter and once with Cantonese sauce. Carve ducks. Serve with white rice, remaining Cantonese sauce and ale or beer. Makes 4 servings.

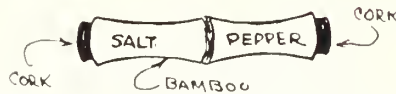
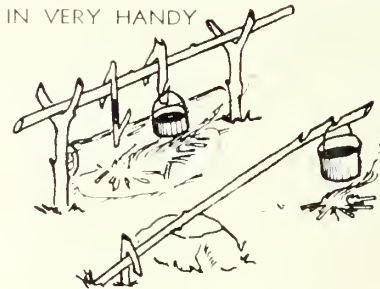
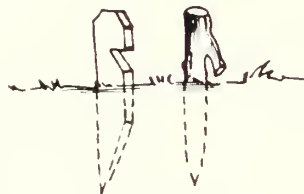


CAMPING TIPS

**A CLEAN CAMP
IS A HAPPY
ONE!**



CRANES AND POT-HOOKS
COME IN VERY HANDY



SALT AND PEPPER CONTAINER
MADE FROM PIECE OF BAMBOO



**A FIRST AID KIT IS
A MUST IN CAMP**

BEFORE LEAVING A CAMP BE SURE YOUR FIRE IS DEAD OUT!

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