

exas
5, #10

TEXAS Game AND Fish

SEPTEMBER TEN CENTS



ORICE

A Simple Statement of Fact:

**You Can't Begin to Scratch the
Rich Texas Market Unless You Use**

Texas Game and Fish

"Voice of the Texas Sportsmen"

That's no joke, son, because eighty-seven per cent of the readers of Texas Game and Fish do not read any other hunting or fishing magazine. They do their hunting and fishing in Texas. That's why THEY BUY and READ Texas Game and Fish, a monthly magazine written and edited exclusively for Texas sportsmen. And that's why you are shooting blindly for a cut of the \$99,000,000.00 Texas market if you don't use Texas Game and Fish. A low basic rate, yes! But it won't be long before that low basic rate takes a man sized jump. Why? For the very simple reason that the circulation of Texas Game and Fish is growing at a phenomenal pace. And it's quality circulation, too. Almost all of the readers of Texas Game and Fish are buyers of hunting and fishing licenses and in Texas, folks don't buy the right to hunt and fish just to be buying something. That's why we say you can't begin to scratch the rich Texas market unless you use Texas Game and Fish, a magazine that is bought and read by Texas sportsmen.

TEXAS GAME and FISH

WALTON BLDG.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

TEXAS Game AND Fish

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF OUR NATIVE GAME AND FISH; AND TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF HUNTING AND FISHING IN TEXAS.



TEXAS GAME AND FISH is published monthly by the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies 10 cents each.

TEXAS GAME AND FISH regrets that it cannot continue subscriptions beyond date of expiration. Checks and money orders should be made payable to STATE GAME, FISH AND OYSTER COMMISSION. Editorial and Advertising offices, Walton Building, Austin, Texas. Published at 3301 Buffalo Drive, Houston, Texas. Entered as second class matter May 19, 1943, at the postoffice at Austin, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Postmaster: If undeliverable, please notify TEXAS GAME AND FISH on form 3578-P at the Walton Building, Austin, Texas.

Members of the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission: Murrell L. Buckner, Dallas, *chairman*; Gene Howe, Amarillo; Dr. Will E. Watt, Austin; A. T. McDannald, Houston; Gordon Stewart, Sonora; Frank Jones, Marfa; H. D. Dodgen, *Executive Secretary*; H. E. Faubion, *Assistant Executive Secretary and Director of Sand, Shell and Gravel Division*.

Directors of Divisions: F. M. Cowsert, Austin, *Anti-Pollution and Law Enforcement*; Marion Toole, Austin, *Inland Fisheries*; W. C. Glazener, Austin, *Wildlife Restoration*; Roger M. Busfield, Austin, *Departmental Publications*; Joe Marks, Austin, *Hatcheries and engineering*; W. J. Cutbirth, Austin, *Chief Clerk*.

Manuscripts should be addressed to Editor, TEXAS GAME AND FISH, Walton Building, Austin, Texas. All manuscripts should be accompanied by photographs. TEXAS GAME AND FISH always is interested in pictures of game and fish catches, unusual hunting and fishing scenes, bird dogs, and in group pictures of hunting and fishing organizations. Photographs used in TEXAS GAME AND FISH will be returned after publication.



CONTENTS

The Lady and the Wolves	4
By J. L. BAUGHMAN <i>This little lady with the quiet Texas drawl looks like an attractive housewife but she's an expert predator trapper.</i>	
Rabid Foxes	6
By J. G. BURR <i>Ole Red goes on a rampage in eight Southeast Texas counties and produces a mild rabies scare.</i>	
A Neglected Gold Mine	8
By JACK BOWMAN <i>A natural resource which yields more than a million dollars annually to Florida fishermen nets Texas less than \$200.</i>	
Women Can't Cook Outdoors	9
By RICHARD L. NEUBERGER <i>This old timer says that a campfire dinner calls for a male chef, a few twigs and leaves, and no women around.</i>	
There's Still Hope	10
By DR. HUGH H. BENNETT <i>The history of our soil, water and forest resources is not very pleasant but there still is hope if conservation is really practiced.</i>	
Planes for the Sportsman	12
By ADAM WILSON III <i>Texas sportsmen are beginning to use light planes more and more in getting to their favorite fishing hole or hunting lease.</i>	
Hints for the Angler	20
A few timely suggestions on fishing for bass in rivers and streams which are bound to add more enjoyment to your fishing.	
A Stitch in Time	22
A few tips for the woman who is facing her first expedition into the field or to the stream with her boy friend.	
Letters	25
Arms and Ammunition	26
New Hunting and Fishing Laws	31

ROGER M. BUSFIELD
Editor

ONE WHOLE YEAR

Subscribe Now.. \$1⁰⁰

CLIP AND MAIL THIS BLANK TODAY!

TEXAS GAME and FISH,
Walton Building, Austin, Texas

I enclose \$_____; Send me TEXAS GAME and FISH for _____ years, starting with your next issue.

Name _____

Street and Number _____

City and State _____



The Lady and the Wolves

By J. L. BAUGHMAN

SHE KNOWS her wolves, this little lady with the quiet Texan drawl. However, except for some extra tan that might have been acquired on the beach, she looks like an attractive housewife whose only worry is when Junior will be home for supper, but for ten years Mrs. Bess McCarley has been a predatory animal trapper for the U. S. Government, first for the old Biological Survey, and later for the Fish and Wildlife Service. During this time she has trapped hundreds of wolves, coyotes, and lesser varmints, and many a mountain lion and bobcat. Of them all, however, she likes the lions best. They are more interesting.

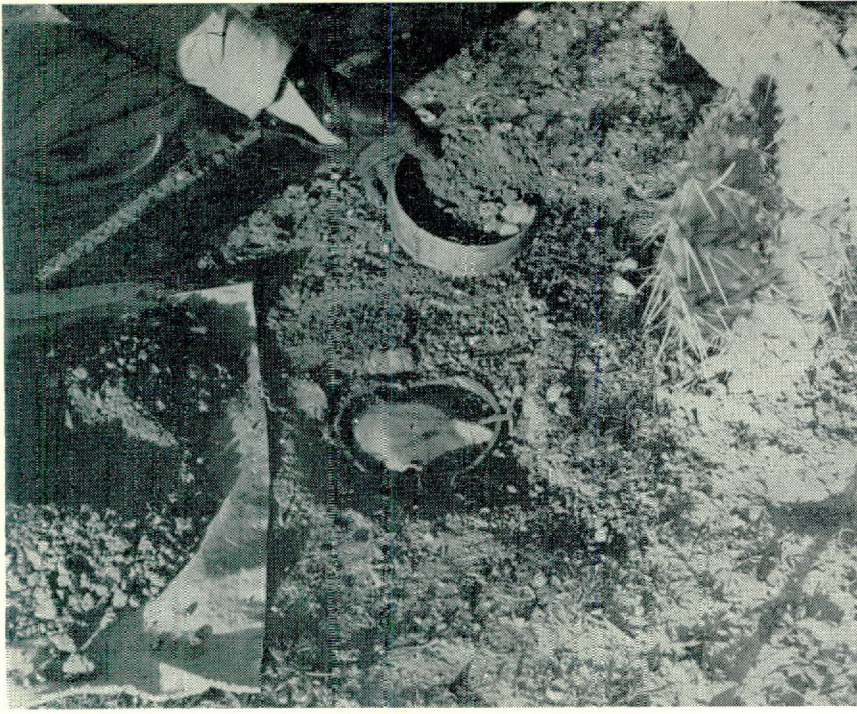
Each morning she runs her trapline on the Powder Horn Ranch, near Port O'Connor, Texas, on the lookout for any wolves that have been foolish enough to tamper with the interesting little gadget she calls a cyanide gun. This is a set-gun, operated by a spring, baited with a bit of rabbit fur or wool about the size of a man's thumb. Buried in the ground, with only the tip protruding, it is loaded with a pellet of sodium cyanide which, when the wolf seizes the bait, is discharged directly into its mouth. Occasionally, however, one of the animals may seize the pellet in such a way that the pellet hits the side of the head. When he does, Mrs. McCarley says, he is one scared wolf, that can never be caught that way again. When this happens she must resort again to the old fashioned traps, which are not so satisfactory. The moisture of the coastal region makes them liable to stick, and then, too, Mrs. McCarley says, she has to take so much time to set them that she leaves too much scent on the ground, and as a result the wolves are warier, and harder to get.

Born in the little town of La Pryor, Texas, Mrs. McCarley, at the age of 12 had an overwhelming desire to play the violin. So great was this desire that she picked cotton for a dollar a day until she had earned the necessary \$25.00 for the purchase of the instrument, and for the next few years her time was taken up with school and violin lessons. However, at sixteen she married the son of a neighboring rancher and with him went to live on the Chaperosa Ranch in South Texas.

Her home was a one room shack,



**Mrs. McCarley likes lions best
and here she is with a big one
from the India ranch.**



TRAPS are old fashioned and less reliable than the cyanide guns but they are still used occasionally. The dirt is scraped away and the trap is buried in the hole. A bit of paper is then placed over the pan to keep it from clogging and the dirt replaced. The trapper kneels on the cloth to prevent any scent from lingering about the trap site.

Live Oak County, Winkler County, and then at last the great Indio Ranch, 160,000 acres of it with a history that goes back to 1765, when Don Antonio de Rivas petitioned His Majesty King Charles III of Spain for the lands.

From the Indio to the Farias they went, Mrs. McCarley's husband always trapping wolves. Then to the Lampacitas, and the San Pedro, and then finally back to the Indio again where Bess got her first job, and in November, 1936, she was employed at the princely salary of \$90 a month. Uncle Sam was her boss, and she was responsible for the safety of stock and game on 34,000 acres, a girl of 24 who once cried when the coyotes howled at night.

"Trapping is ditch digger's work," said Mrs. McCarley. "There was the

★ Continued on page 28

about which doves mourned in the daytime and owls hooted at night. Coyote howls terrified her, rattlesnakes scared her to death a dozen times before she became able to pop the head off a rattler, or had killed her first deer.

However, she stuck it out, learned to kill the rattlers, scare the hawks away from her chickens, kill squirrels and occasional deer, and in the dark of the moon to hunt coons and possums for the pot. On her first Javelina hunt, however, she ran into trouble, losing her pet dog, and missing her shot, and it was not till her second try that she got one of these little wild hogs.

Somewhere in all this excitement the violin was forgotten and when a baby girl, Betty Bob, was born, it became a thing of the past. The baby made a difference of course, and for a year or two Mrs. McCarley lived in town, where girls wore pretty clothes instead of boots and pants. The depression came along, however, and once more she and her husband found themselves on the range, he a government trapper, and it was here that Bess learned to trap, for baby Betty Bob and all, she accompanied her husband while he ran his traps, and finally when he caught the typhus, most of the burden fell on Bess.

In the height of the depression, however, he was laid off, and Bess acquired a case of pneumonia, just to help, so that it was with relief that they turned once more to the range, when the government once more resumed operations against the animals which are such a pest to the stock raisers of the south.

BAITING a cyanide gun. The piece of fur or wool on the tip of the gun is all that shows above the ground. This is painted with scent and when the wolf pulls at it, the cyanide is discharged directly into its mouth.



Rabid Foxes

By J. G. BURR

WHEN a dog bites a man it is not news, but when a fox bites a man it has meant a quick visit to the doctor or veterinarian.

DANGER! DO NOT ENTER! That is the warning over the door of the room of the State Health Department where the heads of rabid animals are dissected. So, they shooed me away and sent me to the office of Dr. J. V. Irons for statistical information where I learned that up to July this year thirty rabid foxes had been accounted for. In 1946 there were only 17 reported, and all of them were along the Sabine River from Panola down to Jasper and Newton Counties. In 1947 the infestation spread westward to Nacogdoches, Liberty, Montgomery, Walker and Falls Counties. Fox rabies prior to these years were scarce, and about five years ago none had been reported.

Doubtless there had been rabid foxes before but the incidence of the disease has been greatly stepped up the past two years for which there must be a reason. Among the reasons advanced by fox hunters in the infested areas is that the food supply of the foxes has been exhausted. This became evident during the past two winters when foxes taken were found to be thin, hungry and distempered. They were starving to death. No rabbits to eat and they were invading poultry yards more than usual. In Walker County it was said to be impossible to raise turkeys. There the rabbits and quails were gone. It is not claimed that hunger causes rabies but it may result in disease, and a weakened resistance to the rabies infection.

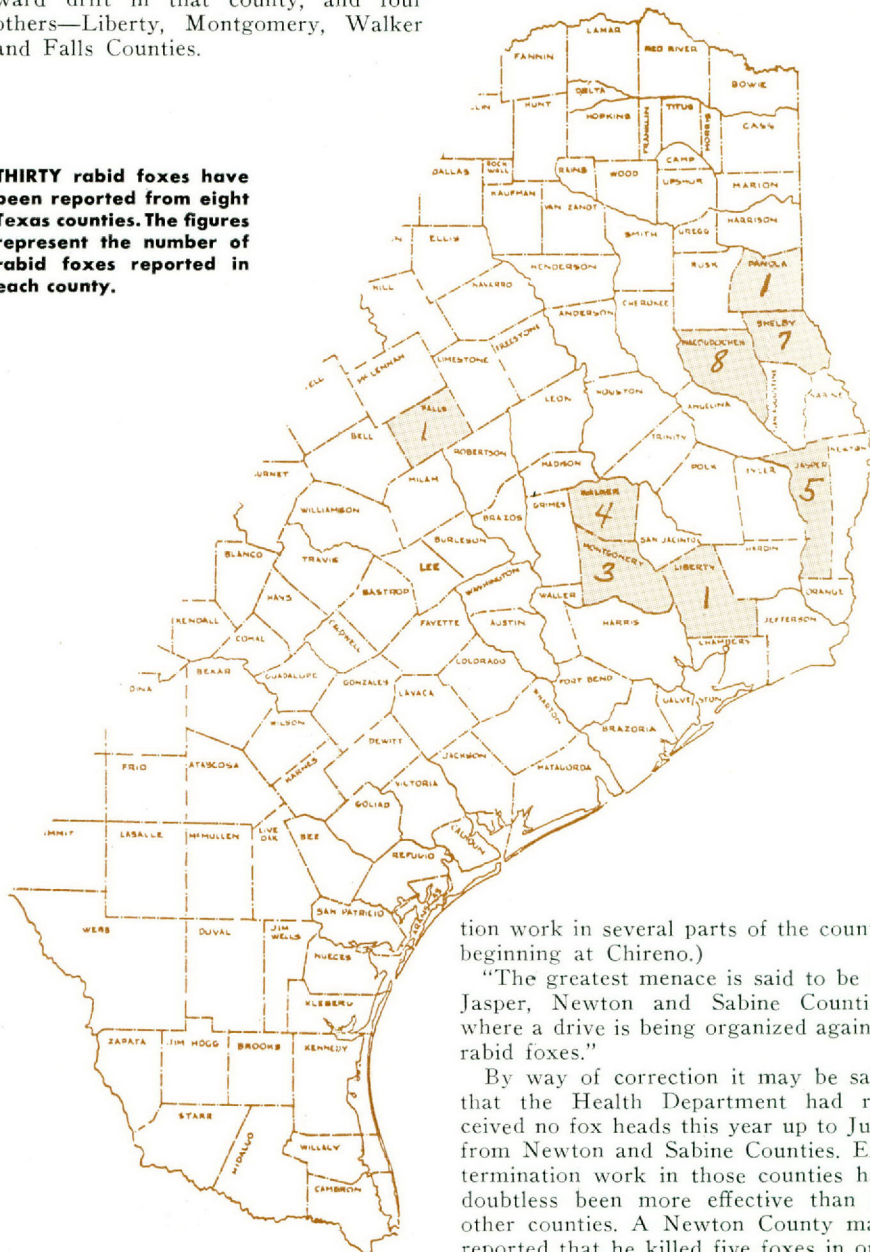
In Pine Prairie just north of Huntsville, a rabid fox in July jumped into the cow pen of a farmer and bit a cow which died of hydrophobia. The farmer fought off the fox until a gun was brought. The head sent to Austin showed rabies.

Also, in July near New Waverly, a fox engaged the house dog in combat and was killed. The fox had rabies, according to the report from Austin. The man and dog were both given treatment. Forty petitioners in Walker County asked the Health Department to include the county in the infested area. This was the eleventh county to be so designated by the Health Board. Although some counties had been paying bounties on foxes during December and January, the legislature aided with a law passed early in the year which authorized the Health Department to name infested counties

and pay a two dollar bounty for each fox killed in the designated counties.

The greatest infestation was in Nacogdoches and Shelby Counties, with Jasper running a close third. In 1946 Shelby County sent in seven heads all showing positive but none were sent in from Nacogdoches County until 1947 which then sent in eight heads of rabid foxes, and Shelby County again sent in seven heads of rabid foxes. The infestation in Nacogdoches County showed the westward drift in that county, and four others—Liberty, Montgomery, Walker and Falls Counties.

THIRTY rabid foxes have been reported from eight Texas counties. The figures represent the number of rabid foxes reported in each county.



At Garrison, a few miles west of the Nacogdoches-Shelby boundary, came the first report in that county of the rabies advance, in a story of the Garrison News dated March 14:

"Mr. Stokes and his young son were feeding cattle near their home on the Cedar Bluff road about five miles from Garrison where a fox appeared and began attacking the cattle. Mr. Stokes and his son managed to reach safety and Mr. Stokes returned with a gun to kill the animal. The head was sent to Austin and a positive report of rabies was returned by telegram to Mr. Stokes. He said he had no way of knowing which cows of the herd may have been bitten. Several weeks ago drives were made in several parts of this county in an effort to exterminate rabid foxes, and Shelby County has felt the menace even more than Nacogdoches County. (Dallas Feazell, secretary of the Fox Hunters Association at Nacogdoches, told the writer that the association had done extermina-

tion work in several parts of the county beginning at Chireno.)

"The greatest menace is said to be in Jasper, Newton and Sabine Counties where a drive is being organized against rabid foxes."

By way of correction it may be said that the Health Department had received no fox heads this year up to July from Newton and Sabine Counties. Extermination work in those counties has doubtless been more effective than in other counties. A Newton County man reported that he killed five foxes in one

night as they prowled around his premises.

Following the eradication campaign Game Warden Busch of Kirbyville reported on May 22 that "after a careful canvass of his district it is the opinion of County Judges, Veterinarians and stock men in the counties of Jasper, Newton and Sabine that the rabid fox disease has run its cycle."

He reported that the number of foxes exterminated in these counties are 559 in Jasper, 261 in Newton and 180 in Sabine, a total of 1,000 foxes on which bounties were paid. A prize was given in each county to the one bringing in the largest number of tails.

"It is estimated that there were at least 2,000 more foxes killed by poisoning and by the disease itself which, during the latter days of the campaign, was taking a terrific toll. At least 75 persons in the three counties were compelled to take the Pasteur treatment for having been bitten or exposed to the rabies; also several horses and a great many cattle were killed by bites from rabid animals. Over 3,000 dogs were vaccinated during the fox extermination drive.

"In conclusion . . . there already has been a noticeable increase in the quail population, less depredation on the farmers' domestic fowls, and even the fox hunters have expressed satisfaction as they now have assurance that when they turn their hounds loose the entire pack will be chasing one fox, where heretofore the pack would break up to where each dog would be after a fox."

During the rabies epidemic it is claimed that rabid foxes reversed the fox hunters' program and chased the

Starved and Distempered Foxes Invaded Barn Yards and Attacked Stock With Reckless Fury

hounds; for a rabid fox, like the unjust judge, fears neither God nor man.

In Nacogdoches and other counties the fox has many friends. They are slow to believe that the situation is as bad as reported. Editor Garrison of the Garrison News, in a personal letter to the writer, says, "The rabid fox story is highly controversial. . . . Another thing to which I can personally attest is that during the breeding season fox, both female and male, are particularly vicious and will attack a man or a dog. A pack of fox dogs will not run nor harm a female fox during this season. Those statements sound a little fantastic but they are backed up by some old fox hunters. The great sport that it is, and even though I hunt no longer, we here certainly hope that the State will be careful about any type of extermination program."

It appears that protection of the fox by closed seasons has resulted in an over-population far in excess of the food supply. Instead of having a useless surplus of foxes with possible outbreaks of rabies it would be better to permit commercial trapping and thus keep the population within the bounds of safety. Many years of trapping in Western Texas give no indication of a depletion of the supply of foxes. In the year 1946 trappers sold 56,244 fox pelts which is about double the number taken in average years.

If the fecundity of the fox is such that depletion does not result from constant trapping, we must be appalled at what happens in counties where no

foxes can be taken. The gravity of such a situation needs no emphasis after what has happened the past two years in eastern Texas.

Stray dogs have much to do with the spread of rabies. This year at Groesbeck the number of mad dogs broke all records, and most of them were strays. Twelve heads were sent to Austin by Veterinarian George W. Ragan, nine of which were positive. In that small town 500 dogs were vaccinated but no rabid foxes were reported. At Teague there were two mad dogs but no mad foxes were reported and about 200 dogs were vaccinated. At Fairfield 100 dogs were vaccinated and two were said to have been afflicted; no fox report. At Palestine no fox report, but five dogs were hydrophobic and 300 were vaccinated by Veterinarian Crockett who runs a hospital there. In all this area, foxes were said to be plentiful and the food supply abundant.

Reports of mad dogs in Kaufman and Rockwall Counties are current and on July 30 the Houston Post carried the story of seven persons injured by a mad dog in Victoria. Six children including four in the home of Mrs. R. E. Bailey were bitten or scratched by the dog. Pasteur treatment was administered.

It is claimed that only 20 percent of the bites of rabid animals is effective. When a dog is bitten by a rabid animal 7 to 14 doses of treatment are needed to save him, and more is needed for a human as will be shown later. If vaccinated, a dog, after 15 days, becomes immune for a year.

My own experience with mad dogs is, happily, quite limited. It happened one night in a farm yard. As I walked along I stopped and turned around, by some strange providence, and there crouched behind me was a large dog, his head low as if trailing, or ready to spring upon me. Then the dog stopped and turned away in the darkness. The conduct of a mad dog is unpredictable. Suddenly there came running a farm hand with a gun,—"Have you seen a mad dog," he called, "some animals have been 'struck,'" he said. The dog, which had moved away only a few paces, was brought down by a shotgun. Examination showed that a work-horse had been bitten on the lip. He died on the ninth day with the symptoms of dumb rabies.

There is so little general information concerning rabies that we herewith supply some by quoting from the 1946 edition of the Encyclopedia Americana.

Hydrophobia is a Greek word meaning fear of water. It is an acute, infectious disease, particularly in canine animals. The dog, wolf, fox, deer, cat, cow and skunk are the animals most frequently affected. It is also known to occur in horses, pigs, birds and other ani-

* Continued on page 24

RABID FOX BOXSCORE

January thru July, 1947

JANUARY	
Conroe, Montgomery County	2
Kirbyville, Jasper County	1
Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County	3
FEBRUARY	
Gary, Panola County	1
Jasper, Jasper County	2
Tenaha, Shelby County	1
Appleby, Nacogdoches County	1
Cleveland, Liberty County	1
Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County	1
Marlin, Falls County	1
Garrison, Nacogdoches County	1
MARCH	
Garrison, Nacogdoches County	1
Jasper, Jasper County	1
Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County	1
APRIL	
Timpson, Shelby County	2
Jasper, Jasper County	1
Center, Shelby County	1
MAY	
Timpson, Shelby County	1
Center, Shelby County	1
Huntsville, Walker County	1
JUNE	
Conroe, Montgomery County	1
Center, Shelby County	1
JULY	
Huntsville, Walker County	2
New Waverly, Walker County	1

A Neglected Gold Mine

By Jack Bowman

TEXANS have a neglected gold mine right at their front door. Mullet, our most common fish, poured almost a million dollars into Florida pockets last year, while Texas fishermen profited only \$160 from the same source.

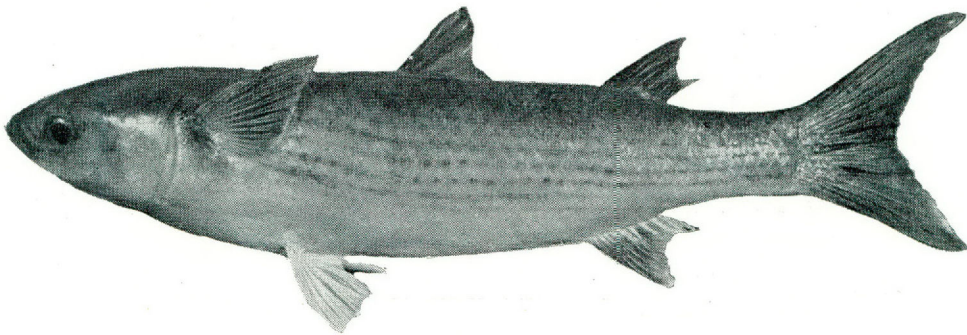
This fish has an extremely wide distribution, being known on our coasts from Cape Cod to Brazil. It also ranges on the Eastern coasts of the Atlantic, extending on into the Mediterranean, where it was known to the ancient Romans, who esteemed it highly. A close relative, the surmullet, was especially in demand, being generally brought to the banquet table alive, so that the guests might admire the brilliant changes of color exhibited when dying. Pliny also states that the mullet was used in medicine, its flesh being applied to wounds made by the stingray, and the charred heads, ground and mixed with honey, were given as a specific in certain disorders of the intestine.

One of the most abundant species on our South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, this fish, like the menhaden, is equipped with a complex series of strainers, which enable it to exist on the living organisms found in the mud and sand of the bottom. Taking a mouthful of mud, the fish works it for some time between its jaws until the inedible portions have been separated and rejected. The food particles, dislodged by this action, are carried in the stream of water that passes through the mouth and out the gills, until they lodge in the strainers, where they remain until enough has accumulated to be swallowed. Once swallowed, they are digested in a gizzard-like stomach and an extremely long intestine, which may reach seven or eight feet, even in a small fish.

Such equipment exactly fits it for life in the expanses of Galveston, Matagorda, Corpus Christi, Aransas and Copano bays, while the shallow waters of the Laguna Madre teem with vast schools of mullet.

The spawning season appears to extend from the middle of November to the middle of January and in Florida they are protected by law during this period. They are reported to spawn in the outside waters, away from the bays, depositing the yellowish eggs in great masses. In a few days the tiny mullet hatch and are ready to begin a life of incessant alarms and dangers. It seems probable that they are 14 to 17 months old by the time that they reach six or eight inches in length.

Florida commercial fishermen generally count on three runs during the year. "June mullet," which average about five to the pound, are the first; "fat mullet," which are larger and heavier, are taken during August and September, and "roe mullet" during the latter part of the year. The size of the fish becomes greater as the season advances, and in the last run six and seven pound-



ers are often taken. However, as fish grow as long as they live, it is entirely possible that under protected conditions they might reach much greater size than this.

"Major" C. L. Bering, of Oshman's in Houston, once told me that there were mullet at Hoskin's Mound that would weigh eight to 10 pounds, which, due to the fact that they were in a canal and protected from their natural enemies, had attained this size. Most of the fishermen of Houston are familiar with these fish. Further than that, at a local fish market I have seen a 13-pound specimen in a shipment from Mexico, and commercial fishermen from the area below Brownsville tell me that such fish, while not common, are not unusual.

In general, mullet are taken for mar-

ket by the use of gill nets of 1½-inch mesh, and in open water two boats are used when a school is sighted, the school being encircled with two nets, the ends of which are joined before the fish are stamped into them. A variation of this method is the use of haul seines, by which the mullet's habits of following the shore is taken advantage of. When the jumping of the fish in the school gives evidence of their presence, one end of the seine is planted near the shore, and the school, which may be traveling at the rate of two or three miles an hour, is encircled. However, mullet, being extremely wary, it is not unusual for 5 or 10 per cent of the school to escape, either by jumping over the nets or by running under them at some place where the lead line may not touch the bottom. A large part of the fishing in Florida is done at night, as it is harder for the fish to observe the nets in the dark.

Much of the Florida mullet taken is consumed locally, and about the shores of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland many are salted down for winter use by the fishermen, while the market at Baltimore and Nor-

folk rely on the fisheries of North Carolina and Florida to supply them with these fish, which are shipped iced. A large amount of salt mullet is also shipped, most of it going to Cuba, while the roe, prepared by the same method, is sold on the domestic markets.

Some idea of the magnitude of the fishery may be gained from figures compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries. Recently, for one year, the bureau found that the total catch was 36,278,000 pounds, with a total value of \$1,201,000, and of this 669,600 pounds, valued at \$927,430, came from Florida, while Texas, with just as many mullet, pocketed the grand sum of \$160.

☆

The common house rat is a native of Southern Asia.

Women Can't Cook Outdoors

THE BEST meal I ever ate was cooked not in the stainless-steel kitchen of restaurant or luxury hotel but under a roof of Ponderosa pine branches, which swayed gently in the breeze. No gourmet would have called it an elaborate meal. It consisted of Rainbow trout sizzling in bacon grease, potatoes fried "sheep herder style," and canned peaches which had been chilled in the glacial waters of Hurricane Creek.

Yet we loosened our belts contentedly after the last morsel had disappeared and wondered why food prepared in the outdoors invariably excels the product of the most skilled French chef. It may be the appetite which comes from outdoor exercise but campfire meals always seem to be without peer.

The stew may be slightly scorched and fir needles may be floating in the coffee. Clouds of mosquitoes may dim the view of your soup, and the biscuits may be almost as heavy as the basaltic rocks on the ground. Yet the diners are appreciative. They smack their lips over each mouthful.

Camp cooking this summer promises to be able to stand on its own merits. Forest rangers, game wardens and horse wranglers report that the men back from military service know innumerable tricks about preparing food in the open. These men learned how to use camp equipment. Many of them still have their GI knapsacks, mess kits and "nests" of pans. They also have experimented with countless cooking formulas, and they understand how to keep pine cones out of the mulligan and cinders out of the breakfast cocoa.

"I've been putting together camp meals for about thirty years," observed Chet Bennett, "but these ex-GI cooks have shown me a thing or two. One of 'em even had figured out a way of getting bear meat nice and tender. Said he learned it cooking water buffalo over in India."

Ever since my Tenderfoot days in the Boy Scouts I have camped each summer and fall in the solitudes. The war was the only break in the schedule. Camping experiences both pleasant and mournful have convinced me that two circumstances are essential to good meals in the wilderness: (1) take along the proper basic ingredients, and (2) if there are any women on the trip, do not under any conditions allow them to do any of the cooking over the campfire.

Women are magnificent in their own kitchens. They turn out succulent roasts, delicious salads and cakes that are a dream. But in the woods they are a total loss. In the first place they are forever going to the creek to wash cinders from their face and dirt from their hands. While this happens, the dinner burns. Women's tastes are too fastidious. They shudder at the recipe for sheep herder's potatoes, for example. Yet since the time of Kit Carson men on the trail have longed for sundown and a big pan of potatoes fixed sheep herder style. You can start off by frying five or six slices of bacon. When they are well browned fill the frying pan with raw sliced potatoes and sliced onions. Salt and pepper to taste. Cover with cold water from creek. Put a lid on the pan, cook slowly until done. Do not stir.

These are sheep herder's potatoes.



They are ambrosia, and they stick to your ribs. But let a woman cook them and she will stir the potatoes constantly, thus keeping them from sticking, although the part that sticks is always brown and flavorsome.

Nor do women know how to make coffee in the woods. They inevitably look around for the percolator. This is the wrong thing to do. Campfire coffee, as Bret Harte discovered long ago in the Sierras, "has got to be strong enough to float an iron spoon." Percolator coffee can't qualify. You simply boil creek water and then throw in one handful of coffee for each cup, plus an extra handful for the pot. You add a pinch of salt, never forgetting to allow extra time for boiling if you are at a high elevation in the mountains.



By RICHARD L. NEUBERGER
In the *New York Times*

Before you can eat a tasty meal in the outdoors you have to take along the right staples. The nearest grocery store may be miles away. Here is a minimum list of supplies for three adults who intend to spend two weeks cooking over a campfire:

Flour	18	lbs.
Bacon	22½	lbs.
Rice	3	lbs.
Baking powder	1	lb.
Tea	1	lb.
Coffee	4½	lbs.
Sugar	6	lbs.
Oatmeal	6	lbs.
Corn meal	5	lbs.
Dried fruits	9	lbs.
Beans	7½	lbs.
Dehydrated soup	4½	lbs.
Dehydrated vegetables	3	lbs.
Dehydrated potatoes	3	lbs.
Powdered eggs	3	cans
Butter	6	lbs.
Condensed milk	12	cans

Salt and pepper.

These will weigh about 110 pounds. They can easily be divided among three knapsacks and still leave room for blankets, utensils, axes and other necessary equipment. Considered by itself, this list promises no particularly appetizing meals. But supplemented with a full fishing creel it can make possible a bill-of-fare which a monarch would envy.

A wise old guide once said to me, "Remember, young fellow, Lewis and Clark lived off the country. That's what you'll have to do if you want to eat well in the mountains."

This was sound advice. The wilderness offers many bounties—wild blackberries, huckleberries, mushrooms, fish at any time of the year, and game in season.

A squirrel stew, bubbling in an old iron pot over a fire of sturdy oak, gives off an aroma unrivaled on earth. Be sure to sop up the rich residue with fluffy sourdough biscuits. Under no circumstances should you allow anyone to keep you from dunking, either in the gravy or in your coffee. Sourdough biscuits are admirable for this purpose.

If you have been able to keep your wife from interfering with the cooking it is likely that you can remain in command of the situation. She then will be unable to force upon you the discomfort of urban table manners.

There's Still Hope

By DR. HUGH H. BENNETT

TAKE a good look at Jay Darling's cartoon before you read this; Ding is one of the world's best cartoonists and his drawings always are worth study. This is no exception—in fact, I think it's one of his most effective.

In this drawing, Ding compresses the history of North America's soil and other natural resources during the last 350 years into four small panels. That's why it's so effective; when you condense three and a half centuries into four little drawings it's bound to have punch. And Ding's cartoon, which he calls "It Used to Be," certainly has punch.

The history of our soil, water and forest resources, as Ding pictures it, is not very pleasant, but there's a lot of truth in it—too much truth, in fact. Of course, he's had to exaggerate a little—cartoonists usually do, to get their points across—but in the main he's drawn the truth in those four panels.

When the white men came they found a rich land, the richest in the world, everything considered. Well, most of Europe had been pretty well worked over for several centuries and this new continent was an El Dorado, and our ancestors proceeded to work it for all they could get out of it.

They moved from the Atlantic coast settlements back into the Piedmont country; then they crossed the Appalachian mountains and swarmed down into the rich central valleys, cutting and burning the timber—countless millions of dollars worth—as they went. And they plowed up land that shouldn't have been plowed, and when it was worn out they fanned out first across the prairies and then across the Great Plains—natural grasslands—and plowed and overgrazed that part of the country. And then they headed for the Pacific coast and continued their exploitation. We're still continuing it today as a matter of grim and tragic fact, and if the Pacific ocean hadn't stopped us I suppose we'd still be working our way west.

Well, Ding has drawn that story in these four panels and he's done it well, but I wish he'd gone ahead and drawn three or four more panels showing the NEXT 350 years—or even the next 50 years—because THERE STILL IS HOPE if we continue and intensify the effort we're making to spread our national soil and water conservation program across the land. The future needn't be quite

as gloomy as Ding might have you think, but we've got to work to prevent it—hope, like faith, has to be backed up with work.

Now if I were going to draw four more panels to show the next 50 or 350 years, I think they'd be something like this:

Panel No. 1 would show some tree plantings being made here and there across the barren continent, and some contoured strip-cropping would begin to appear on some of the worst slopes—maybe some dams in some of the gullies.

Panel No. 2 would show another development: it would show soil conservation districts being organized in various places over the United States—and more trees and shrubbery, and more farmers farming on the contour.

Panel No. 3 would show those bare, rocky mountain slopes once more covered with trees, and rivers once more clear normal streams, the woodlands of the north restored, and the great grasslands once again knee-high in forage, and conservation farming everywhere, and a glimpse of a nice farmstead here and there—because after all, all this effort is for the sake of people; we're not saving soil for the soil's sake but for the generations to come.

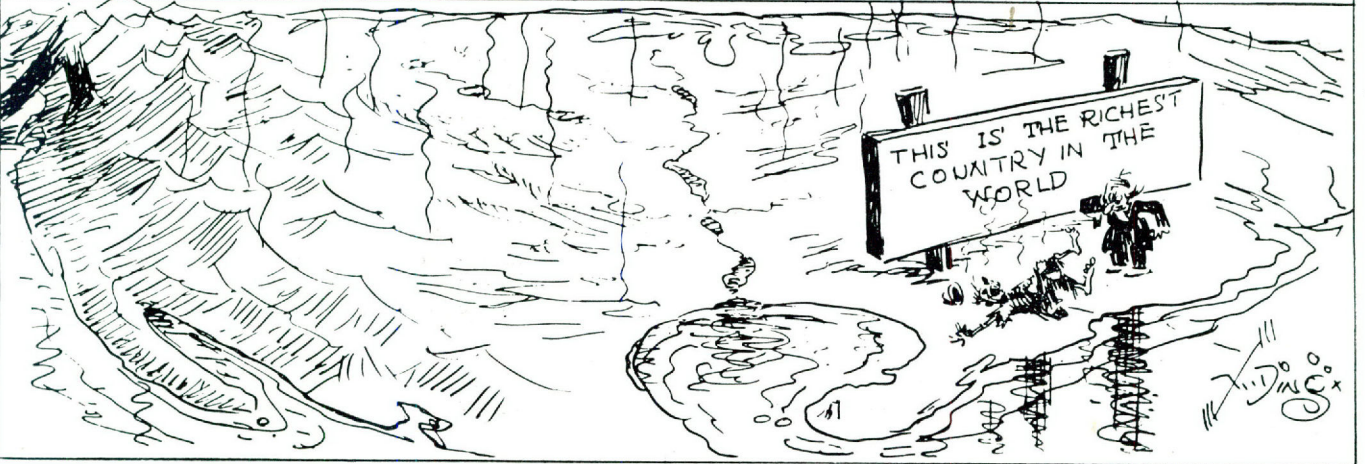
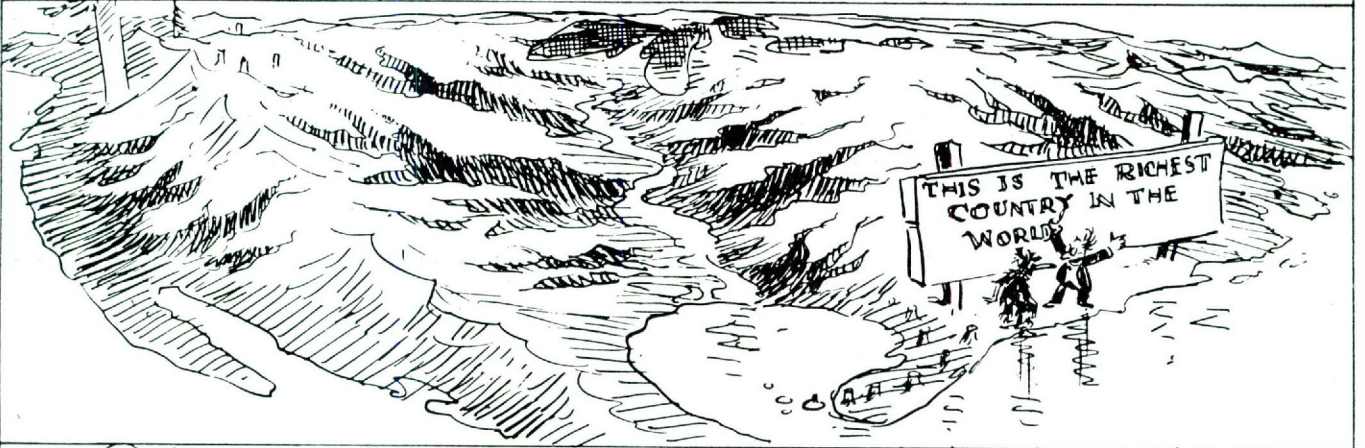
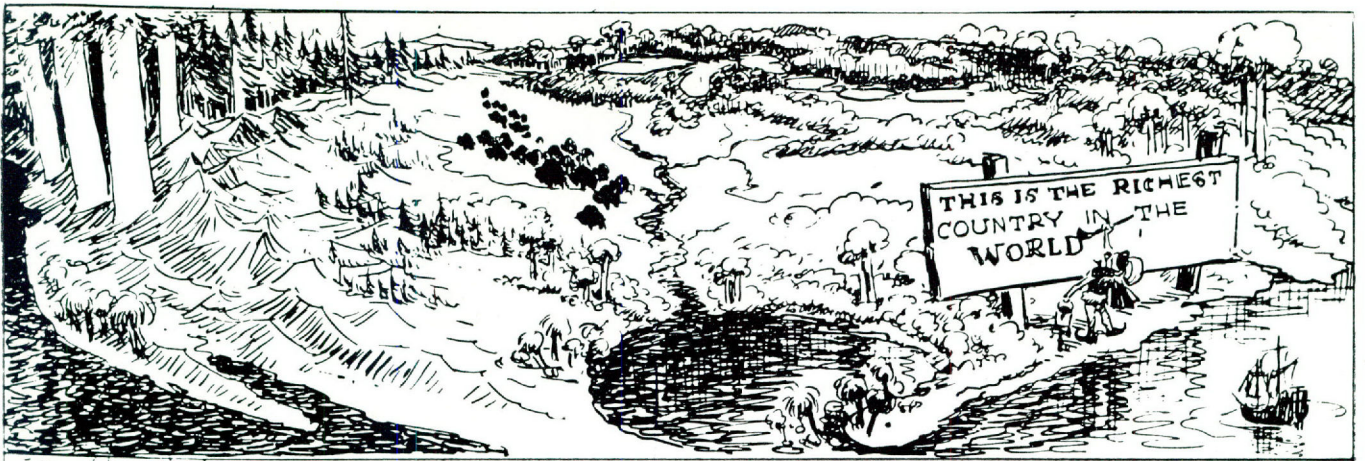
And the last panel, maybe, would not show just a bird's eye view of the whole continent, like the others, but some contented people, some happy people, giving thanks because THEIR ancestors—meaning us—DID safeguard the land for their use. And in the background, of course, there could be some contouring, and some lush pasture, and some farm woodland. I think that would be about right.

As a matter of fact, I'd like to see Ding draw THAT cartoon—always keeping in mind, of course, that if we let up on the job, this other cartoon of his we've got here might come true eventually!

But as I said, there's still hope, and that hope is strong, because its based among other things on some 1800 soil conservation districts and on nearly a hundred million acres of farmland already protected; on the increasing demand from farmers for conservation work and on the increasing interest of all Americans in wise use of our natural resources.

So of course there's still hope—if we keep working at the job.

DR. HUGH H. BENNETT, is Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture. Dr. Bennett is recognized as one of the world's outstanding soil experts. He is the author of countless scientific and popular essays and several books on soil and soil uses.



It Used To Be

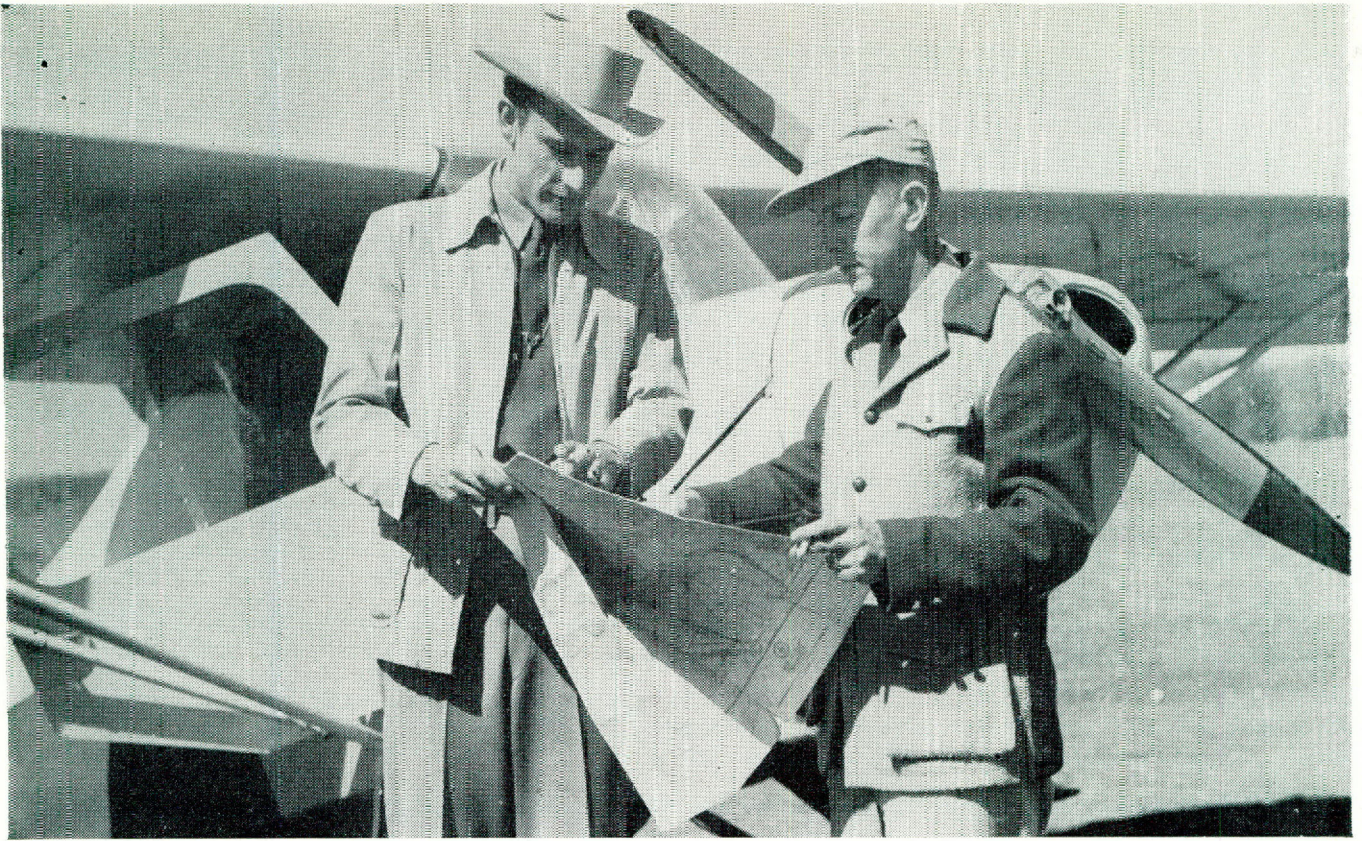


Photo by Roger Adkins

Prior to take-off, the author (left) studies an aerial map with his good friend, Roy F. Morris, Kerrville

airport owner-operator and flying sportsman. The airplane in the background is an Aeronca Champion.

Planes for the Sportsman

“ALL SET?” I asked. “Let’s fly,” came the answer from my fellow passengers.

As I eased the throttle knob forward, the engine revved up from a coughing idle into a steady vibrating roar. We started rolling down the runway, gradually gaining speed required for a take-off. The nose bowed slowly as the sleek lines of the streamlined fuselage became almost parallel to the ground. The air-speed indicator needle moved around the dial to the point where I began applying back pressure on the stick. Presently, we felt a gentle lift of the wings. Objects outside the window began sinking below us. We were airborne. After the formalities of breaking out of traffic, I pulled the throbbing nose slightly above horizon and we headed out into the wild blue yonder . . .

That procedure, sportsmen and sportswomen, is the manner in which more and more of us will begin our trips to distant lands and waters where big game animals roam and tackle-bustin’ fish swim. We will zip along the trackless highways of the air to remote regions in planes either of the luxury-liner type, or of the lighter type which the average

man or woman can fly and afford to operate.

To meet the demands of modern sportsmen, the aircraft industry is readying large numbers of the economical, easy-to-fly, airplanes, as well as a limited number of the more expensive models—planes, all of which are our peacetime inheritance from the industry that played a major part in helping bring a long war to an end. Uncle Sam’s aeronautical engineers and designers have proven that they know how to build the fightin’-est flying equipment; now they are combining their efforts to produce the finest and safest equipment for the sportsman flyer.

Already hundreds of these personal planes are serving hunters and fishermen who can not afford to spend days on the road leading to their favorite vacation grounds. They are setting adventurous passengers down in virgin territories where no road or pack horse tail winds—an attraction afforded by air

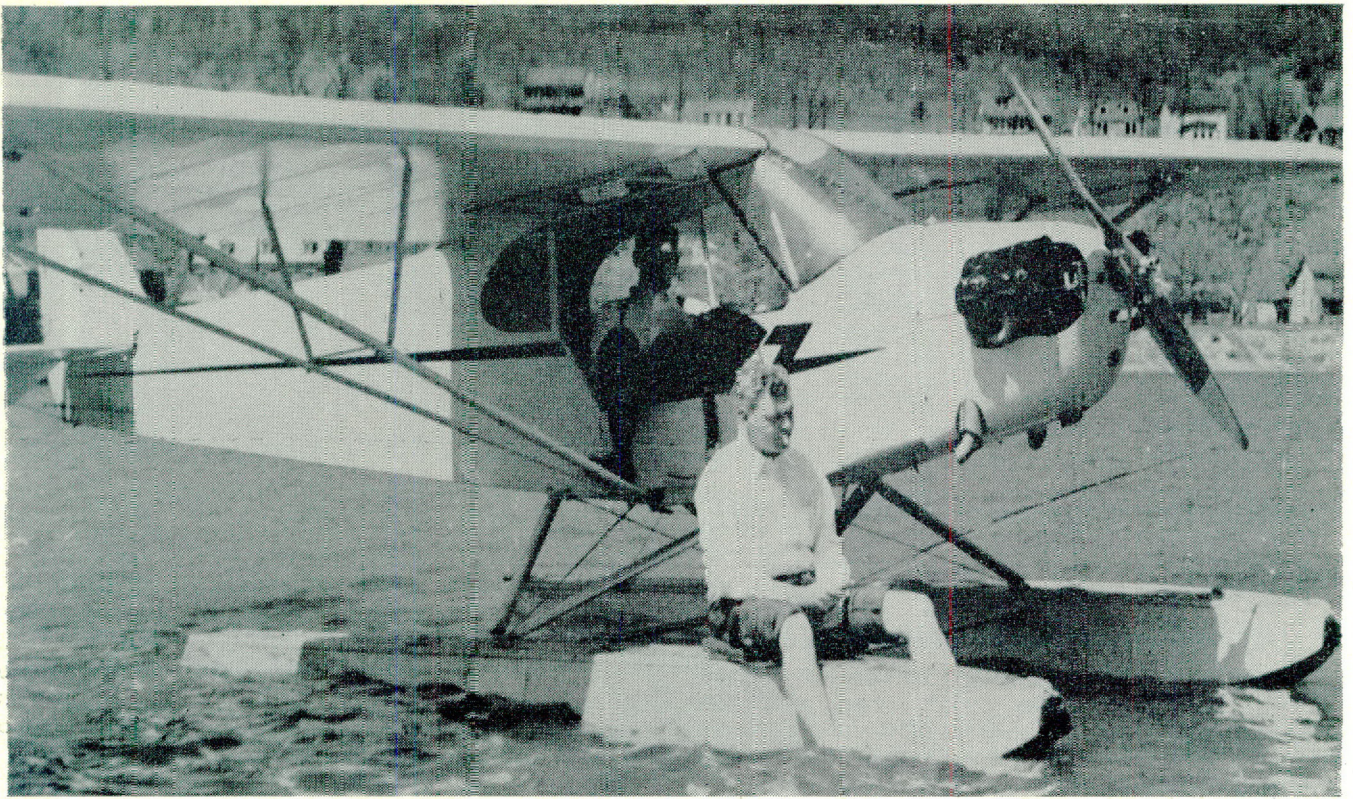
travel that appeals to every lover of the great out-of-doors. Besides riding high above all the hustle and bustle of jammed streets and highways, it is an extremely fascinating experience to step out in a country where only a few, if any during the last hundreds years, human tracks have been made. Not only I, but many other aviation enthusiasts and hunter-fisherman flyers, are finding that the airplane can “fill the bill” as no other means of transportation can.

Since the war more people than ever before have become air-minded. Airports and cleared waterways are popping up all over North America to accommodate those who choose wings instead of wheels. Landing areas are rapidly becoming essential additions for resorts, and places catering to the sporting public. Reaching the general locality where one wishes to fish and/or hunt is usually a dreaded and tedious trip—arriving weary and fagged before the really strenuous work begins, as is the case of big game hunting in high mountains.

The citizens of the little city of Kerrville, located in the heart of Texas’ hunting capital, is a fine example of an air-minded people who play host to an



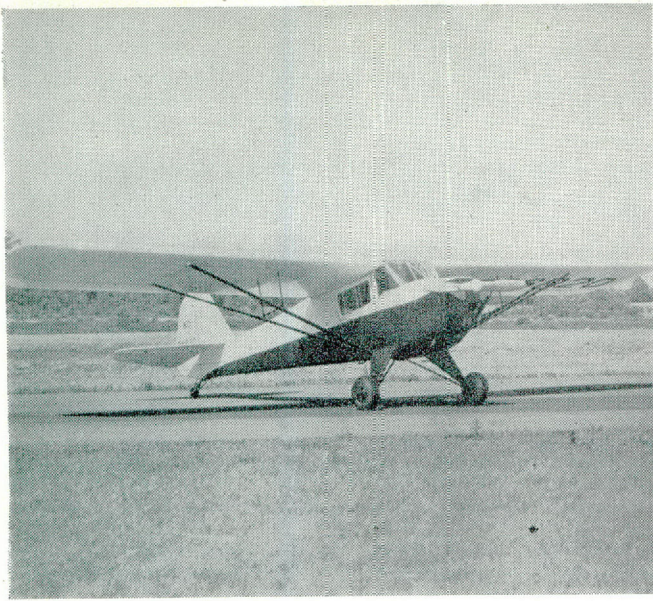
By ADAM WILSON III



One of America's most popular light planes—the Piper Cub, Model J3-65. Since it is exceptionally economical to operate, safe, and easy to fly, this two-place dual-controlled plane was one of the most widely used for training Army and Navy pilots. The J-3 remains to be a favorite of private

owners for short hops not over 200 miles. Cruising speed of land plane, 73 m.p.h. Below: The pheasant on the extreme right has taken his last flight under his own power. Requiring only a 370-foot take-off run, the Cub Special can slip in on very small fields and meadows where game birds hide.





Latest in a long line of "world's largest selling side-by-side airplane," the new Deluxe Taylorcraft has two wing tanks providing a fuel capacity of 24 gallons which give the ship a 500-mile cruising range. It is powered with a Continental 65 h.p. air-cooled engine. Cruising speed is 95 m.p.h. Only a

350-foot run is required for a takeoff with a full load. Right: Come snow, come sleet or rain, the light plane dons skis or floats, and continues its merry journey. This Silvaire is warming up before skimming across the snow for a takeoff.

The Luscombe Silvaire Model 8A cruises at 105 m.p.h. with a 65-h.p. engine, making it one of the fastest in its class. However, the "Silvaire Deluxe" Model 8E has an 85-h.p. engine giving it a cruising speed of 112 m.p.h. carrying a useful load of 550 pounds. The more powerful version features all-metal wings and fuselage with airliner construction. Sound deadening material surrounds the cabin of this Texas product.

Photo by Thomas K. Cone

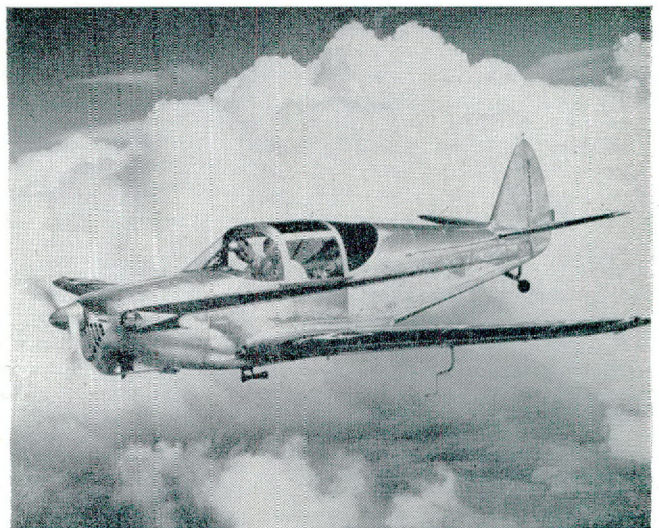


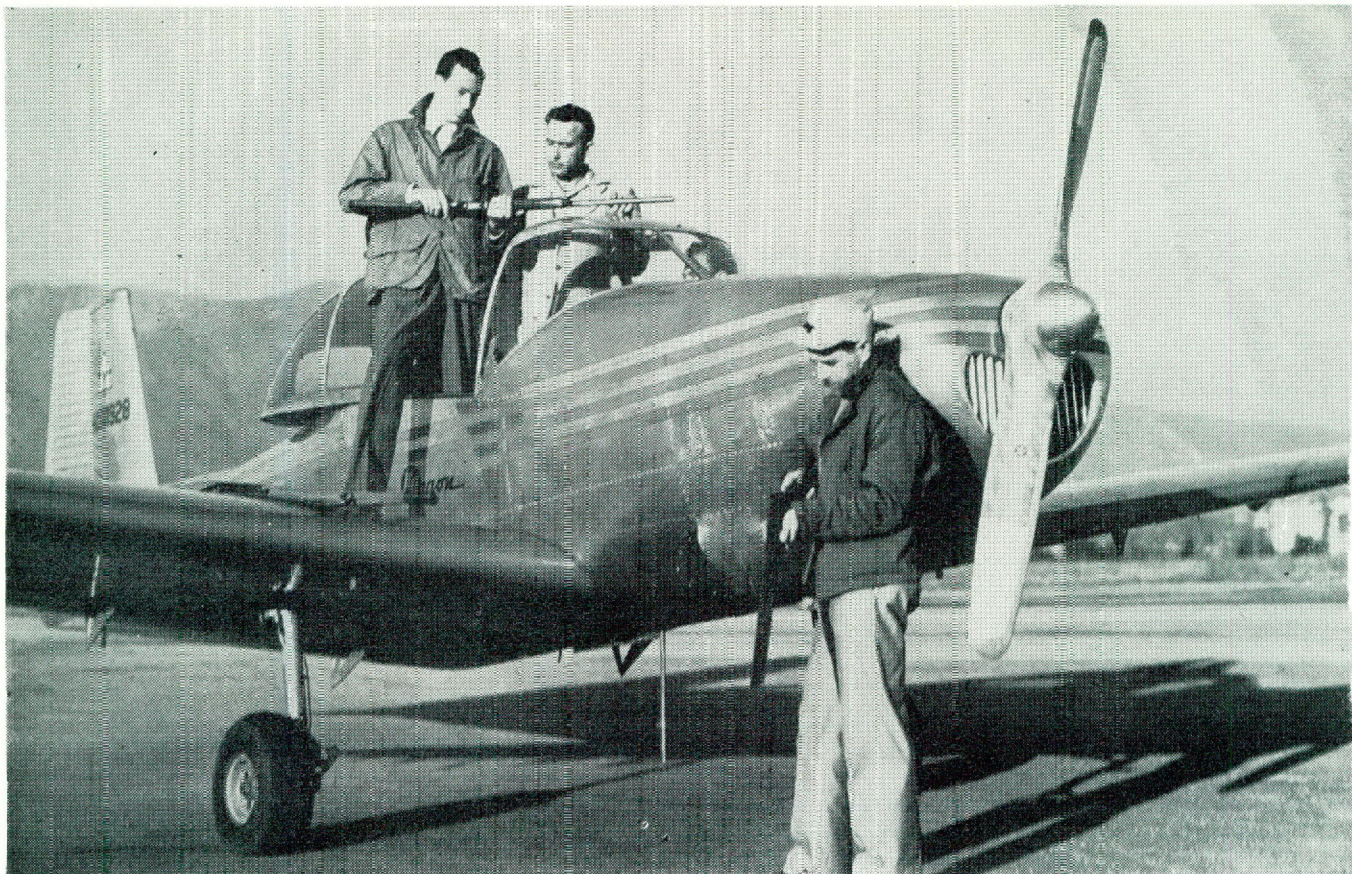


Shock absorbing qualities of Cessna's new patented safety landing gear, which is also resistant to normal ground looping, is a very desirable feature for one who wishes to bring his plane down for a rough landing beside a river or lake.

The oldest and the newest forms of transportation meet. The plane is a Cessna 140, powered by an 85 h.p. Continental engine, giving it a guaranteed top speed of over 120 m.p.h. Cruising range is 4½ hours in this two-place light plane. Cessna's "120" comes equipped with less luxurious appointments, such as cabin interior trim, starter, generator, flaps, and loud speaker; but it has the same cruising speed as the "140." Maneuverability of both planes is unusually good. *Lower right:* The plane which has been nominated and elected to carry the Lone Star

State's fame into the flying sportsmen's world—Globe Aircraft's Texas-built Swift. This sturdy, all-metal, 125-h.p. plane is in the fast-light plane class, with a cruising speed of 140 m.p.h. and maximum range of 512 miles. The "125" comes in for a landing with flaps at only 48 m.p.h. giving it a landing distance of 380 feet. The nine-foot nine-inch wheel tread (conventional retractable landing gear provides extra safety and stability. Useful load, 600 pounds. The Texas Engineering and Manufacturing Company, recently purchased the Globe Aircraft Company.





The Navion, now being built by the Ryan Aeronautical Corp., is an all-metal, four-passenger airplane designed for outstanding performance and versatility. Powered by a six-cylinder, air-cooled, Con-

tinental 185 h.p. engine, this plane cruises at 150 m.p.h. with a maximum range of over 500 miles, carrying a useful load of 1,016 pounds.

increasing number of flying hunters each year. Nimrods from all over the United States land their ships at the Municipal Field, West End Airport, and at the several private fields built to accommodate flying guests. Ten years ago, Kerrvill's only "airport" was a mere "lightin' patch" visited by one or two planes carrying hunters to their nearby leases. This section of the state has long been known for its rolling hills and winding creeks filled with wild game and fish; but the many hours lost in reaching this sportsmen's paradise by automobile, bus, or train, left the hunter and fisherman only a very short time in which to bag a buck or land a bass. Demands grew so great that influential officials and the game growers began providing landing areas near, or in the midst of, choice game country. During the first weeks of the 1946 hunting season, there was an average of eight to ten planes landing daily at the Municipal Field alone. All these planes carried passengers—from Congressmen, aircraft builders, movie stars, to just plain red-capped gents and janes who knew a guy who owned a plane—were en route to a deer hunting camp or lodge. Evidently flying must pay even at play!

It was one of America's most famous pilots, Major General James H. Doolittle, who first caused me to realize the

possibilities offered by the airplane for sportsmen—especially for those having only a short time in which to enjoy his favorite recreation. In prewar days this flying hunter made annual trips to get a buck on a ranch adjoining mine and of course I always looked forward to seeing him "grease in" the various types of aircraft—including the hot transcontinental record-breaker—in on a small private landing field located on the ranch. Sometimes he had only a matter of hours to break away from business, and wing down to Texas for a hunt. He used to say, "If it wasn't for one of these 'crates,' I'd sure have to miss my Texas deer hunt and visit with all you guys."

Choosing the all-purpose sportplane is just as difficult as selecting an all-round rifle. Personally, I think there is no such "animal" in either case. An aircraft designer generally has a very definite idea in mind as to the duty his plane-to-be will be expected to perform before ever he puts a mark on the blue paper. A buyer should consider this fact, as well as asking himself these four important questions before signing on the dotted line:

How far will I want to fly before having to stop and refuel? How many passengers, or cargo of equal weight, will I normally want to carry? How fast

will I want to travel? How much money can I afford to spend?

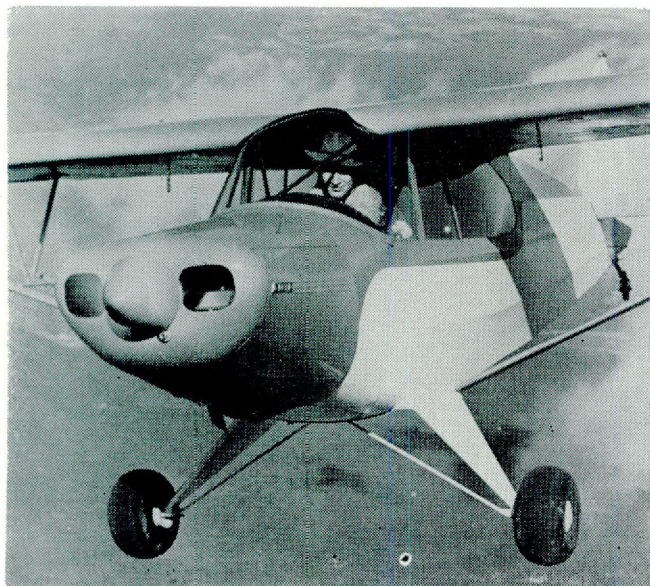
Long distance between refueling stations very often is a hindrance to pilots, particularly those flying the lighter ships. If one who intends flying into a rugged big game country, he will have to install extra gasoline tanks in the light plane. Of course the heavier ships come from the factory with a greater fuel carrying capacity. (The wise and old pilot always manages to keep the next gasoline pump well within reach without having to lean his mixture to the excess, or trust his luck too far. Winging over jagged terrain with a big "E" rocking into view, certainly will not add joy to an air trip.) The larger plane, or a smaller one equipped with tanks for reserve fuel, is an absolute necessity for the wilderness flyer. Now for short hops down to the coast on Sunday afternoons, or for journeys to one's destination over country where frequent stops are possible, the short ranged plane is adequate and affords many hours of enjoyable and economical travel.

What size plane? Whether it's just an hour hop, or a flight which takes a day or more, the average pilot prefers companionship rather than traveling solo. However, when making trips to a wild land far removed from civilization, most of the passenger space must be used for

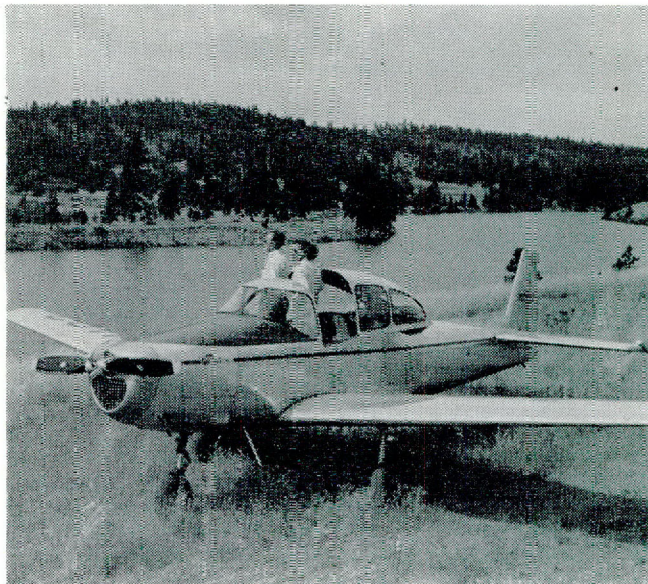


Photo by Bill Glascock

One of the several simplified-controlled airplanes is the Ercoupe. This two-seater cruises at 110 m.p.h. with a range of 500 miles, and lands at 48 m.p.h. Power plant is a 75 h.p. Continental engine. It has a 65-pound baggage capacity. A pilot can land and takeoff this plane while sitting on both of his feet.



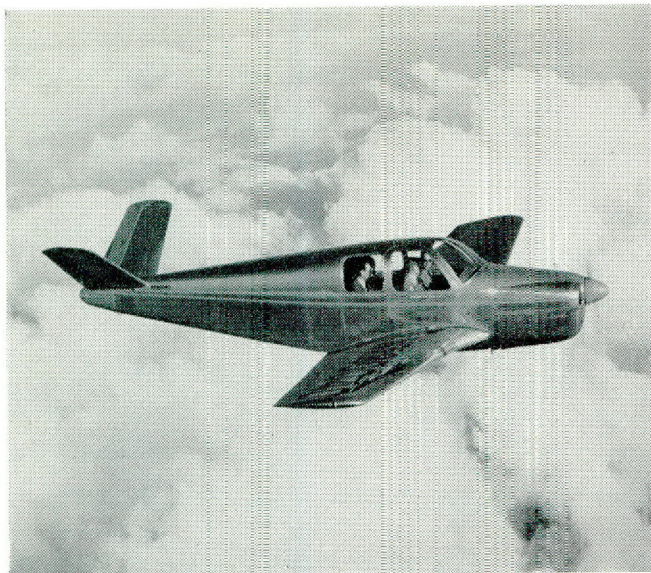
The Super Cruiser by Piper. A 100-h.p. Lycoming engine produces a cruising speed of 105 m.p.h., giving the three-place ship a range of 600 miles carrying a useful load of 800 pounds. The unoccupied wide rear seat offers ample room for sporting equipment when flying into big game country.



Land beside a glimmering stream, taxi up to its bank and start fishing. A large nose wheel for improved handling, as featured by this North American Aviation product, eliminates many difficulties normally encountered on rough field landings and takeoffs.

Very popular with sportsmen pilots, the new Fairchild F-24 is a deluxe four-place personal transport, engineered for ruggedness and safety. Powered by either an air-cooled in-line 175 h.p. Ranger or an air-cooled radial 165 h.p. Warner, the F-24 has a cruising speed of 118 m.p.h. with the Ranger engine. Fully loaded it will carry 75 pounds of baggage with a range of 639 miles.





Ten thousand feet above crowded highways, the Bonanza "bats the breeze" at the rate of 175 m.p.h. cruising speed (184 m.p.h. at sea level), carrying four 170-pound persons, 100 pounds baggage, and full fuel tanks. Fuel economy, depending on speed and altitude, varies from 14.5 to 18.8 miles per gallon, giving the four-place, all-metal, Beechcraft product a maximum range of 750 miles. This Beech, powered with a six-cylinder, 165-h.p. engine, comes fully equipped. One of its most obvious features is the large size tires (6.50 x 8) and the long wheel base between the nose wheel and the two main wheels; a most distinctive feature being the V-tail.

Warming up the 450 "horses" of this Beechcraft's Pratt & Whitney nine-cylinder radial engine precludes a flight into bulging elk country. The widely praised five-placed G17S has a maximum range of 1,000 miles, cruising at 201 m.p.h. Foremost safety feature is the negative stagger and wing design which provides automatic stability in a stall, and makes spinning virtually impossible. Useful load is 1,450 pounds.

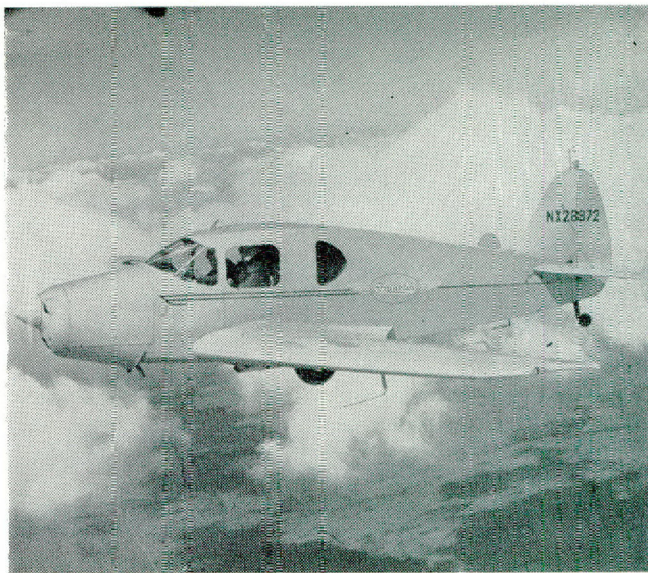
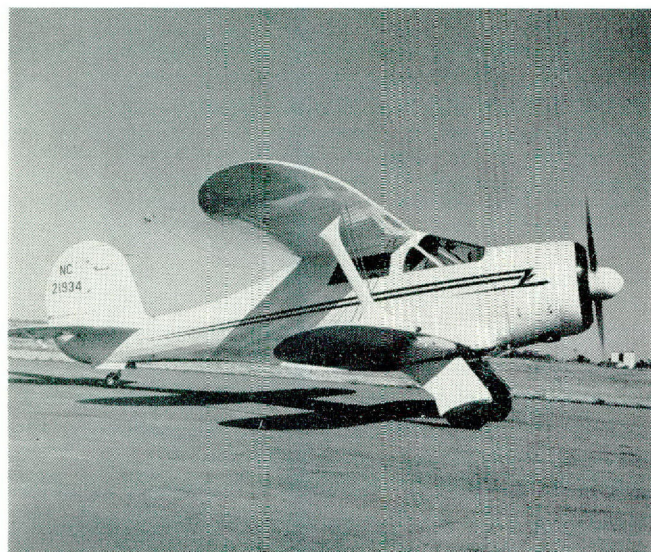
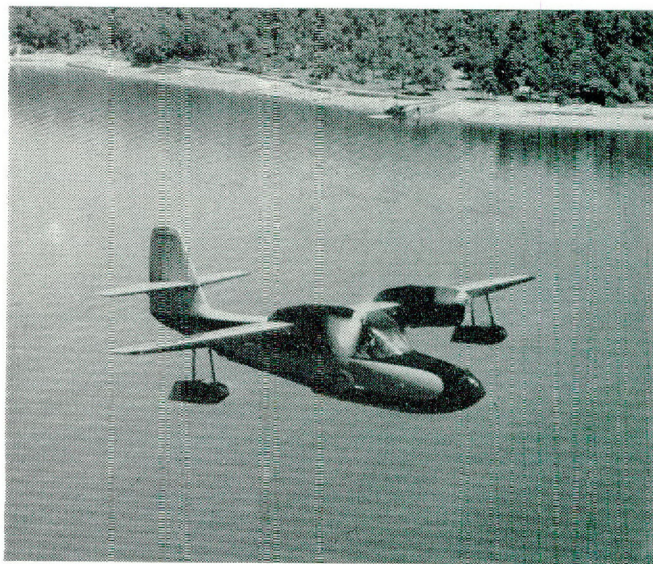
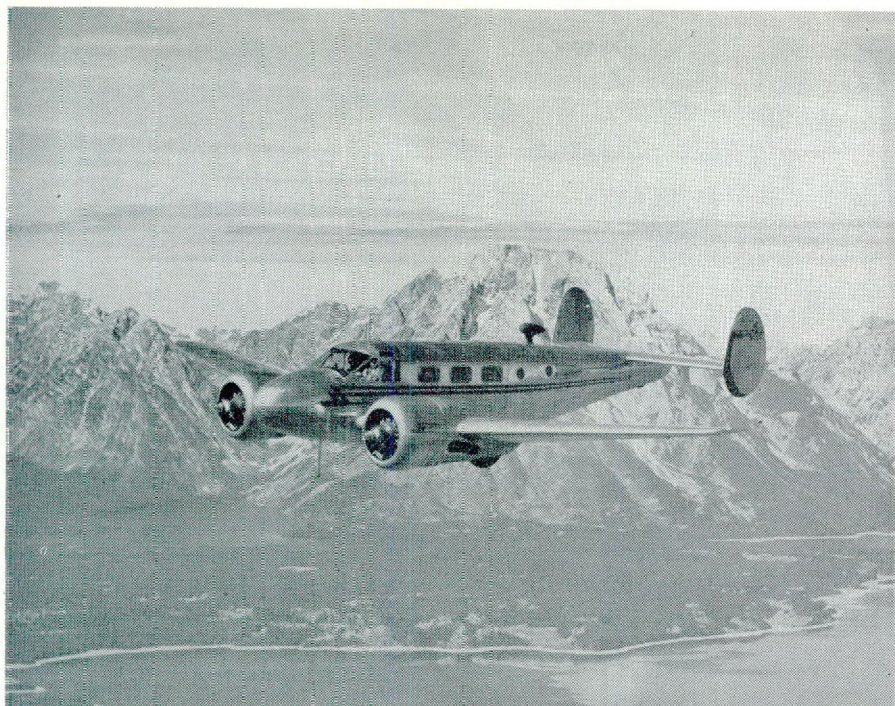


Photo by Hans Groenhoff

Headin' for the country where the big bucks roam and the antelope play. The plane is Bellanca's Cruisair Senior, a four-place low-wing monoplane, having a flight range of 600 miles, traveling at a 153 m.p.h. cruising speed. Power is furnished by a 150 h.p. Franklin six-cylinder opposed direct-drive engine. Useful load is 900 pounds. While much equipment is standard, the radio is extra.



The Grumman Widgeon's ability to come in on either land or water—obviating the expense involved in equipping landplanes with floats—makes it an ideal craft for big game hunters and fishermen. Bass fishing in Canada! Duck shooting in Maryland! Deer hunting in Oregon! Powered by two 200 h.p. Ranger engines, this amphibian cruises at 150 m.p.h. (6,000 ft.) with a range of 780 miles. It takes off calm water in 25 seconds—off land in 895 feet. With all five seats occupied there is room for 170 pounds of guns, ammunition, tackle, baits, and other provisions.



FLYING into big game country The Model 185 all-metal, twin-engine, Beechcraft places in the hands of the big game hunters an easy mastery of distance that is unequaled, thus offering unrivaled opportunities for hunting and fishing in wild territories far from civilization which would require weeks to gain access to by other means of transportation. This "18," equipped with a pair of 450 h.p. Pratt & Whitney engines cruises over 200 m.p.h. with seven people allowing 30 pounds per person for baggage. Carrying six hunters, 330 pounds of baggage, and 236 gallons of fuel, the Beech 185 has a range of 910 miles. Adequate instrumentation is supplied as standard equipment; however, various kinds of airline types of radio equipment, including automatic direction finders, and visual marker beacon receivers can be installed at owner's direction, as can wing, tail and propeller anti-icers.

Photo by J. H. Fitzgerald

provisions, including inflatable rubber boats, light tents, guns, tackle, and cameras; unless, as is the case of the majority of big game hunting expeditions, all essential equipment, except personal articles, is furnished at the "going in point" by outfitters. Removal of rear

★ Continued on page 29

Walter Beech (extreme right), one of the nation's most prominent aircraft builders, and party, prepare to board his private plane (of course, it's a

Beechcraft) after a successful week-end hunt in Texas hills.



DO YOU HAVE A

Dipsy-Doodle?

WOOD MANUFACTURING CO., EL DORADO, ARK.

Common Sense Bass Fishing

THE ability to locate fish in any type of water has long been the mark of a successful angler. It is a trait that takes time and practice to develop. One must use the same kind of reasoning as that farm boy, who, when sent to find a lost horse, asked himself where he would go if he were a horse and promptly found him. It is not necessary to put yourself in the same frame of mind as a bass selecting a home, but it helps.

A bass river has its concentration points, its "hot spots." These are not always obvious at first glance, but with practice they can be located without too much effort. Sizing up a pool can be broken down into two main points or headings. Where is the current thread and where is the best cover?

The main current in a bass river is plainly marked by a line of bubbles originating at the riffles and extending down through the pool. These bubbles are the key to finding your fish, for it is in this current that they rest and cruise during the daytime in search of food. A resting station in that particular part of the river bottom that a bass uses as his home when he is not cruising the shorelines. It is almost always in or very near the current. Being at his resting station does not necessarily mean that a fish will not come to a lure. It is merely a spot in deeper water that he inhabits when he is not feeding in the shallows.

THE CATFISHERMAN'S BIBLE

Copyrighted. The Original and Nationally Famous Catfisherman's Guide. Over Seventy (70) Catfish Bait Recipes, Formulas and Secrets. Thousands Sold. Used and Recommended by Experts from Coast to Coast.

Complete \$1.00

R. A. JENKINS

P. O. Box 42, St. Louis 3, Mo.

"Baitless"

CATFISHING

One Bait Lasts Months. Stays on Hook Under All Conditions. Attracts Catfish from afar. Complete Copyrighted secret,

\$1.00

R. A. JENKINS

P. O. Box 42 St. Louis 3, Mo.



CATFISH BAIT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DO CATFISH PURR?

Maybe not, but YOU will when you start pulling 'em in with Fishburger Catfish Bait. Fishburger is a blend of nine different ingredients, any one of them attractive to catfish. Stays on the hook—Keeps indefinitely. See for yourself! Try Fishburger! If you are not completely satisfied, we will cheerfully refund money. Fishburger is made BY catfishermen FOR catfishermen.

Large 24-oz. can, \$1.00 Postpaid
"For a fishing thrill, send a dollar bill!"

FISHBURGER COMPANY

Box 1870 Gardner, Kansas
DEALERS WANTED

P.S.—For free copy of our new book on Catfishing, write: Fishing Editor, Fishburger News, Gardner, Kansas.

NUF SED—LET'S GO

Much the same as trout, the larger bass occupy the choice positions in the current. It is there that they get first crack at whatever food happens to come their way. However, such a feeding station does not necessarily have to be his resting station. A big bass stays in deeper water when he is not on the feed. There he finds enough bottom cover to hide his movements. For him to stay at a shallow water position would be inviting trouble unless such a station held large rocks or ledges for him to lie under.

Because the temperature throughout a bass pool is more or less constant (due to the mixing action of the riffles), a

FOR SALE CABIN ON BEAUTIFUL BUCHANAN LAKE

Located near Morgan's Creek in the Best Fishing territory, this cabin is completely furnished for eight people; electric stove and refrigerator, running water, 14 Ft. mahogany boat, 22 1/2 H.P. Evinrude Motor, and small boat and motor. Price \$4500.

Write for Details

T. J. CLOUD

Temple, Texas

Announcing The LONE STAR Line of All-Aluminum Boats

RUGGED - LIGHT - SPEEDY

Easy to Handle

NOTE THESE NEW FEATURES!

Always Water-Tight • Corrosion-Resistant • Built-in Air Chambers
Non-Sinkable • Safe.

The LONE STAR Boat is truly BUILT FOR LIFE!—Four Sturdy Models Afford Easy Selections
Dealerships Available

Distributed by

THE LAKE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

104 EAST 13TH ST.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

"Everything in the field of Lake Management to Improve Your Lake"



THE PINTAIL DUCK

Known among duck hunters as the greyhound of the skies, the trim, handsome Pintail drake is easily recognized in flight. Its slender form, long slim neck, pointed wings and elongated tail all contribute to make its great speed in the air appear even faster than it really is.

On the water the Pintail sits elegantly, the slim head and neck raised in a graceful curve and the long tail pointing upward at a moderate angle. The grey body, with dark brown head and long white neck is distinctive. The female is like the female Mallard but more slender, has a longer neck and more pointed tail. When feeding in shallow waters in mixed flocks, Pintails do less "tipping" than the others, as they can reach down deeper with their long necks.

Flocks of Pintails have the habit of descending from great heights in a zig-zagging rush with a great roar of wings. When near the water they level off and without a stroke of the wings they "slant in" to a landing.

They spring cleanly up from the water, and when flushed, they often bunch closely as they launch their swift flight.

The Pintail is an early migrant to the Texas coast.

THE SHOVELLER DUCK

Shovellers breed largely on the southern Canadian prairies. They winter principally along the Gulf coast. Shovellers like the shallow water afforded by sloughs, streams, and ponds where they can "dabble." When feeding they often swim half-submerged, and with their large bills strain insects, larvae, seeds, and aquatic plants from the mud. Shovellers mingle freely with other ducks. They migrate early and remain along the Gulf coast until late in the spring.

The very large bill, short neck, and pointed wings with a blue patch on the fore part make both sexes of this species comparatively easy to identify. Shovellers are usually found in small flocks or pairs. Their speed is as great as that of the Teal, but they do not swerve so much. They hover over the water when alighting. They are considered a tame, unwary bird, decoying easily.

The Pintail Duck
MALE AND FEMALE

The Shoveller Duck
MALE AND FEMALE



large fish does not have to move about much to establish himself comfortably temperaturewise. A small-mouth will spawn in water from 62 to 67 degrees Fahrenheit and tries to live in this temperature range all year long. Be on the lookout for a spring or feeder stream emptying into the main river. At its point of entry may be as many as a dozen large bass taking advantage of its cooler flow in preference to the warmer main current.

A "dead water" shore on a bass river will rarely hold more than a few fish during the off-feeding hours. By "dead water" is meant any stretch of shoreline from which the current swings away in its course. However, such a shoreline often will hold fish when the bass are cruising and on the feed. It is not at all impossible to find large fish cruising in water so shallow that they must swim with the tops of their dorsal fins breaking the surface. In the evening, across the flat at the tail of a large pool, you often can see any number of good fish feeding in water as shallow as a foot or less.

A shoreline that holds both current and good cover is by far the best for the fly rod angler. It is here that the fish take up more or less permanent homes throughout the season. With enough water depth and bottom cover to shield him, a bass will live a relatively safe existence from predators.

It is a matter of conjecture as to why bass will strike artificial lures. Some maintain that they strike because they are hungry and the plug or bass bug looks like an easy meal. Others say that

PROOF that daughters can catch fish as well as Papa. Gloria Broski Pryor, left, and Shirley Broski, right, are proudly displaying some of the kingfish they caught while fishing off Freeport with their father, B. J. Broski, the fellow who is in the center of the picture holding two kings. The Broski's live at 1009 Geneva, Houston, Texas.



"I CRY EVERY TIME I THINK ABOUT THAT BIG ONE GETTING AWAY." So says Butch, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Tubre of Dallas who is standing in the kitchen sink, surrounded by their day's catch of fish, and crying over the big one that was not landed. These are all bass except one small sucker, some black bass and some white bass, ranging up to 4 1/2 pounds each.

it is purely a case of defending their homes from an unwanted intruder. Whether it is one or the other or a combination of both has never been settled, but the fact remains that a well cast lure over a fish that has taken up his residence along a current or "live water" shore will bring him to strike more often than not, providing conditions are suitable and water depth is not prohibitive.

The location of cover is far simpler than might be imagined. Starting at the foot of the riffles and working toward the base of the pool, here are a few things to look for the next time you are on the stream. Often a riffle will be formed by two main currents dividing around some prominent object in the middle of the river such as an island. Where these two currents join there will be formed a backwater "bathtub" just behind this point. There will usually be a sizeable fish lying in a spot such as this.

Here and there in the current, you will see rock slicks breaking the current. Don't pass up this cover—these places are always good bets. Farther

down the pool the current may swing up against the shore. If this shoreline has any large rocks protruding from the water, fish each one of them carefully. Always make your way *downstream*, casting directly opposite you and playing the lure across the current and down, covering any outstanding spots that may be evident. The fish may follow the bug several feet before deciding to take. Conversely, he may strike the instant the fly touches the water. It is always best to be on the alert.

A fish will rarely "miss" a lure when he comes for it. It may appear so, but if you think back you will recollect seeing fish take insects from flight and making other equally difficult strikes. Yet, he seemingly misses an almost stationary fly. Probably what he does is to change his mind at the last minute and almost fall over himself and the lure in his refusal.

Sometimes a bass will take a fly deliberately, with a rolling head-and-shoulders strike. Others will take with a swirling smash, turning the instant the lure is taken. Such fish are easier to

★ Continued on page 23

A Stitch in Time—

Tips for the Woman Angler

IF YOU'VE turned down your boy friend's invitation to go fishing lately, better think twice before you do it again. Men look upon that sport as one of the essentials of living a wonderful life. And if you want to remain the strictly A-1 for him, you must "put up" with this fad of his—or better than that—learn to enjoy his fishing trips, too.

Fishermen are strictly in a class by themselves. You can always spot them by their characteristic clothing. The trampier they look, the better the fish like it, or so they believe.

Since you are a tenderfoot in the fishing world, you can safely abandon most of the usual rigging. For instance, hip boots on you would only speed up the process of drowning if you fell overboard. A creel and canteen attached to your person would probably leave you dangling on the first fence you crawled through. And if you think wearing an old battered-up hat with a display of brightly colored feathers will fool anybody—well think again!

Best do a little reconnaissance in the attic and see if some of brother's old clothes, patches and all, have been overlooked by the ragman. Fishermen, you know, are violently allergic to new clothes or smart-looking one. A strong character is a must if you win out over the struggle to rush down and get a spanking new outfit to impress him with. Take it from me, new togs will not be appreciated. And since there is invariably some gorgeous gal who would look good in a sack, we'll just concentrate on the fishing end of the deal.

Besides looking ridiculous with fishing clothes, high heels should not be worn on a fishing trip. It only brings out the worst in the fisherman and you stand an even chance of breaking your neck. Your imagination should be agile enough to discourage your wearing a dress. That is, providing you are not the rare type who can avoid getting stuck in fences, falling over logs, or in the river. Believe me, a pair of ripped pants will prove much less embarrassing! A simple hairdo tied with a ribbon or kerchief give you odds on not looking like a Fiji Islander after contacting a few overhanging branches.

Your inexpressibles are the one part of your apparel that fishing don't overshadow. Here you can choose to suit yourself—the pink lacy allures, trimly tailored ones, or the long type in red. Depending on the weather, of course. But it might be well to look ahead in the event of an abrupt, unforeseen exposure unless your fortune teller has assured

you otherwise, and make your selection accordingly. Even if your figure isn't the willowy kind you most admire, leave that undergarment with the stays at home. Strenuous exercises can't be practiced to the best advantage when your diaphragm is petrified. And believe me, you will be the one who picks yourself up when you take a tumble.

Fishermen have dual personalities. When a fishing trip is over, the fisherman again becomes the perfect gentleman; holding doors open for you to pass through and lending you a helping hand over dangerous street curbs. I once read that "Fishing is the most ancient sport, dating back to the days of cavemen who never shaved and ate their meat raw." After your first outing, you'll take this little item more seriously. Perhaps those cavemen had something to do with your being left to shift for yourself. However, if you dare not take a chance, you might sneak a frying pan under the tackle when he isn't looking, but don't bother with the razor. I assure you it will be superfluous.

For your own sense of well-being, it might be a good idea to bone up on some of the universal language of the fishing world. It's bewildering when you haven't the vaguest notion just what the heck he is talking about.

Up to the present time (we assume this is your first trip), you were only certain on one point—that "fish" usually appeared on the menus on Fridays. Now we find that fish aren't covered with meal and fried a golden brown when they are in the natural state. Most disillusioning. Mr. Webster tells us that fishing is the art, sport, or business of catching fish. To continue, a hook is used to catch fish—you take a hairpin—no, this is one thing they can't be used for.

According to fishing veterans, a rod and reel is a must. It sounds like one word, but the dictionary lists them separately and you get something like this: Rod—a straight slender stick, switch or whip (can be used for discipline) with power; reel—a bobbin for winding yarn—(that can't be right) to stagger? . . . And line means anything from a pencil mark to a railroad track. So abandon Mr. Webster as a hopeless quest.

Just limit yourself to idiomatic terms like "still fishing" and "live bait," though I simply can't bear to watch the spearing of a poor little defenseless worm. Let the boyfriend hold forth on the merits of dry fly fishing and wet fly fishing—it's all wet as far as you're concerned. When he raves about the action

of a Hawaiian Wiggler, don't let the little green god get the best of you. He is only praising another artificial lure—I mean bait. If you'll mumble a few fishing terms under your breath, he will be convinced that you're a pretty bright girl. When you can't think of a thing to say—Smile!

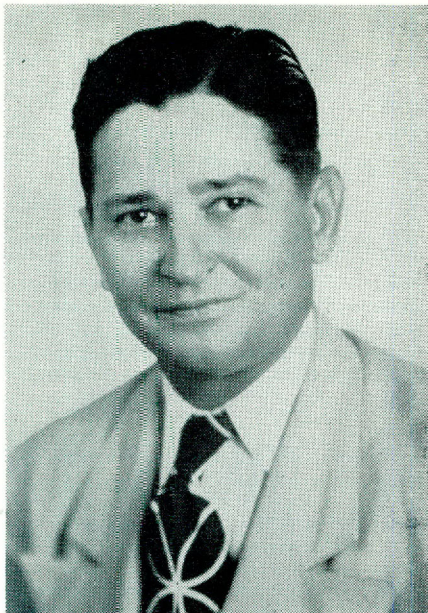
In other words, keep quiet, silent, mum. That means *all* during a fishing expedition. For some unknown and unsolvable reason, fishermen have a deep-rooted presumption that fish can hear the slightest sound. So, if you must change position, do it gently and quietly. A noise so small you can't hear will induce frowns and malignant glances. Even if he does shout clear across the lake, you speak in a suppressed whisper. However, in a boat it's best to shift positions gently anyhow, or you'll find yourself in the arms of Father Drink.

You'll be surprised to find how "little" is required of you on a fishing trip with your fella. To be able to elude swishing lines and fishhooks with a devilish sense of humor, I advise that you practice limbering-up exercises a day or two before the outing. Concentrate on the bending ones. These with the aid of an agile swerve in the right direction will help you outflank the

★ Continued on page 30



JILL DEVOTI, of Houston, got in some real fishing on the Fourth of July, catching a sail fish and a tarpon. The sail fish was caught at the 14 Mile Bank off Freeport and the tarpon was brought to gaff in the New River, a few miles from Freeport. Devoti used a Penn 6/0 reel with 300 yards, green Cuttyhunk 54 lb. test line. The rod was made of green hard lumber. He used a Feather Jig for bait. The sail fish was landed in 46 minutes and the tarpon in 20 minutes. The sail measured 6 ft. 10½ in., and the tarpon 4 ft. 6 in. Both fish were caught from Archer Prude's 30-footer, "Butch Houston."



IRBY B. JONES
Secretary of Bobwhite, Inc.

Bobwhite, Inc. Employs Full Time Secretary

Irby D. Jones, a native Texan, has been employed as full time Secretary of Bobwhite, Inc. Mr. Jones was raised in West Texas near Sabinal and has traveled extensively throughout the state in his capacity of a salesman. Until being employed by Bobwhite, Inc., he was territory manager for an insurance company with a sales and office force under his direction.

All of his life he has been an ardent hunter and fisherman. When time from work, hunting and fishing permits he enjoys almost any other sport, particularly baseball.

Immediately upon assuming his new duties Mr. Jones arranged with Messrs. R. W. Henderson and R. E. Smith to use their 2700-acre farm near Alief, Texas, for a breeding farm. A survey was made of seed stock of quail, food and cover conditions on this area and all were found inadequate. Birds were released at once and arrangements were made with the tenants to plant feed and leave cover patches for the birds. It is thought that this area can produce a surplus of about 500 birds per year.

Through the cooperation of Mr. Fisher Osborne, of the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, Mr. Jones received permission to use the San Jacinto Ordinance Depot land of 5200 acres for a breeding ground. The survey showed that seed stock, food and cover were adequate and that the only work to do on that area was to reduce the predators.

Attempts are now being made to secure several more breeding areas and one is very much desired in East Texas.

There must be secured breeding grounds in South, Southwest, North and Central Texas before Bobwhite, Inc., can hope to solve the quail problem in Texas.

There will be some quail available for release late next winter and members should be on the lookout for farms and ranches to release the birds on. The requirements are proper food, cover and an agreement by the land owner to permit shooting. The Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission biologists will survey all land for food and cover conditions and to determine how many birds should be released in each area.

Bobwhite, Inc., is an organization of sportsmen in the State of Texas who acquire land by lease or purchase to intensively cultivate quail thereon and to trap off the surplus each winter and release them on depleted areas just before the breeding season and after the hunting season has closed. In this manner it is hoped to always have a sufficient number of birds available to restock the areas depleted by hunting or storms. By process of educating the sportsmen to leave at least seven birds in each covey and the land owner to leave food and cover, it should not be necessary to restock any area but once.

The membership is open to any owner of a Texas hunting license and the present membership is very well scattered over the state. The directors are elected from the members and again are scattered throughout the state. The 1947 officers are R. H. Dorf, president, Houston; Roy Meagher, vice president, Beaumont; J. H. Busselle, treasurer, Houston; and Irby D. Jones, secretary, Houston.

The success or failure of the organization is dependent upon the sportsmen because all of the funds for the work comes directly from them in the amount they feel they wish to contribute. Any sportsman wishing to become a member can do so by mailing a contribution to Bobwhite, Inc., P. O. Box 2951, Houston, Texas. Further information can be obtained from the same address.

Hints

★ *Continued from page 21*

hook, the barb setting itself solidly in the corner of the mouth.

Do not pass up cover directly in your line of wading below you. Rocks concealed by the water on your side of the current often will hide good fish. Handle each one carefully from above, with long casts down past the rock on each side. Play the bug back past the boil each time and work it up well toward you before you pick it up for recast. I have seen nice bass come out of nowhere from just such cover to catch me entirely unaware.

Striking and playing a bass differs somewhat from the technique used in other forms of fresh water fishing. A bass has a very tough mouth, and sinking the barb of a large hook into his

jaws requires far from a gentle touch. As your terminal tackle is selected with this in mind, jolt that hook home on the strike. Then, as soon as you manage to get tight line on him, rehook him with a straight pull.

Often you will manage only to half-hook your fish on the strike because of the bow in your line caused by the current. Rehooking will set the barb home where it will do the most good. Failure to do this will result in the loss of many good fish a season, regardless of how sharp you may have honed your hook points.

Always remember that the small creatures on which a bass feeds live for the most part in the shallows. Naturally it follows that when a bass is hungry he will move into the shallows where food is more easily obtained. A bass will range throughout his home pool when he is definitely on the feed, and shallow water is one of the best bets at this time. A fish will strike far more readily there because he is usually closer to the fly. Often the same fish that you were unable to raise from the deeper water at the head of the pool during the off periods will come readily to the fly when he takes up his shallower shoreline station.

When you decide to fish for river bass, use some common sense. Start thinking like a bass, and, strange as it may sound, you will catch more.—Richard Alden Knight in the Pennsylvania Angler.



Avoid Fires in Woods

Be careful all the time, while fishing, to avoid starting fires in the woods. Don't throw away matches which still are burning; don't toss away a cigar or cigarette that has not been crushed; don't empty live coals from a pipe.

ONE MORNING'S CATCH of blue cat on trot-line in Lake Corpus Christi—18 fish, weighing from 4 pounds to 55 pounds. The lucky fishermen, from left to right, are Gates Scott, Buddie Peebles, Russell Southerland and Floyd Shaw, all of Uvalde, Texas.



Rabid Foxes

★ Continued from page 7

mals. Ninety percent are dog cases. The disease is said to have been caused by eating the flesh of animals that have died of the disease. (Veterinarians say disease is not contracted where no lesion exists.) The milk of sucklings, animal and human, is thought to contain the virus. (All suckling puppies of a rabid mother should be destroyed without mercy.)

The poison has been found to be active in a dog 44 days buried, and in a rabbit 21 days. The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in 1900 reported prevalence of the disease to be on the increase. There are two kinds of rabies, the dumb and the furious. Pasteur thought the brain was involved in the furious and the spine in the dumb type of rabies. The symptoms of a mad dog are here described.

The furious form of the disease shows (1) a period of melancholy or depression; (2) a period of irritation; (3) a period of paralysis. The first varies from a few hours to two days. During this period the anxious and restless dog may also be cross. He hides from his master, obeys sullenly, and changes his position frequently. His appetite may not be at first affected, but it soon fails; he may lick everything in sight, or bite everything in reach, swallowing all sorts of foreign bodies. The period of irritation usually persists three or four days during which the dog is spasmodically mad; restlessness increases and the animal has an irresistible impulse to run away. During the running spells dogs may bite at everything in sight. At such times they usually seem fearless, and rarely avoid other dogs or people. If caged, they tear and chew on the bars, even breaking their teeth or fracturing their jaws. The bark is modified into a peculiar howl. During the third or paralytic period the dog is subdued and more sullen; the lower jaw becomes paralyzed and hangs down, saliva dripping from the mouth; the gait is staggering; from the fourth to the eighth day after the onset he dies of paralysis or exhaustion.

In dumb rabies the characteristic second stage may be entirely absent. The most persistent feature of dumb rabies is the dropped down jaw, the paralysis of the jaw in the latter stages preventing the dog from biting. Veterinarians see many cases of dumb rabies in dogs brought to them by owners who think that the trouble is caused by a bone in the throat. Beware of a dog that becomes listless and dull and hides away;

is always on the go, prowling about or restless; one that is sullen and walks with his head down like a bear. A dog that scrapes incessantly and tears things up and one that suddenly becomes excessively fond of its master, desiring to lick his hands and face should be watched and guarded. A dog that has trouble in swallowing, that seems to have a bone in his throat, or having wandered away from home, returns covered with dust, exhausted and miserable, should be put under lock and key.

So far as the water test is concerned, it is nonsense. The mad dog is often very fond of water; he is thirsty and rushes into water, thrusts his head into it; but he may have great difficulty in swallowing it, the act of swallowing usually bringing about severe convulsions.

In man the disease may go through somewhat similar stages, but the course is greatly modified; males are more likely to be affected than females, the difference in dress and exposure accounting for this. . . . Bites on the face, neck and hands are thought to be the most liable to develop the disease (and are more serious when near the brain). In man the period of incubation varies widely; from 20 to 60 days is the usual range but six months may represent an extreme limit.

In all cases of suspected hydrophobia it is best not to kill the dog; but if by accident or design the death is accomplished the body should at once be sent to the Health Board authorities for a confirmation of the diagnosis. All stray dogs should be destroyed, or if they have bitten any one they should be imprisoned and watched. It is best to have dogs muzzled or held in leash. In Germany muzzling has entirely eradicated hydrophobia.

The direct treatment of the wound causing rabies is important. The poison seems to diffuse slowly, so that, if a ligature is promptly placed about the limb on the body side of the wound, a

Gar Roe

Is gar roe really poisonous?" This question is a common one, frequently asked, and it may be of interest to our readers to know that it actually is.

Experiments conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries some years ago it was definitely proven to be severely toxic. Feeding it to rats and chickens, it was found that the roe paralyzed the nerves of the chickens crop and produced extreme intestinal disturbance and diarrhea in the rats. Extracts prepared from the roe were shown to be very poisonous to frogs, affecting their hearts, while the same extract fed to a rat produced extreme diarrhea and death.—J. L. Baughman.

TRAPPERS and FISHERMEN

If you plan on Trapping in 1947 and 48 buy your Steel Traps early. Steel Traps will be scarce again, this season. Commercial Fishermen. We have the old Missouri Cheese scraps, packed in 50-lb. can for Fish Bait. We have traps and cheese bait for sale. Write Us.

EAST TEXAS FUR CO.

517 Howard Ave. Box 133
PALESTINE, TEXAS

suction-cup or direct sucking may extract all of the virus. In the non-abraded mouth the virus is not very poisonous. If the wound is deep it is sometimes wise to make immediately a free incision, permitting the flow of blood to wash away the virus and also allow a more open surface for the actual cautery. One of the best cauterizing agents to use is strong nitric acid. If there is reason to believe that the early cauterization was ineffectual, the Pasteur method of treatment is advisable.

Two methods are now in vogue—the simpler method, for the less severe bites in which 19 injections are given in 14 days; and the intensive method, for the severe bites about the neck and face, and the large nerve-trunks in which 28 injections are administered in 21 days.

It should not be forgotten that there is a false hydrophobia which is of purely hysterical origin, during an attack of which some patients have died.

Editor Garrison has referred to the stories of rabid foxes as highly controversial. Indeed there has been much controversy over the matter. Much of the controversy has been due to a lack of understanding that the situation has really been a serious one. On the one hand it has been charged that the fox scare was exaggerated in order to obtain a pretext for destroying all the foxes because of the harm they do. From another source was the claim that certain hunters wanted to run deer with dogs and used the fox menace as a cloak during the fox extermination campaign. It would be impossible for any observer to say how much exaggeration there has been, or to estimate how many deer have been chased out of their habitats by alleged fox exterminators.

☆

Burr Remover

To remove cockle burrs or stick-tights from the coats of long-haired dogs, just work vaseline or mineral oil into the snarl. Neither white vaseline nor mineral oil will discolor the dog's hair.

HOUNDS OF HUNTING BREED

Coonhounds, combination, foxhounds, rabbit-hounds, blacktans, blueticks, redbones, spotted, Reasonable. Trial, Free list.

BEXCREEK KENNELS

B-26

HERRICK, ILLINOIS

Letters to the Editors

In the July TEXAS GAME AND FISH you came out with the claim that buzzards have a deficient sense of smell. I do not agree and will offer my reasons.

On the place where we lived a number of years ago the sills under the corn-crib floor were open and occasionally a chicken would crawl under to die, and in at least one instance a shoat became wedged underneath and died. This happened enough times that we came to know what it meant when turkey buzzards began showing unseemingly interest in the barn. These creatures usually detected it before we did and I'm certain they couldn't see under the barn.

We had planted several acres of cantaloupes and ground squirrels (Striped Gophers) were handy at digging out the seed. We obtained a quantity of carbon disulphide (Hi-Life) in cans and poured it in their holes then sealed them. As you know, this stuff smells plain rotten. Some of the hi-life was spilled while cans were left lying about with small quantities in them. A number of turkey buzzards gathered, circling, hovering and swooping about very low. Any one witnessing this would not question the fact that they were attracted by scent and scent alone. A turkey buzzard has no use for tin cans.

A friend and I were approaching a very dense thicket, when with a mighty thrashing of wings several buzzards came boiling out. "I'll bet it's a deer somebody shot..." I offered. My guess was good, a nice 6-point buck. The creature was centered in the shoulder. I surmised further that it must have been buckshot to have failed in that spot. I was right again.

That buck blended into the dead leaves he was lying in, and the canopy overhead was enough to screen him from any eyes. I am confident those buzzards located it by smelling.

I got the story straight from a "Head-Lighter" a little later. "I figured he was a leetle too fur, but thought Ah'd try him anyway... knocked him down but he got away... set tha' dawg on his trail... he trailed till he came to a spot uv blood big as a dinner plate... got down an' rolled in it... wouldn't go any further... cudda kilt him then an' there..."

Buzzards have remarkable eyesight and their sense of smell is vastly secondary in locating carrion, but they can and do smell out things on occasion.

Every fact and belief will be questioned... and so I'll stick my neck out... on the matter of talking crows.

I've had a number of persons tell me about the crows that were in Capt. Aldrich's zoo several years ago. Every person telling me of those crows, elaborated on how they could talk. I saw those crows a few times myself and I wasn't at all impressed.

As a matter of fact, they couldn't hold a candle to a pet crow I had once. He had a bewildering stock of croaks, cackles, squawks and plain squalls. He was at his best about daylight in the mornings and it was all crow, pure crow. By his demeanor I know he was bragging, but I never did learn just how big a liar he was, because I couldn't savvy a darn bit of it.

I think the average talking (?) crow fancier is like average 30-30 fan. Invariably they will feed me a "line" that sends me off looking for a place to bury my model 70 Winchester .220 Swift. (And just when I'm thinking the Swift is the hot stuff). There's always something to take the joy out of life. I try to console myself by thinking maybe they are feeding me a light touch of Hooey.

By the way, I've hunted crows a number of years and think I'm pretty good at it, and I was wondering if you would be interested in publishing my rambling account of it. My snapshots will hardly measure up to your standards, but I would submit them for consideration. To establish that I "know" crows... call E. A. "Cowboy" Engelke. Res. 2-1271. Office: 2-6005.

About pictures... there is no denying the effect of good photographs, but did you ever notice how quickly you can skip through a magazine made up largely of pictures? The real "meat" of a magazine is the yarn well told, and told straight, by the fellow who has been there.

Give us shooting yarns on 'gators (not gars), prairie dogs, cats and eagles. I'll probably never get around to such sports myself, but I do enjoy the other fellow's story.—F. B. Vance, Route 5, Box 239, Austin, Texas.

P.S. A really "sharp" shooter is one who usually shoots out his victim's eye. I've gotten so good at it through the years that I now handicap myself. Up to 150 yards. I wait till the critter turns its head... then I make my calculations... shoot through and knock out the eye on the off side.

I suppose it's about time for my annual report on conditions along the Nueces River since we have just returned from a two weeks' vacation in those parts.

The June issue of TEXAS GAME AND FISH was here on our return and we could very well have used your very informative article on "What Are Your Rights?" Some of the land owners along the Nueces have decided that whatever good fishing hole happens to border their property is directly for their personal use, and for no one else. Their objections do not bother us a great deal,

however, we try to stay well informed on game and fishing laws and know pretty well what our rights are.

I am very interested in knowing through an article in TEXAS GAME AND FISH what conclusions the Commission has reached regarding open fishing season the year round in Texas. Fishermen, like my husband and I, I am sure, by now have formed an opinion as to the good or bad effect of the open season the year round, and also the smaller keeper size.

In my opinion fishing conditions have grown steadily worse in the past two years or since open season was declared. Of course we haven't fished every stream in Texas, and fishing conditions could very well have improved in some streams rather than become worse. If conditions *have* improved in other sections why have conditions grown worse in some? Are our restocking facilities inadequate, and is restocking especially inadequate in heavily fished streams? I would like answers to these and many other questions. We are vitally interested in conservation of our game and fish, for we want to be able to hunt and fish, not just this year and next, but from now till the end of time.

I believe the sportsmen of Texas are about ready for a report on the results of the year round open fishing season. What do you think?—Mrs. F. W. Robinson, Laredo, Texas.



H. B. VEAZEY, San Antonio insurance man, and the four bass he caught in Kearney Lake. The four bass tipped the scales at 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds.



ARMS AND AMMUNITION

By **ADAM WILSON III**
Gun Editor

The Polish Radom Model 55

THE two most common foreign pistols to reach America are, of course, Germany's 9 m/m Luger and Walther P-38. The high third on the popularity list, and one which is gaining in approval, is Poland's service pistol—the F. B. Radom VIS Model 35. Shooters who have had an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the Radom do not hesitate to admit that they prefer it to either of the German handguns.

The Pole's side arm is a cross between our .45 Automatic Colt Pistol and the 9 m/m Belgian Hi-Power, both of which are John M. Browning patents.



A SGT. PARIDOWSKI very likely never dreamed that his trusty sidearm would someday be cuttin' down javelina hogs in South Texas. Wilson is shown examining the dental work of one of the vicious little porkers.

It possesses the ruggedness and reliability of the Colt, and the improvements built later into the Hi-Power—Browning's latest pistol design. While it is only five ounces heavier than the average .32 (7.65 m/m) and .380 (9 m/m Short)

caliber automatic Pocket Model pistols it handles the much more powerful 9 m/m Parabellum (Luger) cartridge. Of course, the Radom, with its 4½-inch barrel, gives a higher muzzle velocity than the 4-inch barrel Luger, or P-38.

A handgun enthusiast will "fall" for the modified Browning's excellent balance, feel, and instinctive pointing characteristics. Machined between the sights is a matted rib, which prevents light reflection and adds a touch of distinction to the piece. The front sight is fixed while the rear sight is adjustable for windage. Mounted on the slide directly behind the milled surface, is a thumb-piece which permits the hammer to be lowered with a cartridge in the barrel without danger of accidental discharge. Downward pressure on this piece moves the flying firing pin forward, out of reach of the hammer. A grip-safety prevents the pistol from being fired unless weapon is held firmly in hand.

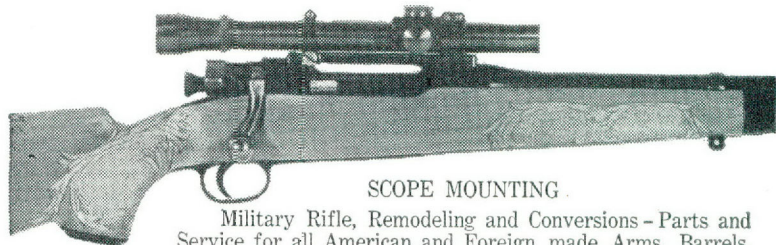
It isn't difficult to understand why the true nationality of the M-35 often causes confusion in the minds of those not familiar with the "birthplaces" of foreign arms. Here's the low-down on the Polish gun: Belgian personnel of the famous Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre engineered the production of the pistol, in the Polish city of Radom, using an American patent. To add to the confusion,

after the downfall of Poland, the weapon was stamped with German proof marks.

As is true of most late model foreign military firearms, the war-time Polish pistol was built for service—not for beauty. The majority of those encountered during the course of action abroad were not up to prewar standards because of minor redesigning to facilitate mass and rapid production. Exterior, as well as interior, surfaces show machine marks, and the actions do not function as smoothly as we are accustomed with



THE F. B. RADOM VIS MODEL 35. Weight: 29 ounces; over-all length: 7¾ inches; barrel length: 4¾ inches; magazine capacity: 8 cartridges; caliber: 9m/m Parabellum (Luger). The weapon is recoil operated—the barrel and breechblock being locked together at the instant of firing.



SCOPE MOUNTING

Military Rifle, Remodeling and Conversions—Parts and Service for all American and Foreign made Arms, Barrels, Stocks, Sights and Accessories. Send Stamp for latest Catalog.

ALAMO GUN COMPANY

724½ N. ST. MARY'S ST.

SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS



THESE PRIME FURS, which will probably eventually cover the lovely body of some sophisticated lady, were only slightly damaged by the Radom's deadly 125-grain metal-cased bullet.

precision-made arms. Even though comparatively crude in appearance, the arms are dependable and surprisingly accurate. Under German supervised manufacture, a hold-open device to aid in dismounting (often mistaken for a thumb safety) was dispensed with. Also, instead of the usual pins which pass through the action, rivets were substituted by the Germans. Prewar Polish Radoms, as made by the Fabrique Nationale plant, will be found very well finished, showing excellent workmanship.

I have used the Luger, in the 9 m/m and 7.65 m/m calibers, at different times over a period of ten years for a saddle-pocket gun. My favorite 9 m/m caliber, which I still carry occasionally, has accounted for a large number of predatory animals and birds, small and medium-sized game—including white-tail deer. The well-known, tried and tested, German *Pistole 08* is a fine piece of shooting equipment, but it is entirely too bulky to be carried comfortably on one's person, especially the long barrel models. Carried in a Luger-type holster, a somewhat involved procedure is necessary to bring it into position for action. Because of its bulky frame, the Luger has earned the reputation, "best way to carry one of 'em is to drop it in a sack and swing it over your shoulder."

My experience with the Walther P-38's leads me to believe that they have been over-rated in some respects—such as having *all* the Luger's good points, yet having none of its bad ones. The fact that captured-German soldiers did not particularly object to handing over a P-38, but squirmed and protested when

having to lose their Lugers to an enemy, pretty well shows how the men to whom the weapons were issued regarded the two pieces. The Walther's double-action feature makes it a very desirable "always ready" fightin' gun (when properly assembled*); but it, too, is thick care for in an automatic handgun.

In contrast with the two better known foreigners, the Radom's thin, compact, design permits it to fit snugly in a low-cut hip or shoulder holster, and even qualify as a suitable "belly-gun" since it will lie close to the body, and if desired, out of sight with no revealing bulges. The round burr-type hammer—typical of foreign cavalry pistols—is not apt to hang on clothing during a quick draw, as sometimes happens with an American spur-type hammer. Having these qualifications, the Polish automatic can provide the law enforcement officer, hunter, and trapper with an excellent auxiliary arm.

My Radom has travelled several thousand miles with me into big game country, especially on trips where light, compact equipment is essential. While tending my ranch duties of herding cattle and riding the range, it has ridden over no small number of Texas acres, even though the .45 caliber happens to be my favorite "totin' pistol." In my chaps pocket the 9 m/m gun fits snugly out of the way, yet it is always ready to take care of a short range target,

* P-38's have been placed on the "caution list," since they can be fired when improperly assembled.

or one that does not require the killing power, or accuracy of a rifle.

Yes, it is a foreigner, and the specimens which are abundant at the present time, certainly are not up to American standards; but gunners who need a strong pistol constructed for rough treatment, and who have a liking for the hard-hitting 9 m/m Luger cartridge, should not let the Polish Radom slip by unnoticed.

HUNTIN' IS GOOD FOR YA!

Time has brought about many changes in this country in the past century and many discoveries, undreamed of one hundred years ago, are commonplace now. But the value of hunting as a health-building sport, so rapidly gaining impetus these days, was fully recognized long before the War Between the States.

Edmund Orgill, president of Orgill Brothers and Co., a Memphis, Tennessee wholesale hardware firm now celebrating its "One Hundredth Anniversary Year," recently sent B. E. Strader, vice president and director of sales of Remington Arms Company, the following editorial from the November 9, 1847 issue of the *Memphis Daily Enquirer*, which, because of its now quaint literary style, as well as for its sentiment, is of interest:

Guns and Shooting Traps

"We confess it, these are our weakness. The things appurtenant to the rig of him who goeth out in the brown October days to hold communion with nature and enjoy the health-giving exercise of the hunter, possess an interest with us amounting to a fondness. Blame us not, ungentle reader!—you who scowl upon all woodcraft as the waste of time—for to such pastime do we owe the generous flow of bounding health which again rioteth in our veins. Blessed be the memory of Nimrod!—the jeers and looks askance of all the utilitarian never-ceasing delvers after lucre, to the contrary notwithstanding. He was not only a 'mighty hunter,' but the founder of the best school ever yet chartered for teaching the art of preserving health for those of sedentary employments. Pale student—wasted and overworked occupant of the counting-room—miserable dyspeptic—'throw physic to the dogs,' sling on your shot-pouch and to the woods away! Away—out upon the hills and ridges among the squirrels and pigeons; or along the margin of the streams and lakes after the wild-fowl which there do congregate; or in the fields and coverts some miles away from town where the quail whi-r-r-r up around you at almost every footstep. Walk, man, and let the languid blood circulate through your veins, and the perspiration once more force its way through your dried up skin; enter into the spirit of it, as when you were a boy, and let your nerves again gather from the free open air of

heaven the tone which made their play healthful music in the old times, before confinement and care, and anxious drudgery had shattered and put them all out of tune. Verily in a while the doctor shall not know his patient and—albeit minus somewhat of his fees—shall rejoice with thee that he is rid of the whim and fancies and cravings of one whose chief necessity and only effective medicant, after all, was a return to the prescriptions of NATURE—free air, and unfettered mind, and lusty exercise.”

* * * *

And speaking of “slinging on a shot-pouch and to the woods away,” approximately 600 hunters, who-drew-lucky numbers for the West Texas Antelope Hunt, will be doing just that come October 2-15.

I do mean *lucky*, too, because shooting those fleet-footed animals really creates plenty exciting sport; and, he who says that rolling one of those babies is a cinch, certainly must be guilty of having taken an unfair advantage of approach. I have noticed that the majority of hunters who are not accustomed to shooting across the wide open country, and who are not aware of the pronghorn's speed, see their bullets kick up dust 'way this side and behind their targets.

One of the greatest (and fairest) advantages a hunter can take of Texas antelope, is to leave the rifle whose muzzle velocity is less than 2300 f.p.s. at home, and provide himself with a good .270 or .30-06—or any other caliber rifle in that class which has a fast slug and a flat trajectory.

If this bit of advice is followed, there will be much less wounded game, and there will be many more happy antelope hunters.

I'll be seein' ya out there—if I'm lucky!

☆

I couldn't help but be amused at this one: A woman walked into a gunshop the other day, and asked to see a pistol. The clerk, showing her a .38 caliber revolver, said, “This is nice gun—a thirty-eight.” “A thirty-eight!” she exclaimed, “That's an old model. When are the new forty-sevens coming out?”

☆

Feet Hurt?

If you wear rubber sneakers, or rubber footwear of any kind, and the rubber hurts your feet cut a pair of insoles from an old felt hat. You can fasten them firmly inside the sneakers with a dab of pitch from a pine tree.

☆

Get Fish Out of Water

Never leave fish in the water after they are dead. Keep them cool and dry, preferably in a willow creel, packed in ferns or grass. Water can be sprinkled occasionally on this creel stuffing, but it should never be permitted to soak the fish.



SCALPING the wolves. When the fur is good they are skinned instead and the skins sent to the Wildlife Service. Otherwise the scalps must be sent in.

The Lady and The Wolves

★ Continued from page 5

time when I thought the dry creek bed was wide enough for my car, but it wasn't. I had to remove a part of the bank shovelful by shovelful, to get the car out. There was the time that, being a forgetful greenhorn, I ran out of gas and had to walk 12 miles back to camp. There was the day that the distributor failed and I was too tired to walk after I had set fifteen traps by digging with a crowbar in ground that was too hard to shovel.”

“When the coyotes began to land in my traps the hard spots faded into insignificance. I traveled two thousand miles that first month, and worked like a hound, and I caught 48 coyotes and 3 bobcats, ranking third among all the government trappers in the state.

“In March I got my first lion, and when I saw him, not five feet from me, crouched in the trampled brush, I froze. When he lunged and growled, I almost fell backward. I fired and missed, and thought I was dead. I fired again, and he crumpled up. Then I did.”

“Each wolf killed,” says Mrs. McCarley, “means about \$500 saved for the ranchman,” and if anyone has any cause to doubt this, a brief review of government statistics may be interesting. D. R. Irwin, of Hopkins County, Texas, caught a female wolf in a trap by two toes of a front foot, in January, 1943. She es-

JAVELINAS or wild hogs are also fair game, according to Mrs. McCarley whose pet dog one of the javelinas killed.



caped until recently, although Irwin caught her pups each year and also captured four of her mates. When finally killed, she had destroyed, over a period of three years, turkeys, lambs, kids and pigs valued at over \$2000. The Bruneau Sheep Company in Southwestern Idaho used to lose 1500 lambs a year to coyotes, before a government hunter moved in. Since then there have been no losses whatever from this source, and so the story goes, 18 hogs killed by coyotes; 35 sheep, 7 calves and 50 turkeys killed by coyotes; 36 lambs, 25 pigs and 100 chickens killed by 2 coyotes; 190 goats worth \$3.50 each and \$175 worth of calves, killed by wolves, and in Knox County, Nebraska, the farmers estimated their annual losses at \$49,000 from predatory animals. As Mrs. McCarley says, "If these were uncontrolled, the loss could run into astronomical figures."

Mrs. McCarley's first lion and those first coyotes were only the beginning of a long string of them, so many that Mrs. McCarley has lost count. For ten years she has kept down the wolf population of Texas, and last year helped catch her share of the 24,842 wolves and coyotes that were caught in Texas, a share that has materially aided in the production of beef for a hungry world.

Planes for The Sportsman

★ Continued from page 19

seats in a plane provides a surprising amount of room for bulky and heavy loads. While the larger airplane can fly farther with a greater load, the smaller one has the outstanding advantage of being able to make use of short landing and take-off areas. A two-seater, for example, can very often set a couple of sportsmen down on a lake, or small clearing, where they can switch off the engine and start fishing or hunting immediately. The size of the plane needed is governed somewhat by one's location. Huntsmen, let's say two in number, living in the Southland—Texas, for another example—who yearn for an extended wilderness flight into Canadian woods must manage to acquire the services of a ship with accommodations for no fewer than four people.

For his personal use, one of my rancher-neighbors, R. P. Smith, who has had a great deal of experience in different sized airplanes for gaining access to gamy regions, says that he wouldn't think of owning a ship with a lesser carrying capacity than his four-place, twin-engine, craft which he flies 1,500 to 3,000 miles each fall to get moose, elk, bear, and bighorn sheep. However, he agrees with me that the sportsman, who has a week-end retreat within cruising range of the two- or three-place job, will find that the more

economical craft will serve the purpose very well.

Next question—how fast? I think all of us playing the flying game would rather own a *fast* airplane—whether for long, or short hauls—if it were not for the fact that we must very often sacrifice high speed to realize the full benefit of what one might consider an ideal sportplane. The speedier models require more skill in handling on landings and take-offs; the "hot" jobs can not take advantage of short fields and waterways, or landing areas bordered with high obstructions. Drop too much speed—say, below 100 miles per hour for the average cross-country trip—and one of the reasons for flying is partially defeated. Seek the happy medium then, if speed is not an essential requirement, or if unusually short landing areas do not have to be used.

For the lad of leisure who wants to specialize in slipping in on rough creek banks for brief length, or on mere fish ponds, the lightplane with a cruising speed between sixty and ninety miles per hour is the most suitable craft for his needs. But, the "five o'clock" office man who wishes to wet a hook a couple of hundred miles away before supper will gain very little by owning an airplane which cruises under 125 miles per hour. He will favor the plane that can take him to his destination in about one-third less time than can his automobile.

While many sportsmen fly for recreation, the majority of them fly to save time.

Then there is the last, but not least, item which in some cases governs completely one's choice of airplanes. Cost! Birdmen in the lower income group will naturally be inclined to select the plane that is cheaper in price, which of course will be no more than a two-seater. (It might be well to mention here that a low-priced new airplane isn't cheaply constructed, or made of inferior materials. The figure or an airplane price-tag grows longer and higher as extras are added, and when one desires more speed, power, and a larger carrying capacity.) If the po' boy is situated so as to get full benefit from the small ship, he is indeed fortunate; but so darn many of us cannot reach the places we want to go, and carry all our hunting outfits, too, in the smaller jobs.

Many sportsmen in Texas who must have a plane with a more spacious interior and longer flying range, have whipped the expense problem by forming flying hunting-fishing clubs. Or, just two or three individuals who can not bear the expenses alone, "join their forces" in order to own and operate the type of plane most useful to them.

My good friend Brigadier General David "Tex" Hill—the celebrated Flying Tiger—who always gives all matters and subjects careful consideration before expressing an opinion, has this to say in regard to air travel for hunters and fishermen:

"The airplane has not yet reached the

stage for being practical transportation for all sportsmen who *want* to fly, due largely to the high maintenance cost; however, I do know that fellows who make a business of transporting sportsmen into remote regions, are using the plane to a decided advantage—especially when time is an important factor."

I think we may rest assured that plane prices will eventually lower because of the increasing demand for more inexpensive models, and because of the near-perfected mass-production. In the meantime, we, who can not afford to own and operate an airplane outright, will have to be content with being a partner with a hunting buddy or two.

Never in the history of the world has there been so many eager flyers—people who want to pilot the craft themselves. Of course the G. I. Flight Training Program, along with the war which necessitated the "making" of a large number of pilots, caused an enormous boost in flying interest. But, by increasing the utility and safety of late model sportplanes, manufacturers are finding many more enthusiastic customers—and, one of the most outstanding of these is the American hunter and fisherman. New devices—mufflers which effectively eliminate objectionable engine exhaust noise; light radar sets designed to remove some of the hazards of flying in storm, darkness, or fog; stall-warning indicators which preclude the possibilities of a pilot stalling his plane inadvertently—have aided to a great extent in making the airplane as comfortable and safe* as the family automobile.

Another lift for aviation, people of today are getting a much different conception of flying, and of the flyer. The romantic airplane pilot, surrounded with all the glamorous and mysterious air, has become just another normal human being. He who goes aloft like the birds, causes the pretty gals hearts to turn no more flip-flops than Johnnie with a new Ford. Flying is no longer a profession, or recreation, of the brave and adventurous daredevil, or of the privileged and honored few.

Some citizens, even today, cast a doubtful glance in the direction of those promoting the use of the airplane, except maybe for giving Sunday afternoon crowds a thrill by turning somersaults in midair, etc. In this day and age of miracles—helicopters, auto-planes, radar, supersonic speeds, and atomic power—no small number of conservationists have let it be known they fear that the airplane, with its possibilities will be detrimental to our vast hinterland of unspoiled territories and wild game. True

*Odds against your getting killed in an auto accident in the course of a year are 4800 to 1, but if you're one of the 4,700,000 air-minded folk averaging 570 miles in flight per year, it's 94,000 to 1 you won't be in a fatal crash. You'll be 20 times safer traveling by air.—October, 1946, The Reader's Digest.

enough, modern developments and civilization have forced the game higher up into the mountains, and away from some of its favorite grazing grounds; and in parts of the country reduced its numbers. But the winged machine had no more to do with this occurrence than other forms of transportation. Actually, the airplane has assisted greatly in preserving, protecting and controlling our wildlife—not to mention the advantages offered by the plane to sportsmen who pay thousands of dollars into federal and state treasuries each year for the privilege of hunting and taking home a trophy. And, as for the flying hunter and fisherman being able to wipe out our wild game supply, and strain all the fish from our waters—there are yet vast tracts of land and bodies of water in this old world where no man-made device can descend upon or force its way into. I have been in a few of those places, and it was only a stubborn determination and a pair of fairly strong legs that got me there!

It has been almost half a century ago since a man by the name of Wright strapped himself to a machine and actually flew a few yards. Little did this genius know that his invention would provide a means of transporting 20th-Century Daniel Boones "over the ridge" to greener hunting grounds.

It is a fascinating combination—fishing, hunting, and flying!

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to express his thanks to the aircraft companies, and individuals, who furnished material and information, and who demonstrated their various new products and other flying equipment for his benefit.

Hunting Out Of Season

The game warden is complaining that squirrels are being killed out of season in Hardeman County. This fact sounds absurd to the old settler in the county who will readily swear that there are no squirrels here and never has been except those brought to the county in a cage from more southern parts of the state.

Actually this edible rodent is an inhabitant of this county and along Grosbeck Creek and Wanders Creek his presence can be detected any day. Several families in the county have planted pecan trees and have also protected and fostered the squirrel population until the multiplication has become rather large and the population has scattered even to the brakes of the Pease River.

It is true that the grey squirrel is not a native here any more than above the Cap-rock was the home of the prairie dog until a few years ago, but that cousin of the squirrel had progressed that far north as the squirrel has come to here. When more trees are grown on the Plains of Texas then there will come the squirrel—Anton Koch in The Quanah Tribune-Chief.

A Stitch in Time

★ Continued from page 22

Izaak Walton enthusiasts and maybe—just maybe—you'll not have to be subjected to the ticklish operation of having a fishhook retrieved from the seat of your pants.

Men, even fishermen, expect you to be lady-like under all circumstances. So be one if it kills you—and don't go snooping in the first aid kit for a bit of refreshment. They may need that to cheer themselves up in case the fish don't bite so good.

If you can continue the "helpless female" routine successfully, you can avoid the camp chores for which many men find women convenient. By pretending crass ignorance (this part is usually a cinch for me) you can squash the idea that you came along to be a flunky and camp cook. So far, he's managed to give a pretty good imitation of a man in a man's world, and he caught the fish—so let him cook it. Wandering around aimlessly during the meal preparation won't help you either. You are sure to get involved with a tent pole and bring the wrath of its dependent dwelling upon your head not to mention that of your companion. And don't get the notion that you can help; that stick of wood you throw at the fire may land in the

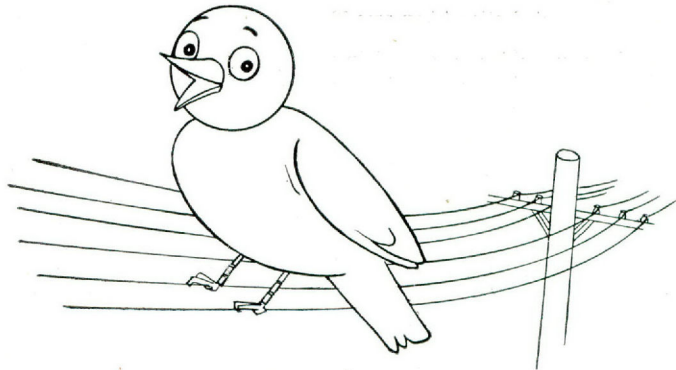
stew. Do find a nice soft rock and park yourself thereon until chow is called.

Sometimes you simply can't avoid washing the dishes. When you do find yourself elected to this office with no alternative, assent graciously. Usually you can limit yourself to only drying them—adverse politics.

Now that you have a few pointers on fishing etiquette—call up that boyfriend and tell him you've changed your mind—you'll go. 'Cause from where I sit, 99 per cent of the eligible men are fishermen already or soon will be. Don't let a little thing like a fish come between you and your chosen future husband. And remember, though the fish may provide angling thrills, they aren't comparable to you in the moonlight! The rest is up to you.—T.S.



Fish were made out of ignorant and senseless beings who had committed all sorts of sins and because of this they were not permitted to breathe pure air but were thrust down into the waters where they had to breathe in a deep and muddy medium—and hence arose the races of fishes and oysters which received the lowest habitation as a punishment for their extreme ignorance.—Plato.



Please don't shoot!

Blazing away at a bird on a telephone wire may break the wire and interrupt important long distance calls.

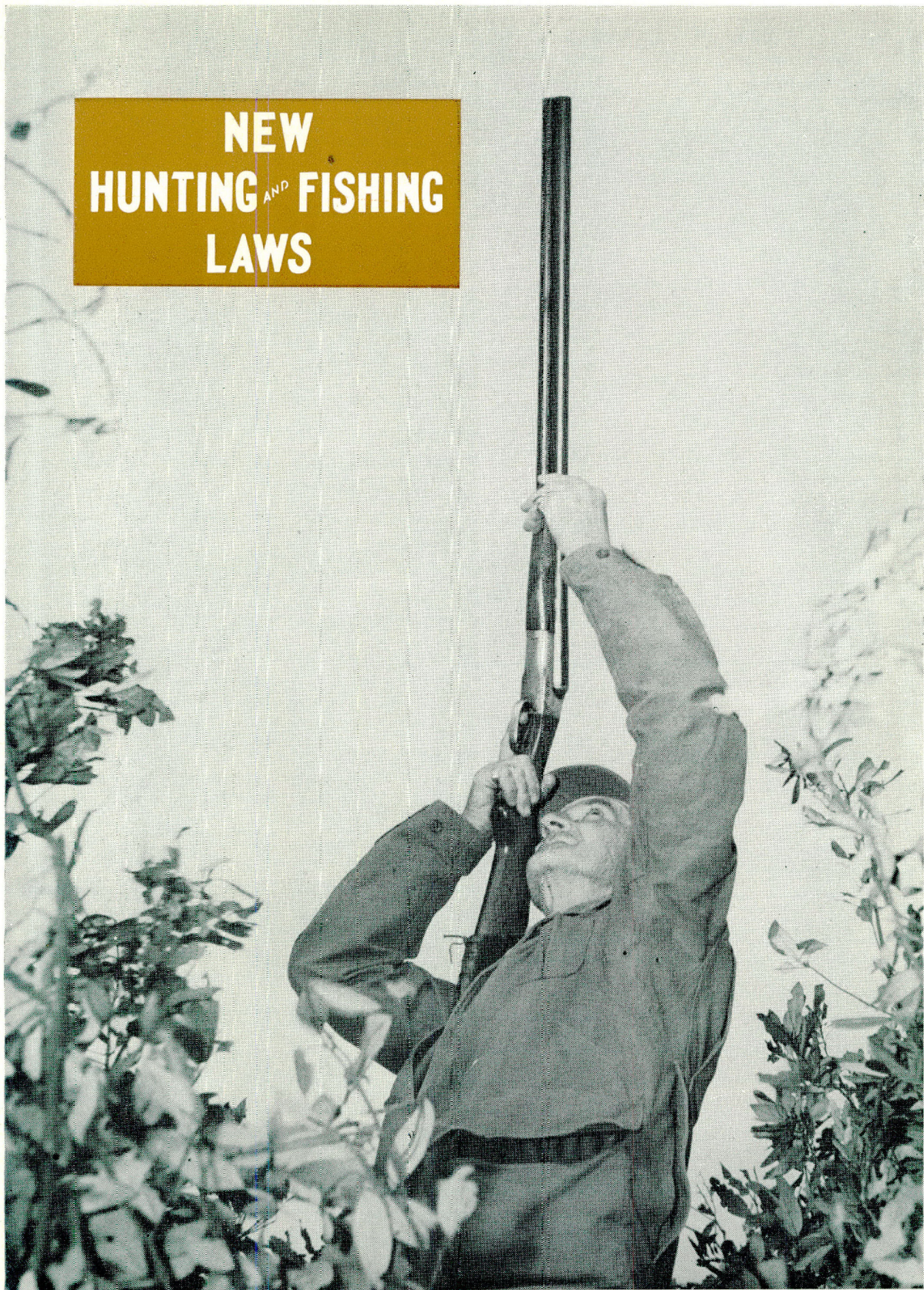
Last year stray shots put 2,500 telephone wires out of action. That's why we ask:

Please don't shoot at birds on telephone wires or poles.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



**NEW
HUNTING AND FISHING
LAWS**



HUNTING LAWS

LICENSES

Resident: Price \$2.00. Required of every Texas citizen over 17 years of age who hunts out of the county of his residence. A "citizen" includes any person who has been for more than six months immediately preceding application for license a bona fide resident of Texas.

Note: Unlawful to hunt in Blanco, Brewster, Crockett, Culberson, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Hudspeth, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Medina, Menard, Real, Schleicher, Sutton, Terrell and Val Verde counties without a hunting license, the only exceptions being persons under 17 and persons hunting on their own property or property on which they reside. Resident hunting licenses bought in counties other than those above named are valid in the above named counties.)

Non-Resident: Price \$25.00. Required of every person who is not a citizen of this State, or who is an alien.

Hunting Boat: Price \$2.00. Required of every person owning or navigating a sail boat or power boat for accommodating hunters for pay.

Shooting Preserve: Price \$5.00. Required of every person who acts as manager for any club or shooting resort, or lessor of premises leased for hunting purposes, who accommodates hunters for pay.

Game Breeder's: Price \$2.00. Required of every person who holds in captivity any game animals or game birds for the purpose of propagation for sale. Apply to Game, Fish and Oyster Commission for detailed information.

Blind: In Harrison and Marion Counties license required for operation of commercial blinds for use in hunting waterfowl. Price \$5.00 for each blind. Such license is not required of sportsmen hunting in private blinds.

It is Unlawful To—

Hunt out of county of your residence without a license.

Hunt under license of another.

Allow another person to hunt under your license.

Receive any hunter on board a boat for pay unless owner has a license for his boat.

GAME BIRDS

Brant, chachalaca, doves, ducks, geese, grouse, partridge, pheasants, pigeons (wild), plover, prairie chickens, quail, shore birds of all varieties, snipe and turkey are game birds.

All wild birds belong to the people of this state. It is unlawful to kill or have in possession, either dead or alive, any wild, non-game bird, except the following birds, which are unprotected: black bird, butcher bird (shrike), buzzard (vulture), crows, duckhawk, eagle (golden or Mexican brown), goshawk, hawk (Cooper's or blue darter, and sharp-shinned), jaybirds, owl (great horned), pelicans (white), ravens, ricebirds, roadrunners, sapsuckers, sparrows (English), starlings, and woodpeckers. Canaries and parrots as domestic pets are unprotected.

It Is Unlawful To—

Kill a brown pelican.

Kill or molest a carrier pigeon.

Take game birds by net or trap.

Destroy the nests or eggs of any birds protected by the laws of this State.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Warning: On the opening day of season, no person may possess any migratory game bird in excess of the daily bag limit.

Migratory game birds may be possessed for only 90 days after the close of the season, and may be placed in storage not later than 3 days after close of season.

Means of Taking: Baiting or live decoys prohibited. Taking from automobile or aircraft prohibited. May not use shotgun larger than 10 gauge, and may not use auto-loading or repeating shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, including those in the magazine and chamber. Shotgun must be shot from shoulder.

May not take migratory game birds from any power-driven boat or boat under tow or sail. Sinkbox prohibited.

May not take waterfowl by means, aid or use of cattle, horses or mules.

Restricted Areas: May not take ducks or geese on any State or Federal refuge or preserve, or take them from any enclosed private property without the consent of the owner or agent of said property.

Federal Stamp: No person over the age of 16 may hunt migratory waterfowl without a Federal stamp (procurable at Post Offices).

BRANT, COOT, DUCKS AND GESE

Open Season: Nov. 4 to Nov. 17, both dates inclusive, and Dec. 16 to Dec. 29, both dates inclusive.

Shooting Hours: On Nov. 4 and Dec. 16, from 12:00 o'clock noon to one hour before sunset; all other days of season, sunrise to one hour before sunset.

Bag and Possession Limits

Coot: 25. Only one day's kill may be possessed.

Ducks: 4 in the aggregate per day, including not more than one wood duck. Possession limited to two days' kill, including not more than one wood duck.

Exception: American and Redbreasted Mergansers: 25 singly or in the aggregate per day. No possession limit.

Geese and Brant: 4 in the aggregate per day or on possession, including in such limit either 1 Canada goose (including Hutchins or cackling goose) or 1 white-fronted goose.

Open Season: Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, both dates inclusive.

Shooting Hours: Sunrise to one hour before sunset.

Bag and Possession Limits

Rails and Gallinules (except Sora and Coot): 15 in the aggregate of all kinds per day or in possession.

Sora: 25 per day, or in possession.

DOVES

Bag Limit: Ten in the aggregate of either or both mourning and white-winged doves per day. Not more than one day's kill in possession.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Open Season—Mourning Doves

North Zone: Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, both dates inclusive, in Val Verde, Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Kendall, Comal, Hays, Travis, Williamson, Milam, Robertson, Leon, Houston, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby and all counties north and west thereof.

South Zone: Oct. 20 and Dec. 3. **Exception:** Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Maverick, Dimmit, LaSalle, Jim Hogg, Brooks, Kenedy and Willacy Counties: Sept. 12, 14 and 16 from 4 p. m. until sunset, and October 20 to November 30, both dates inclusive, from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Open Season—White-Winged Doves

Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Culberson, Dimmit, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, Kinney, LaSalle, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy and Zapata Counties: Sept. 12, 14 and 16 from 4 p. m. until sunset.

Protected Area

Unlawful to shoot white-winged doves between Rio Grande River and State Highway No. 4, from the Zapata-Starr County line to the west boundary of the city limits of Brownsville.

NON-MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

CHACHALACA

Open Season: December 1 to January 16, inclusive.

West of Pecos River: No open season. **Bag Limit:** Five per day, not more than 10 in any 7-day period.

Possession Limit: 10. **Means of Taking:** If shotguns are used they must not be larger than 10 gauge, and must be permanently plugged so that they will hold not more than three shells.

PLOVER

Season closed. **PRAIRIE CHICKEN (PINNATED GROUSE)** Season closed.

QUAIL

Open Season

General Law: December 1 to January 16, inclusive.

West of Pecos River: December on all species except Mearns. Season closed on Mearns quail.

Special Laws

Andrews County: Unlawful to take quail until December 1, 1948.

Borden County: Season closed until December 1, 1952.

Camp County: Unlawful to take quail except on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week during the period December 1 to January 16, both days inclusive.

Delta County: Unlawful to take quail except on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week during period December 1 to January 16, inclusive.

Duval County: Season closed until 1952.

Franklin County: Unlawful to take quail except on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week during the period December 1 to January 16, inclusive.

Garza County: Unlawful to take quail until December 1, 1948.

Guadalupe County: Unlawful to take quail except on Sunday and Wednesday of each week during the period December 1 to January 16, both days inclusive.

Hopkins County: Unlawful to take quail except on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of

each week during the period December 1 to January 16, inclusive.

Kenedy County: Unlawful to take quail except December 1 to January 31, both days inclusive.

Kent County: Unlawful to take quail until December 1, 1948.

Kleberg County: Unlawful to take quail except December 1 to January 31, both days inclusive.

Rains County: Unlawful to take quail except on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week during period December 1 to January 16, inclusive, and when a Monday, Wednesday or Friday during such period is a holiday, also on the day following such holiday.

Scurry County: Precinct No. 3. Unlawful to take quail until December 1, 1948.

Terry County: Unlawful to take quail until December 1, 1950.

Van Zandt County: Unlawful to take quail except on each weekday excluding Sunday during the period December 1 to January 16, both days inclusive. May not hunt quail with gun or dog on premises of another outside of county of residence without written permission of owner or agent.

Wood County: Unlawful to take quail except on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week during period December 1 to January 16. May not hunt quail on premises of another without written consent or oral consent given in presence of two witnesses.

Bag Limit

General Law: Twelve a day and not more than 36 a week, or in possession.

West of Pecos River: Twelve a day and not more than 24 in possession.

Means of Taking

If shotguns are used they must not be larger than 10-gauge and must be permanently plugged so that they will hold not more than three shells.

TURKEY (GOBLERS)

Open Season

General Law: November 16 to December 31, inclusive.

Special Laws

Kenedy County, Precincts 1 and 2: November 15 to December 1, inclusive.

Burleson, Calhoun, Cass, Fannin, Fayette, Lee, Marion and Washington Counties: Season closed until November 16, 1948.

Eastland, Erath, Jones, Palo Pinto, Shackelford and Stephens Counties: Season closed until November 16, 1949.

Bowie, Delta, Franklin, Grimes, Hopkins, Lamar, Montgomery, Red River and Williamson Counties: Season closed until November 16, 1950.

Comal, Freestone, Guadalupe, Hardin, Haskell, Hemphill, Roberts and Throckmorton Counties: Season closed until November 16, 1952.

Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Reeves, Pecos, Presidio and Terrell Counties: Season closed indefinitely.

Bag Limit

General Law: Three gobblers a season.

Special Law

Blanco, Crockett, Edwards, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Medina, Menard, Real, Schleicher, Sutton and Val Verde Counties: Only 2 turkey gobblers may be taken.

Means of Taking

If shotguns are used they must not be larger than 10-gauge and must be permanently plugged so that they will hold not more than three shells.

Warning: It is unlawful to kill or take turkey hen.

GAME ANIMALS

Antelope, bear, deer, elk, javelina (peccary), wild sheep and squirrels are game animals. All wild animals belong to the people of this state.

It Is Unlawful To—

Kill or possess any game animal for which no open season is provided.

Kill or injure any bat.

ANTELOPE

Open Season: Brewster, Jeff Davis, Pecos and Reeves Counties, October 2, 3 and 4. Presidio County, south of Southern Pacific Railroad, October 6, 7 and 8. Presidio County, north of Southern Pacific Railroad and Jeff Davis County, October 9, 10 and 11. Hudspeth and Culberson Counties, October 13, 14 and 15.

Permit: No hunting permitted except on permit issued by Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. Cost of permit \$5.00.

Bag and Possession Limit: One buck antelope per season.

BEAR

Open Season

General Law: November 16 to December 31, both days inclusive.

West of Pecos River: November 19 to November 24, both days inclusive.

Bag Limit

One a season.

DEER (Bucks with Pronged Horn)

Open Season

General Law: November 16 to December 31, both days inclusive.

West of Pecos River: November 19 to November 24, both days inclusive.

Bag Limit

General Law: Two bucks a season.
West of Pecos River: One white tail and one black tail (mule) buck per season.

It Is Unlawful To—
Hunt at night with a headlight in a territory where deer are known to range.

Possess any deer carcass or green hide with all evidence of sex removed.

Kill doe deer, fawns or spike bucks.
Use a deer call, except deer horns which may be rattled.

Sale

Sale of deer hides permitted.

Special Laws

Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy Counties: Open season December 1 to January 15, both days inclusive.

Harrison and Marion Counties: Open season November 16 to November 30, inclusive. Bag limit, one buck per season.

Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine and Tyler Counties: Open season August 15 to September 15 and November 16 to December 31.

Kenedy County, Precincts 1 and 2: Open season November 15 to December 1, inclusive.
Burleson, Calhoun, Cass, Fannin, Fayette, Lee and Washington Counties: Season closed until November 15, 1948.

Eastland, Erath, Jones, Palo Pinto, Shackelford and Stephens Counties: Season closed until November 16, 1949.

Bowie, Bastrop, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Montgomery and Red River Counties: Season closed until November 16, 1950.

Anderson, Duval, Freestone, Haskell, Hemphill, Roberts, Throckmorton and Williamson Counties: Season closed until November 16, 1952.

Taylor County: Season closed until November 16, 1957.

Hunting with Dogs

General Law

Unlawful for any person to make use of a dog or dogs in the hunting, pursuing, or taking of any deer in Texas.

Special Laws

Brazoria, Fort Bend, Jackson, Matagorda, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Tyler and Wharton Counties: Lawful to use dogs during open season in hunting, pursuing or taking deer.

Atascosa, Bandera, Baylor, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Burnet, Caldwell, Cameron, Comal, Concho, Crockett, Denton DeWitt, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Haskell, Hays, Hidalgo, Jack, Jackson, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Llano, Mason, Medina, Real, San Saba, Schleicher, Shackelford, Sutton, Tom Green, Uvalde, Wharton, Wilson and Zavala Counties: Lawful to use one dog during open season for trailing wounded deer.

ELK

Season closed.

JAVELINA (PECCARY)

Open Season

General Law: November 16 to December 31, inclusive.

Special Laws

Crockett, Dimmit, Frio, Kinney, La Salle, Maverick, Medina, McMullen, Starr, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Zapata and Zavala Counties: Lawful to kill javelinas at any time.

Kenedy County, Precincts 1 and 2: Open season November 15 to December 1, both days inclusive.

West of Pecos River: No closed season.

Bag Limit

Two per season.

Sale of javelinas or their hides prohibited, but this provision does not apply to javelinas or their hides imported from another state or foreign country.

SHEEP (WILD)

Season closed.

SQUIRELS

Open Season

General Law: May, June, July, October, November and December.

West of Pecos River: No open season on gray, cat or fox squirrels.

Special Laws

Angelina, Hardin, Jefferson, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Orange, Polk and Shelby Counties: October 15 to January 15, both days inclusive.

Brazos, Grimes, Leon, Madison, Robertson and San Jacinto: May 16 through July; October through December.

Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves and Terrell Counties: Season closed on gray, cat and fox squirrels.

Cherokee County: April through June; October through December.

Delta, Franklin and Hopkins Counties: June, July, November and December.

Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine and

Tyler Counties: November 10 to December 31.
Trinity County: October 15 through January 15; May, June and July.

Wharton County: April through December.
Bandera, Bastrop, Bell, Blanco, Bosque, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Callahan, Coleman, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Denton, DeWitt, Dimmit, Eastland, Edwards, Erath, Fayette, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hays, Hill, Hood, Irion, Jack, Jackson, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Lampasas, Lavaca, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Medina, Menard, Mills, Montague, Palo Pinto, Parker, Real, San Saba, Schleicher, Stephens, Sterling, Sutton, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Uvalde, Victoria, Young, Williamson, Wilson, Wise and Zavala Counties: No closed season.

Bag Limit

General Law: Ten squirrels in any one day and not more than 20 in possession at any one time.

Special Laws

Brazos, Grimes, Leon, Madison, Robertson and San Jacinto Counties: Five per day and not more than 15 per week.

Delta, Franklin and Hopkins Counties: Not more than eight per day or in possession.

Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine and Tyler Counties: Not more than five per day.

Shelby County: Not more than 10 per day or in possession.

Wood County: Not more than six per day and 20 per week.

Aranas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Chambers, Colorado, Comanche, Comal, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Denton, De Witt, Dimmit, Eastland, Edwards, Erath, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hayes, Hill, Jackson, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Lamar, Lampasas, Lavaca, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Matagorda, Medina, Menard, Mills, Montague, Real, Red River, Refugio, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Travis, Uvalde, Victoria, Waller, Wharton, Wilson, Wise and Zavala: Daily bag or possession limit not restricted.

STORAGE

State Law: No limit to the time game birds or game animals may be kept in storage. Any person accepting game for storage must keep a record giving time of storage, name and address of person placing game for storage, and kind and amount of game stored by each individual.

Federal Law: Migratory birds and water-

fowl may be possessed for only 90 days after close of season.

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

Vingt et Un Islands in Galveston Bay: It is unlawful to enter upon these islands for any purpose without permission of the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

Rockport Wildlife Sanctuary: Unlawful to take any birds or animals. (Boundaries described by suitable markers in Rockport area.)
Lake Corpus Christi (except that part of the lake located in Jim Wells and Nueces Counties): Unlawful to enter with gun or rifle, or to attempt to shoot any bird or animal.

Wichita County: Hunting, except for ducks and geese, prohibited in certain marked areas in and near Wichita Falls. For boundaries consult local Game Warden.

Public Parks: Hunting prohibited at all times in public parks under control of State Parks Board.

Military Reservations: Hunting doves, ducks, geese or other migratory birds prohibited at all times on military reservations, except Matagorda Island.

SHIPMENT AND SALE

It is unlawful to sell or buy game birds or game animals, dead or alive, regardless of where caught or killed, except game breeders and taxidermists who may sell unclaimed specimens; but deer hides may be sold.

It is unlawful to bring game into this state during the closed season on such game without a permit from the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

It is unlawful to ship game except to one's own home or to a taxidermist and unless affidavit is attached that the shipper has lawfully killed such game.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO—

Hunt in State Parks under the control of the Texas State Parks Board.

Kill or hunt any game bird or game animal between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise. See regulations for migratory birds.

Hunt for hire or hire anyone to hunt.

Hunt from an automobile, motor boat, sail boat, boat under tow, or airplane.

Hunt on a State Game Preserve.

Hunt or fish on enclosed lands of another without the owner's consent.

Shoot any gun or firearm in, on, along or across any public road in this state.

Refuse to stop a vehicle or automobile, when demanded by a game and fish warden, or refuse to allow game and fish warden to search your game bag when he has reason to believe that a game law has been violated.

FRESH WATER FISH LAWS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Licenses Required: Resident citizens of Texas must procure an Artificial Lure License, price \$1.10. There are no exceptions because of age or any other reason.

Non-residents of Texas or aliens must procure a Non-resident or Alien Fishing License, price \$5.00, or a Five-Day License, price \$1.10, when fishing with any kind of bait in fresh water.

Unlawful for any resident citizen of Texas to fish in the counties of Blanco, Brewster, Crockett, Culberson, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Hudspeth, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Menard, Real, Schleicher, Sutton, Terrell, and Val Verde without a resident fishing license, except persons under 17 years of age shall not be required to hold such license and except persons fishing on land they own or on which they reside shall not be required to hold a resident fishing license. Fee for Resident Fishing License is 55c.

A seine or net license is required of commercial fishermen operating in fresh waters as well as those operating in salt water. (See Salt Water and Commercial Fishing Laws.)

A license is required to sell fish. (See Salt Water and Commercial Fishing Laws.) An artificial lure is any manufactured bait or imitation of a natural bait.

Method of Taking: Ordinary pole and line, set line, trotline, artificial lures and seines or nets of not less than three-inch square mesh are permitted. Seine or net made of wire or other metallic substance is prohibited. Minnow seines not more than twenty feet in length for the purpose of taking minnows for bait are permitted. All other methods or means of taking fish are prohibited unless especially noted below.

Size Limits: Large-mouth black bass, small-mouth black bass, spotted bass, or any subspecies of these fishes, not less than seven inches. Limits in certain counties are noted below.

Bag Limit: Large-mouth black bass, small-mouth black bass, spotted bass, or any subspecies of these fishes, singly or in the aggregate, fifteen (15), of which not more than ten (10) shall be of greater length than eleven

(11) inches; white bass, twenty-five (25); blue catfish, channel catfish and yellow catfish, singly or in the aggregate, twenty-five (25); crappie or white perch, twenty-five (25). In those counties where sale of catfish is permitted, this limitation as to possession of catfish does not apply to persons having a commercial fisherman's license, wholesale fish dealer's license, wholesale truck dealer's fish license, or retail fish dealer's license.

Sale Prohibited: Sale of black bass or crappie or white perch prohibited in all counties. Special sale restrictions noted below.

Minnow Laws: License required for dealing in minnows. (See Salt Water and Commercial Fishing Laws.) Other restrictions on sale or transportation of minnows noted below.

Notice: It is unlawful to fish by any method in waters within the confines of any public park under the control of the State Parks Board, without the consent of person in charge of the park.

It is unlawful to fish from deck or road surface of any highway bridge or causeway maintained by State Highway Department or to leave any dead fish or bait on such property.

It is unlawful to enter the enclosed land of another without the consent of the owner or person in charge thereof and thereon catch or take, or attempt to catch fish.

It must be understood that the special county regulations listed below are supplementary to the general regulations and any restrictions contained in a special law must be obeyed even though they appear to be in conflict with the general law, and likewise any privilege granted in a special law may be enjoyed without concern for general restrictions.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

County Laws

Anderson County: Unlawful to fish for, take or catch or have in possession for sale, or to carry, transport or ship for sale, or to buy or sell or offer for sale or offer to buy, barter or exchange fish taken from waters of Neches River.

Archer County: Big Wichita River, Lake Kemp, Diversion Lake, etc.: No seines and nets permitted, except twenty-foot minnow

seine of not less than one-sixth inch square mesh for taking minnows for bait. May use one trotline per person or not more than two per party of two or more persons. Trotlines must not be set nearer than fifty (50) feet apart, nor contain more than fifty (50) hooks with any two hooks thereon nearer than four (4) feet apart. Unlawful to offer for barter or sale bass, perch, crappie, catfish, or other fish except minnows for bait.

Bandera County: Unlawful to use seines and nets. May use ten-foot minnow seines of not less than one-fourth inch square mesh for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to sell or offer to sell any bass, perch, crappie or catfish. Unlawful to take minnows from county for sale, or to transport more than 200 such minnows from county.

Baylor County: See Archer County.

Bell County: Lawful to take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad or gar with seine or net, the meshes of which shall not be less than one-inch square and with wire, rope or gig, provided that any bass, crappie or white perch, catfish, perch or trout caught by above methods may not be retained. Unlawful to possess any of above game fish while any of above rough fish are in possession. Unlawful to sell minnows taken in county. Unlawful to take more than 125 minnows out of county.

Bexar County: Only ordinary hook and line, or trotline or artificial bait permitted, and ten-foot minnow seine of not less than one-fourth inch square mesh for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to sell or offer to sell any bass, perch, crappie or catfish.

Blanco County: May use 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to take or possess for purpose of sale any catfish, perch, crappie, bream, or bass. Unlawful to transport minnows prima facie evidence of violation. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad or gar with seines and nets of not less than one-inch mesh, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish when using such devices. Otherwise, seines and nets prohibited.

Bosque County: Unlawful to sell or offer to sell or to buy bass, crappie, perch, channel or Opelusas catfish taken from Bosque River and its tributaries. In Bosque River and tributaries, unlawful to use drag seine or any kind of net, except: (1) Dip net not more than 36 inches in diameter, approved trap and 20-foot minnow seine for catching minnows for bait; (2) Suckers, carp, buffalo, shad and gar may be taken with seine or net of not less than one-inch square mesh, or with wire, rope or gig, but such devices may not be used on other fish, and other fish may not be possessed while using such devices. Trolling is permitted from boat propelled by ordinary oars or paddles, only, in Bosque River and its tributaries. Unlawful to transport minnows out of county for purpose of sale, and transportation of more than 100 minnows out of county evidence of violation of law.

Bowie County: Seine or net of not less than 2-inch square mesh permitted in Sulphur River. Other waters of county, seines and nets prohibited, except: (1) Twenty-foot minnow seine for catching minnows for bait; (2) hoop, trammel or gill net having not less than 3-inch square mesh for catching buffalo, carp and catfish. Gig, ordinary hook and line, set hook and line and artificial bait permitted.

Brewster County: Unlawful to sell or offer for sale any fish taken in county.

Brown County: Unlawful to use seine or net except 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait. Unlawful to sell bass, crappie or catfish taken in county.

Burnet County: Unlawful to sell bass, crappie or catfish taken in county. Seines and nets prohibited except: (1) Twenty-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait; (2) May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seines and nets having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish when using such devices. Unlawful to transport minnows out of county. For devices for taking fish in lake waters, see special laws noted in Colorado River lakes regulations.

Cass County: Gig, ordinary hook and line, set hook and line and artificial bait permitted. Seines and nets prohibited, except: (1) Twenty-foot minnow seine for catching minnows for bait; (2) Hoop, trammel or gill net of not less than 3-inch square mesh for catching buffalo, carp and catfish.

Chambers County: May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seines and nets the meshes of which are not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish when using such devices.

Cherokee County: Seines and nets unlawful in Neches and Angelina Rivers.

Coleman County: Unlawful to use seine or net except: (1) 20-ft. minnow seine for catching minnows for bait; (2) net of not less than 3-inch-square mesh for taking carp and suckers in Colorado River.

Collin County: Same as Chambers County.

Comanche County: Seines and nets unlawful except 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait. Set, throw or trotline may

not have hooks spaced closer than three feet apart. Possession of prohibited tackle within 200 yards of public waters prima facie evidence of violation.

Concho County: Unlawful to transport more than 200 minnows out of county. No minnows may be transported out of county for sale. Unlawful to sell bass, crappie, white perch or catfish taken in county. Seines and nets prohibited, except 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows, and nets of not less than 3-inch square mesh for catching carp and suckers in Colorado River.

Cooke County: Fish taken in county may not be sold. Ordinary hook and line, set line, throw line, or ordinary cord line permitted. Seines and nets prohibited except: (1) Twenty-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) Seines or nets the meshes of which are not less than one-inch square, or wire, rope or gig for taking suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar; but no other fish may be possessed when using such devices; (3) seine or net having mesh not less than one and one-half inches square to seine fish for propagation purposes under the supervision of a game warden. Unlawful to take minnows in district composed of Grayson and Cooke counties to transport out of district for sale, or to sell said minnows outside of said district. This minnow law applies to entire county, including Lake Texoma. Unlawful to fish in Lake Texoma in violation of regulations made by Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, found in this digest under "Lake Laws."

Coryell County: Unlawful to sell minnows taken in county. Unlawful to transport more than 125 minnows outside of county. Seines and nets prohibited except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) may take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with one-inch square mesh seines or nets, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish when using such devices.

Culberson County: Unlawful to sell or offer for sale any fish taken in county.

Dallas County: Unlawful to take fish by any means other than pole and line, rod and reel, set line, throw line or trotline. No throw line, set line or trotline shall have hooks closer than three feet apart. Illegal tackle in possession closer than 200 yards of public water shall be evidence of violation of law. Lawful to use artificial lure with more than two hooks. May use minnow seine not longer than 20 feet for taking minnows for bait.

Delta County: Lawful to grabble for, or use seine or net having meshes one-inch square to take catfish, perch, buffalo and drum.

Denton County: Same as Chambers County.

De Witt County: Unlawful to sell or offer to sell or to buy any fish taken in county. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad or gar with seine or net of not less than one-inch square mesh, or by wire, rope or gig, but may not possess any other species of fish when using such devices.

Dimmitt County: Minnows may not be taken in county for sale, or sold. Commercial minnow dealers may not transport minnows from the county. Unlawful to sell bass, crappie or catfish. Seines and nets prohibited except: (1) May use 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait; and (2) may use seines or nets of not less than one-inch square mesh to take buffalo, carp, shad, gar or suckers, or wire, rope or gig, but may not possess any other species of fish while using such devices.

Edwards County: Unlawful to sell or offer or possess for sale any bass, perch, crappie, bream or catfish. Twenty-foot minnow seine may be used for taking minnows for bait. No device may have more than two hooks, except artificial lures used with rod and reel. Bottles, cans and floats of any kind may not be used unless the line to which hooks are attached is tied securely to stationary object or held by fisherman. Unlawful to take from county minnows for sale. Unlawful to transport more than 200 minnows beyond county.

El Paso County: Unlawful to sell fish taken in county. Permitted devices are: Hook and line, pole and line, trotline or set line. Ten-foot minnow seine with meshes not smaller than three-eighths of an inch square, permitted on minnows for bait.

Erath County: Unlawful to sell or buy, or offer for sale, bass, crappie, perch, channel or Opelusas catfish or any other fish from Lake Waco and Bosque Rivers and their tributaries. In Bosque Rivers and their tributaries, unlawful to use drag seines or nets of any kind; only ordinary pole, hook and line with single hook or artificial baits permitted; dip net, having diameter of not more than 36 inches, or approved trap permitted for catching minnows for bait; unlawful to troll from self-propelled boat. In Lake Waco trolling permitted from any kind of boat. All waters of county, season closed on bass and crappie during March and April.

Falls County: Unlawful to sell or offer for sale or to buy any fish taken from waters of Brazos River or within one mile of mouth of any tributary of the Brazos River. Unlawful to transport more than 125 minnows beyond county.

Fannin County: Same as Chambers County.

Fayette County: Same as Chambers County.

Also closed season on bullfrogs March, April and May.

Fisher County: Same as Chambers County. **Franklin County:** May take catfish, perch, buffalo and drum by hand or with seine or net having meshes one-inch square.

Gillespie County: May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad or gar with seine or net of not less than one-inch square mesh or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish when using such devices. No device may have more than two hooks except artificial lures with rod and reel. Bottles, cans and floats of any kind shall not be used unless the line to which hooks are attached is tied securely to stationary object or held by fisherman. Twenty-foot minnow seine lawful for taking minnows for bait. Minnows may not be transported beyond county. Possession of more than 500 minnows prima facie evidence of violation of law. Catfish, crappie, perch, bass and bream may not be taken or possessed for sale.

Gonzales County: Same as Chambers County. **Grayson County:** Game, Fish and Oyster Commission has regulatory power to prescribe fishing regulations for Lake Texoma. See "Lake Texoma," this digest. Minnows may not be taken from district composed of Grayson and Cooke counties to transport for sale outside of district, nor sold outside of said district. In waters of county except Lake Texoma permitted gear is: Ordinary hook and line, set line, throwline, cord line. Seines and nets prohibited, except that suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar may be taken with seine or net having not less than one-inch square mesh, or with wire, rope or gig, but other fish may not be possessed while using such devices.

Guadalupe County: Unlawful to sell or offer for barter or sale any bass, perch, crappie or catfish taken from waters of county. Gear permitted: Ordinary hook and line, trotline or artificial bait; 10-foot minnow seines of not less than one-fourth-inch square mesh for taking minnows for bait.

Hamilton County: Lawful to use net or not less than 1½-inch square mesh on suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar, but no other fish may be possessed while using such devices. Drag seines or dragnets unlawful except twenty-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait. Unlawful to take minnows for sale or offer for sale, or to transport more than 125 minnows outside of county.

Hardin County: Same as Chambers County.

Harrison County: Ordinary hook and line, rod and reel, set hook and line, trotline or artificial bait permitted. Seines and nets prohibited except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) hoop net, set net or trammel net with meshes not less than 3½ inches square, for taking buffalo, gar, catfish, shad and bowfin or grundle. Unlawful seines or nets prohibited within one mile of Caddo Lake, its adjoining lakes and tributaries. It is unlawful to take or possess alligators. Additional laws applying to Caddo Lake are: Cast net permitted for taking minnows. Unlawful to use gig or spear. Bag limits: Bream and goggle-eye, 35. No size limit on blue, channel or yellow catfish. Driving or riding in boat while under influence of intoxicants, or driving in reckless manner or at high rate of speed is unlawful. Shooting in, on, along or across Caddo Lake is unlawful except when hunting during open season. Fish guides may not take, catch, retain or have in possession bass or crappie.

Haskell County: Unlawful to transport minnows outside of county.

Hill County: Unlawful to transport minnows outside of county, except 150 for personal use.

Hood County: Season closed on bass and crappie during March and April.

Hopkins County: May take catfish, perch, buffalo and drum by hand or with seine or net of one-inch square mesh.

Hudspeth County: Unlawful to sell or offer for sale fish taken in county.

Hunt County: Only ordinary hookline, set line or throw line, ordinary cord line, seine or net with meshes not less than one and one-half inches square permitted. Unlawful to sell or offer to sell bass, crappie or catfish.

Jack County: Unlawful to use hoop nets, trammel nets or barrel nets. Seines and nets (except hoop nets, trammel nets or barrel nets which are prohibited) with mesh more than two inches square, permitted for taking catfish, bass and perch in waters of county except artificial lake covering more than 20 acres of ground, fed by stream or subject to overflow. Unlawful to take minnows from waters of county for sale outside of district composed of Jack, Young, Stephens and Palo Pinto counties. Unlawful to transport minnows beyond district for sale.

Jackson County: Permitted devices: Hook and line or trotline or flounder gig and light, or cast net or minnow seine not more than 20 feet in length for catching bait. All other devices prohibited.

Jasper County: Unlawful to transport minnows beyond county.

Jeff Davis County: Unlawful to sell or offer for sale any fish taken in county.

Jefferson County: Same as Chambers County.

Jim Wells County: Unlawful to take for purpose of sale any fish from Lake Corpus Christi in San Patricio, Jim Wells and Live Oak counties, or from the waters of Nueces River between Calallen Dam and west boundary line of Live Oak County on Nueces River. Unlawful to use seine or net except 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to use trotline with hooks less than three feet apart.

Johnson County: Unlawful to take minnows in county for purpose of sale outside of county. Unlawful to transport more than 125 minnows outside of county where taken.

Jones County: Unlawful to take any fish in county for commercial purposes. The following additional restrictions apply to Fort Phantom Hill Lake: Gear permitted, only two ordinary poles and lines, or rods and reels, or fly rods, or two throw lines each equipped with not more than two hooks, minnow seine not more than 20 feet long for taking minnows for bait. Minnows may not be taken for sale. Possession limit on minnows, 100.

Kaufman County: Gear permitted: Artificial bait, ordinary pole and line, rod and reel, set line, throw line or trotline. Hooks may not be less than three feet apart on set line, throw line or trotline. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted for taking minnows for bait. Size limit: Bass, trout, eight inches; crappie or other fish, one-half pound. Sale of all fish permitted except bass, trout, crappie, white perch, bream or other perch or channel catfish less than 12 inches in length. Possession of prohibited tackle within 200 yards of water prima facie evidence of violation.

Kendall County: Lawful to take fish with a trot or set line with not more than 25 hooks, with hooks spaced not closer than four feet apart. Unlawful to transport minnows beyond county. Possession of more than 500 minnows evidence of violation of law. Seine or net prohibited except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) may take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or wire, rop or gig, but may not possess other fish while using such devices.

Kimble County: Gear permitted: Ordinary pole and line or rod and reel, fly rod or throw line, or artificial bait. May not use more than one hook per line except artificial bait. One person may not use more than six poles and lines or rods and reels at one time. Unlawful to take, possess or offer for purpose of sale any catfish, perch, crappie, bream or bass. Unlawful to transport beyond county more than 125 minnows taken in county. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish when using such devices.

Kerr County: Unlawful to take minnows from county for sale, or to transport more than 200 minnows beyond county when taken in county. Unlawful to sell or offer for sale any bass, perch, crappie or catfish then in county. Gear permitted: Only ordinary hook and line, trotline or artificial bait. Unlawful to use seines and nets except 10-foot minnow seines with meshes not less than 1/4-inch square for taking minnows for bait.

Lamar County: Seines and nets prohibited, except: (1) Seine or net of not less than two-inch square mesh; (2) 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait; (3) may take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square or with wire, rope or gig, but other fishes may not be possessed while using such devices.

Lampasas County: Unlawful to sell bass, crappie and catfish. Unlawful to transport minnows beyond county except 150 for personal use. Seines and nets prohibited except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) may take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fishes while using such devices. Special laws governing gear permitted in Colorado River lakes are noted under Colorado River lakes regulations.

Live Oak County: Unlawful to take for purpose of sale any fish from Lake Corpus Christi in San Patricio, Jim Wells and Live Oak counties, or from the waters of Nueces River between Calallen Dam and west boundary line of Live Oak County on Nueces River including all the waters within all the tributaries of the Nueces River within Live Oak San Patricio and Nueces counties. Unlawful to use seine or net except 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait. Unlawful to use trotline with hooks less than three feet apart.

Llano County: Unlawful to transport minnows beyond county. Possession of more than 500 minnows evidence of violation of law. No device may have more than two hooks except artificial lures used with rod and reel. Seines and nets prohibited, except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait; (2) may take suckers, buffalo, shad, gar and carp

with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but other fishes may not be possessed while such devices are used. Unlawful to take, offer or possess for purpose of sale any catfish, perch, crappie, bream or bass. For gear permitted in lake waters, see Colorado River lakes regulations.

Loving County: Unlawful to sell bass, crappie, white perch or catfish taken in county. Seines and nets prohibited, except 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait.

Marion County: Gear permitted: Ordinary hook and line, rod and reel, set hook and line, trotline or artificial bait. Seines and nets prohibited except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) hoop net, set net or trammel net, half-inch meshes not less than three and one-half inches square, for taking buffalo fish, gar fish, catfish, shad, and bowfin or grindle. Unlawful seines or nets prohibited within one mile of Caddo Lake, its adjoining lakes and tributaries. Cast net permitted for taking minnows. Unlawful for guide to take, retain or possess any bass or crappie. Unlawful for any person to drive or ride in any boat on Caddo Lake while under influence of intoxicants, or to drive self-propelled motor craft in careless manner or at high speed. Unlawful to shoot in, on, or along or across Caddo Lake except while hunting, during open season. Gig permitted in Caddo Lake.

Mason County: Unlawful to transport minnows out of county. Possession of more than 500 minnows evidence of violation of law. Unlawful to take fish by device equipped with more than two hooks, except artificial lures used with rod and reel. Bottles, cans, and floats unlawful unless line to which hooks are attached is tied securely to stationary object or held by fisherman. Seines and nets prohibited, except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) may take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square or wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish while such devices are being used. Unlawful to take, offer or possess for sale catfish, perch, crappie, bream or bass.

Medina County: Special laws apply to Medina Lake. See "Lake Laws." Other waters of county, gear permitted: Ordinary hook and line, or trotline or artificial bait. Seines and nets prohibited, except (1) 10-foot minnow seine with meshes not less than one-fourth-inch square for taking minnows for bait; (2) may take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish while using such devices. All waters, unlawful to sell or offer to sell bass, perch, crappie, or catfish taken in county.

Menard County: Unlawful to use device equipped with more than two hooks, except artificial lures used with rod and reel. Bottles, cans and floats unlawful unless line to which hooks are attached is tied securely to stationary object or held by fisherman. May use 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but no other fish may be possessed while such devices are used. Unlawful to take, offer or possess for sale any catfish, perch, crappie, bream or bass. Minnows may not be taken from county for sale; not more than 200 minnows may be transported out of county.

Mills County: Unlawful to sell bass, crappie, or catfish. Seines and nets unlawful, except 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait; and except seines or net the meshes of which are not less than one-inch square, or wire, rope or gig, used for taking suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar, but no other fish may be possessed while such devices are used.

Mitchell County: Same as Chambers County.

Montgomery County: Lawful to use set or gill nets having meshes not less than four inches square permitted on all fish. Unlawful bass, catfish, crappie and perch. Seines may be used for taking all fish, provided the meshes are not less than three inches square. Minnow seines not more than 20 feet long are permitted to take minnows for bait.

Morris County: Unlawful to use seine or net, except: (1) 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait; (2) any kind of seine or net with meshes not less than two-inch square permitted on all fish. Unlawful to shoot on, in, along or across Daingerfield Lake unless hunting during open season.

McCulloch County: Unlawful to transport minnows out of county, except 150 for personal use. May not sell bass, crappie or catfish taken in county. Seines and nets unlawful except: 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait; and may take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish while using such devices.

McLennan County: Unlawful to sell or buy or offer to sell any fish from waters of Lake Waco or Bosque Rivers and their tributaries. Cast net permitted for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to transport minnows beyond county for sale. Possession of more than 100

minnows prima facie evidence of violation. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net the meshes of which are not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but other fish may not be possessed while such device is being used.

Nacogdoches County: Seines and nets unlawful on bass or crappie.

Nolan County: Unlawful to use any device except ordinary pole and line, rod and reel, fly rod, or trotline with not more than 25 hooks, or throw line with not more than two hooks, except artificial lures used with a rod and reel. Only one trotline may be used, and it may not contain more than 25 hooks; or only one throw line may be used, and it may not contain more than two hooks. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted for taking minnows for bait. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad, and gar with seine or net the meshes of which are not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but other fish may not be possessed while such device is being used.

Newton County: Unlawful to sell, offer or possess for sale, any black bass, trout or white perch taken from waters of the Sabine, Attoyac, Angelina and Neches Rivers or their tributaries or lakes. Unlawful to transport minnows out of county. Possession of more than 500 minnows evidence for violation of law.

Nueces County: See Live Oak County.

Orange County: May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but no other fishes may be possessed while using such devices.

Palo Pinto County: Unlawful to take minnows from waters of district composed of Jack Young, Stephens and Palo Pinto counties for purpose of sale outside of district, or to transport minnows beyond said district for sale. For additional regulations as to Possum Kingdom Lake, see "Lake Laws."

Panola County: Not more than 100 minnows per day may be taken from public waters.

Parker County: Same as Chambers County. Also, unlawful to transport minnows out of county except 150 for personal use. Possession of more than 500 minnows evidence of violation of law.

Pecos County: Unlawful to sell any fish taken in county. Permitted gear: Ordinary hook and line or trotline or artificial bait. Seines and nets prohibited except 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait.

Polk County: Unlawful to take minnows from waters of county for sale; unlawful for commercial minnow dealer or his employee to take minnows. Unlawful to transport minnows outside of county for sale, unlawful to transport more than 200 minnows outside of county, or to have more than 200 minnows in vehicle.

Presidio County: Unlawful to sell fish taken in said county.

Rains County: Unlawful to sell or offer for sale bass, crappie or catfish taken from waters. Unlawful to take fish by device other than ordinary hook line, set line or throw line, ordinary cord line, seine or net having meshes not less than one and one-half inches square.

Real County: Unlawful to use gear with more than two hooks, except artificial lures used with rod and reel. Bottles, cans and floats unlawful unless line to which hooks are attached is tied securely to stationary object or held by fisherman. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to take minnows for sale, or transport beyond county more than 200 minnows. Unlawful to take, offer or possess for sale catfish, perch, crappie, bream or bass.

Red River County: Seine or net of not less than 2-inch square mesh permitted in Sulphur River only.

Reeves County: Unlawful to sell any fish taken in county. Gear permitted: Ordinary hook and line or trotline or artificial bait. Seines and nets unlawful, except 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait.

Rockwall County: Gear permitted: Ordinary hook and line, set line or throw line, or ordinary cord line, seine or net, having meshes less than one and one-half inches square. Unlawful to take or possess fish from waters in county for sale.

Runnels County: Unlawful to sell bass, crappie, or catfish taken in county. Seines and nets prohibited, except 20-foot minnow seine to take minnows for bait.

Rusk County: Permitted gear: Ordinary hook and line, rod and reel, set hook and line, trotline or artificial bait; minnow seine not more than 20 feet long to take minnows and sun perch for bait; hoop net, set net or trammel net, of not less than three and one-half inches square mesh, to take buffalo, gar, catfish, shad and bowfin or grindle. Other fish may not be possessed while using such nets.

Sabine County: Lawful to use seine having not less than three-inch square mesh in Sabine River only. Nets prohibited. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted.

San Augustine County: Nets prohibited. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted.

San Patricio County: Unlawful to take for

purpose of sale any fish from Lake Corpus Christi in San Patricio, Jim Wells and Live Oak counties, or from the waters of Nueces River between Calallen Dam and west boundary line of Live Oak County on Nueces River, including all the waters within all the tributaries of the Nueces River within Live Oak, San Patricio and Nueces counties. Unlawful to use seine or net, except 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to use trotline with hooks spaced less than three feet apart.

San Saba County Unlawful to sell or buy or offer to sell any bass, crappie, perch, catfish or any other fish. Unlawful to take fish by any device except ordinary pole and line or throw line equipped with more than two hooks, except dowagiac or other artificial bait. Trotlines may not have more than 20 hooks. Minnow seine not more than 20 feet long permitted for catching minnows for bait. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, shad and gar with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish while using such devices. Unlawful to transport minnows outside of county, except 150 for personal use. Possession of more than 500 minnows evidence of violation of this act. For gear permitted in lake waters, see "Lake Laws."

Shackelford County: Unlawful to take any fish for commercial purposes.

Somervell County: Unlawful to take minnows for sals or to transport more than 125 minnows outside of county.

Stephens County: Unlawful to take from waters of district composed of Jack, Young, Stephens, and Palo Pinto counties, minnows for sale outside of district, or to transport minnows for sale outside of district. For Possum Kingdom Lake Regulations, see "Lake Laws."

Sutton County: Unlawful to use device with more than two hooks except artificial lures used with rod and reel. Bottles, cans and floats prohibited unless line to which hooks are attached is tied securely to stationary object or held by fisherman. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted to take minnows for bait. Unlawful to take minnows for sale or to transport more than 200 minnows outside of county. Unlawful to take, offer or possess for sale any catfish, perch, crappie, bream or bass.

Tarrant County: Unlawful to fish in Lake Worth and Eagle Mountain Lake except in accordance with regulations made by the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. See "Lake Laws."

Taylor County: See "Lake Laws" for Fort Phantom Hill Lake regulations.

Terrell County: Unlawful to sell or offer for sale any fish taken in county.

Titus County: Lawful to use seine or net with meshes not less than two inches square.

Tom Green County: Gear permitted: Ordinary hook and line, rod, reel, artificial bait or natural bait, trotline or set line, provided that such trotline or set line is not equipped with more than 30 hooks, and group of persons fishing together may not use more than two trotlines or set lines, and no two trotlines or set lines shall be joined together. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted for taking minnows, carp, buffalo, suckers and garfish. Unlawful to sell, buy or attempt to buy any fish except buffalo, carp, suckers and gar. Unlawful to use crappie, catfish or bass for bait. Unlawful to transport minnows beyond county for sale or to transport more than 200 minnows beyond county for any purpose in any one day.

Travis County: Gear permitted: Ordinary hook and line, artificial lures, rod and reel, throw line or trotline. Unlawful to use trotline or throwline with hooks spaced closed than three feet. May take suckers, buffalo, carp, and shad with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish while using such devices. For tackle permitted in Lake Travis and Lake Austin in Travis County, see "Lake Laws."

Trinity County: Same as Polk County.

Uvalde County: Same as Chambers County. Also, unlawful to take minnows for sale or to sell minnows taken in county. Unlawful for commercial minnow dealer or his employee to transport minnows from county.

Val Verde County: The following special law applies to all of Val Verde County except the waters of Rio Grande River, the Pecos River and San Felipe Creek in that county. Gear permitted: Ordinary pole and line, rod, reel and line, hand line, set line, throw line, trotline and artificial lures. Not more than aggregate of 20 hooks permitted on devices. Twenty-foot minnow seine permitted for fish or bass for bait; unlawful to transport minnows from county. In Rio Grande River, Pecos River and San Felipe Creek, unlawful to use seines and nets, except 20-foot minnow seine for taking minnows for bait. All waters of county, unlawful to sell bass, white perch, crappie or catfish. In Devil's River and its lakes, bag limit of fish, 20 in the aggregate per day or in possession.

Walker County: Unlawful to transport min-

nnows out of county for sale, or to transport more than 200 minnows out of county for any purpose.

Ward County: Seine or net unlawful, except 20-foot minnow seine permitted for taking minnows for bait. Unlawful to sell bass, crappie or catfish.

Wichita County: See Archer County.

Williamson County: Seines and nets prohibited, except (1) minnow seine not more than 20 feet long for taking minnows for bait; (2) may take suckers, buffalo, gar, shad and carp with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish while using such devices. Unlawful to transport minnows out of county except 150 for personal use. Possession of more than 500 minnows evidence of violation of law.

Wilson County: Unlawful to sell bass, perch, crappie or catfish taken in county. Seines and nets prohibited, except 10-foot minnow seine with meshes not less than one-fourth inch square to take minnows for bait.

Wise County: Lawful to use seine or net having meshes more than two inches square except in any artificial lake covering more than 20 acres of ground that is fed by stream or subject to overflow, for taking catfish, bass and perch. Unlawful to use seine or net of not less than 1½-inch square mesh for taking carp, buffalo, shad and suckers in any waters. Special regulations apply to Lake Worth and Eagle Mountain Lake. See "Lake Laws."

Wood County: Seine, net or trap prohibited on bass, trout, crappie or white perch, bream or other perch. Unlawful to sell or offer for sale any bass, trout, crappie or white perch, bream or other perch.

Young County: Unlawful to sell any fish taken in county except those taken in Brazos River and Clear Fork of Brazos. Unlawful to take, catch or possess any fish taken from waters of Possum Kingdom Lake except in accordance with regulations issued by Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. See "Lake Laws." Unlawful to use seine or net in Clear Fork of Brazos with mesh less than two inches square. In other waters of county (except Clear Fork of Brazos, Brazos River and Possum Kingdom Lake) unlawful to use any device except ordinary hook and line, trotline or artificial baits, and 20-foot minnow seine with meshes not less than one-sixth of an inch square for taking minnows for bait. Trolling from motor boat unlawful. All waters of county, unlawful to take minnows for sale outside of district composed of Jack, Young, Stephens and Palo Pinto Counties. Unlawful to transport beyond district for purpose of sale, minnows taken from waters in district.

Zavala County: Seines and nets unlawful, except seine or net with meshes not less than three inches square to take buffalo, carp, garfish and/or turtles; may take suckers, buffalo, gar, shad and carp with seine or net having meshes not less than one-inch square, or with wire, rope or gig, but may not possess other fish while using such devices; minnow seine not longer than 20 feet used for taking minnows for bait. Sale of bass, crappie or catfish unlawful. Minnows may not be taken for sale or sold. Commercial dealers may not transport minnows beyond county.

LAKE LAWS

Lake Austin: Gear permitted: Ordinary pole and line, rod, reel and line; hand line, set line, throw line; except when artificial lures are used no line shall have more than two hooks, and only two lines shall be used at one time. Minnow seines not more than 20 feet in length may be used for taking minnows, carp, shad, buffalo or gar.

Lake Bridgeport: In that portion of Wise County, lawful to use seine or net of not less than 1½-inch square mesh for taking carp, buffalo, shad and sucker.

Lake Buchanan: May fish with only ordinary pole and line, throw line with not more than six hooks, rod and reel, artificial bait, or trotline with not more than 30 hooks. In Llano and Burnet Counties minnows may not be transported outside of county. In Lampasas and San Saba Counties not more than 150 minnows may be transported outside of county for personal use.

Diversion Lake: See Archer County.

Lake Kemp: See Archer County.

Fort Phantom Hill Lake: Gear permitted: Ordinary pole and line, rod and reel, fly rod or throw line equipped with not more than two hooks. Artificial lures permitted. Seines and nets prohibited except minnow seine not more than 20 feet long for taking minnows for bait. Not more than two ordinary poles and lines, rods and reels, or fly rods permitted, or not more than two throw lines each equipped with not more than two hooks permitted. Unlawful to take minnows for purpose of sale. Unlawful to possess more than 100 minnows.

Medina Lake: Special license required of persons over the age of 17 years. Annual license fee \$1.10, daily license fee 30c. Holders of other valid fishing licenses are not exempt from holding Medina Lake license. Gear permitted: Ordinary pole and line, rod, reel and line, hand line, set line, throw line, trotline and artificial lures. Trotline or throw line may not have hooks spaced closer than four feet

apart. Unlawful to use minnow seine, or to take minnows from Medina Lake.

Possum Kingdom Lake: No fishing permitted within one-fourth mile of Possum Kingdom Dam in the lake proper. Fishing gear permitted: Ordinary pole and line, throw line with not more than three hooks, rod and reel and ordinary baits and lures. Persons fishing for carp, buffalo, suckers and gar may use wire loop snares also. Only one, of either a trotline or throw line, permitted. It may not have more than 20 hooks, spaced not less than two feet apart. Seines or nets for taking fish or minnows prohibited. Unlawful to sell or buy any fish taken from Possum Kingdom Lake. Special license, price \$1.10, required of all persons over 17. Those fishing with artificial lures also must have an artificial lure license, price \$1.10.

Roy Inks Lake: May fish with only ordinary pole and line, throw line with not more than six hooks, rod and reel, artificial bait, or trotline with not more than thirty hooks. Minnows may not be transported outside of county.

Lake Texoma: Game, Fish and Oyster Commission authorized to make regulations governing fishing in this lake. Special licenses required are: Lake Texoma Resident Fishing License, costing \$1.10, entitling resident citizen of Texas to fish in Lake Texoma; Lake Texoma Special Fishing License, costing \$1.10, entitling resident citizen of Oklahoma licensed to fish under laws of that State to fish in Texas portion of Lake Texoma; Lake Texoma Non-Resident Fishing License, costing \$2.50, required of residents of other states, unless they hold a Lake Texoma Special Fishing License, and entitling holder to fish in Lake Texoma only. Artificial lure license not required. Holder of Non-resident Fishing License issued by Texas may fish in Texas portion of Lake Texoma without other license. Residents of this State under 17 years of age not required to have a license. Minnows may not be taken from district composed of Grayson and Cooke Counties for transportation for sale outside of district, nor sold outside of district.

Lake Travis in Burnet County: May fish with only ordinary pole and line having not more than two (2) hooks, throw line having not more than six hooks, rod and reel having not more than two hooks, or artificial lure attached to a casting or fly rod. Minnows may not be transported outside of county.

Lake Travis in Travis County: Gear permitted: Ordinary pole and line, rod, reel and line, hand line, set line, throw line, trotline and artificial lures. Not more than aggregate of 20 hooks permitted on any or all devices.

Lake Worth and Eagle Mountain Lake: Special license required of all persons over 17 years of age. Annual license fee, \$1.10; five-day license fee, 35c. Holders of other valid fishing licenses are not exempt from holding Lake Worth-Eagle Mountain Lake license. Permitted devices: Pole and line, hand or throw line having not more than two hooks, artificial baits or lures, trotline with not more than 20 hooks, spaced not less than two feet apart, and no two lines to be connected; still fishing, casting or trolling. In that part of Eagle Mountain Lake which is in Wise County, seines or nets of not less than 1½-inch square mesh are permitted for taking carp, buffalo, shad and sucker.

SALT WATER AND COMMERCIAL FISHING LAWS

License Fees and Taxes Required	
Bait Dealer's License	\$ 2.00
Fish Boat (if propelled by oars or poles)	3.00
Fish Guide License	2.00
Inspection Fee (per 100 lbs. marine products)	10.00
Mussel License	10.00
Mussel Shell Dredge License	25.00
Non-resident Commercial Fisherman's License	200.00
Non-resident Commercial Fishing Boat License	2,500.00
Oyster Dredge License	15.00
Oyster Location Rental per acre	1.50
Resident Commercial Fisherman's License	3.00
Retail Fish Dealer (Cities less than 7,500 population)	3.00
Retail Fish Dealer (Cities 7,500 to 40,000 population)	10.00
Retail Fish Dealer (Cities over 40,000 population)	15.00
Retail Oyster Dealer's License (Cities over 7,500 population)	5.00
Retail Truck Fish and Oyster Dealer's License	25.00
Seine or net license for each 100 feet	1.00
Shrimp Trawl License (large trawl)	15.00
Shrimp Trawl License (small trawl)	2.00
Skiff License (if propelled by oars or poles)	1.00
Wholesale Fish and Oyster Dealer's License	200.00
Wholesale Truck Fish and Oyster Dealer's License	100.00

Bait Dealer's License is required of any person who sells either minnows, fish, shrimp or other aquatic products for fish bait.

Fish Boat License is required of each boat

equipped with motor of any kind or with sails when used for taking aquatic products for commercial purposes.

Fish Guide License is required of any person who operates a boat for pay or anything of value in accompanying or transporting any person engaged in taking any edible aquatic life from the waters of this State.

Inspection Fee: No cargo may be unloaded from unlicensed commercial fishing vessels except in ports of entry designated by this department after notice and application to and passing of inspection by, agent of this department at such port.

Mussel License will be required for the purpose of taking mussels or mussel shells from the beds of state-owned streams and waters.

Mussel Shell Dredge License required for use of dredge for taking mussels or mussel shells from beds of state-owned streams and waters.

Non-resident Commercial Fisherman's License required of citizens of other states, or person who has not continually been a bona fide inhabitant of this state more than one year, and who takes edible aquatic life from tidal waters of state for pay or for sale, barter or exchange.

Non-resident Commercial Fishing Boat License required for boat registered in another state or which has not continually been registered in this state for more than one year, or which is not owned by person having bona fide place of business in this State for more than one year, and which is used in taking edible aquatic life from tidal salt waters of State for pay or for sale, barter or exchange; but not required for a boat numbered or registered in Texas whose bona fide owner is a 12-month or longer resident of Texas or has had a place of business in Texas for 12 months; if said boat has been duly licensed and operated under Texas residential commercial fishing boat license; or if said boat is new; or if said boat has not within a period of two years immediately before date of application for fish boat license engaged in commercial fishing in a state other than Texas.

Oyster Dredge License is required for each boat used for the purpose of dredging oysters.

Resident Commercial Fisherman's License is required of any person who takes fish, oysters, shrimp, and other edible aquatic products from the waters of this State for pay or for the purpose of sale, barter or exchange.

Retail Fish Dealer's License is required of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying for the purpose of selling either fresh or frozen edible aquatic products to the consumer. Separate license will be required for each market in which such dealer or person operates. Fee of such license based on population of the city.

Retail Oyster Dealer's License is required of any person, firm or corporation buying oysters only for the purpose of selling to the consumer trade in cities of more than 7,500. (This license is provided for use of markets or dealers handling oysters only and who do not care to take out retail fish and oyster dealer's license.)

Retail Truck Dealer's License is required of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying for the purpose of selling or distributing either fresh or frozen aquatic products to the consumer trade. Separate license required by each truck so operated and sales only permitted hotels, cafes and house-to-house peddling.

Seine or Net License must be attached to each hundred feet or fraction thereof of each seine or net used for the purpose of taking fish or shrimp from the waters of this State, except in fresh waters for non-commercial purposes.

Shrimp Trawl License is required of each boat operating or towing a trawl.

Skiff License is required for each boat propelled by oars or poles that is used for the purpose of taking aquatic products for commercial purposes.

Sports Fishing License: None required. Persons may fish for pleasure in salt water without purchasing a non-resident, alien, or artificial lure license. Other licenses are still required. See above.

Wholesale Fish Dealer's License is required of each person, firm or corporation who buys for the purpose of selling to retail fish dealers and to the consumer, or who cans, preserves or processes aquatic products for commercial purposes.

Wholesale Truck Dealer's License is required of each person, firm or corporation who operates a truck for the purpose of selling to or taking orders from retail fish dealers and/or to the consumer trade. Separate license required for each truck operated.

FISH

Size Limit (commercial fishing): Flounder, not less than 12 inches; speckled trout, not less than 12 inches; redfish, not less than 14 inches nor more than 35 inches; pompano, not less than 9 inches; sheepshead, not less than 9 inches; mackerel, not less than 14 inches; and gaff-top-sail, not less than 11 inches.

TERRAPIN (Salt Water)

Open Season: November, December, January and February.

Size: Not less than six (6) inches in length.

GREEN TURTLE

Size: Not less than twelve (12) pounds in weight.

OYSTERS

Open Season: September 1 to March 31. That part of Laguna Madre which is south and west of Baffin's Bay has no closed season on oysters.

Matagorda Bay: Unlawful to dredge oysters in the headwaters of Matagorda Bay east of a line from Palacios Point on the mainland in Matagorda County across Matagorda Bay to Cotton Bayou on the Matagorda Peninsula.

Aransas Bay: Unlawful to use oyster dredge in that part of Aransas Bay west of a line running from the north end of Two by Four reef to the east side of Borup reef, and thence to the mainland.

Carancahua Bay and Pass: Unlawful to use oyster dredge, or within 300 yards from the mouth of said pass in Matagorda Bay.

Copano Bay: Unlawful to use oyster dredge or have in possession oysters taken from that part of Copano Bay west of a line drawn from the east gable of Sorenson's clubhouse to the mouth of Mission Bay, except oysters taken from a private lease.

Aransas, Nueces, Calhoun and Matagorda Counties: Unlawful to take oysters from the public beds or reefs from May 1 to September 1. Unlawful to take oysters from private oyster beds without the consent of the owner.

Size Limit: In shell, 3½ inches.

American citizens, or any firm or corporation composed of such citizens, may use scrapers or dredges in removing oysters from natural reefs provided they have procured a license from the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission before beginning operations.

The Game, Fish and Oyster Commission is empowered to close a reef by giving two week's notice when it has reason to believe same is being overworked.

Shell from oysters opened or shucked on board the boat must be deposited on shore as directed by Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

A person leasing an oyster claim or reef may apply for permission from the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission to seine thereon for drumfish.

SHRIMP

Closed Season: Inland salt waters, July 15 to August 31 and December 15 to March 1. Gulf of Mexico open waters, each day between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise.

Exceptions: (1) May possess shrimp lawfully taken or imported from other states at any time. (2) May take or possess bait shrimp at any time.

Size Limit: May not average in count of individual specimens, more than 65 headless nor more than 39 with heads, to the pound.

Exception: Bait shrimp, no size limit, if legally taken.

Possession Limit: During closed season, not more than 150 pounds of bait shrimp with heads aboard boat on inland salt waters.

Exception: Galveston County, not more than 250 pounds of bait shrimp with heads during closed season.

Shrimp Trawl Possession and Use: Shrimp trawls may not be used in open Gulf waters between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise. No trawls except bait trawls of legal size, may be used at any time in any of the tidal bays, streams, bayous, lakes, lagoons or inlets, or part of such tidal waters of this State. Shrimp trawls may not be possessed or used during closed season on any inland salt waters except that they may be possessed aboard duly licensed boat while in port or in channel en route to or from open Gulf waters.

Shrimp Trawl Size: May not be wider than 65 feet, measured along the cork line.

Bait Trawl Use: May be used at any time for taking shrimp for bait. During closed season only one bait trawl may be towed by a power boat. Boats taking bait shrimp may not be towed.

Bait Trawl Size: During closed season, when towed by power boat, bait trawl may not be more than 10 feet at mouth, measured along webbing attached to cork line, nor more than 25 feet long. Boards for spreading and opening bait trawl may not be larger than 12 by 18 inches.

Exception: Galveston County, during closed season, bait trawls may have doors or boards not larger than 20 by 60 inches.

Shipment: During closed season, not more than 25 pounds of bait shrimp may be shipped to any point in the interior beyond 50 miles of any county bordering any salt water bay on Texas coast.

Dumping Heads: Unlawful to remove head of any shrimp aboard a commercial fishing vessel shrimping in Texas inland salt or territorial Gulf waters, or to dump heads at or near area where shrimp are ordinarily taken.

Exceptions: In Copano Bay, Mission Bay and connecting waters west of State Highway No. 35 in Aransas, Refugio and San Patricio Counties, boards on bait trawls may not be more than 18 by 36 inches.

Shrimp trawls of legal size are permitted during open season in the following waters:

East Galveston Bay in the counties of Galveston and Chambers, except that part lying east of a line extending from the extreme western point of Smith's Point in Chambers County to the west bank of Siever's Cut where East Bay intersects with the north bank of the Intracoastal Canal on Bolivar Peninsula in Galveston County, and northeast of Baffle Point on Bolivar Peninsula in Galveston County.

Shrimp trawls of legal size are permitted during open season in all salt waters of Nueces County except the following: Any pass or channel leading from one body of water to another; or in Corpus Christi Bay and Laguna Madre and connecting inlets or bayous, lying between a line on the north running east from a stake or marker on the shore on the northeasterly point of Flour Bluff to a stake or marker on Mustang Island one mile north of Corpus Christi Pass, and the Nueces-Kleberg County line on the south; Corpus Christi Bay within one-half mile of the mainland shore line between Flour Bluff Point and the city limits of Corpus Christi, Texas, within one mile of Dimmit Island in Nueces County; within one-half mile of the mainland shore between a point one-half mile east of Ingleside Docks and the north end of the Nueces Bay causeway, any of the waters on the east side of and within one-half mile of the Nueces Bay causeway; Callo Del Oso and connecting inlets and bayous in Nueces County; Corpus Christi Pass or within one mile thereof; Oso Creek; that part of Aransas Pass and within one mile thereof which is in Nueces County; Redfish Bay and such of the connecting inlets and bayous as are in Nueces County and as lie south and southwest of a line starting at the juncture of the railroad dumps on the mainland, running east along the center of said dumps to its eastern extremity, thence northeast to the north side of the eastern entrance to Corpus Christi Bayou; thence southeast to the northern extremity of Harbor Island to a stake or marker, and north and northeast of a line running directly.

Shrimp trawls of legal size permitted during open season in all waters of Aransas Bay except as follows: Those waters lying south of a line running from a stake or marker located on the shore of St. Joseph Island one mile north of the bay-side entrance to the pass, commonly known as North Pass, to the southern end of Mud Island, thence to the north side of the entrance to Corpus Christi Bayou; that portion between Port Aransas and Corpus Christi Bayou and lying between Harbor Island and Mud Island; all waters lying between Harbor Island and St. Joseph Island, and lying between Harbor Island and Mustang Island.

Shrimp trawls of legal size are permitted during open season in all waters of Matagorda Bay except the following: Within radius of 1,000 yards from the mouth of Carancahua Pass, within radius of 1,000 yards from mouth of Powder Horn Bayou.

Other Devices for Taking Bait Shrimp: Unlawful to take shrimp for bait except by cast net, minnow seine of not more than 20 feet in length, or in inland waters by bait trawl of legal size and under legal operation as above set forth.

Seines and Nets

General Law: In the tidal bays, streams, bayous, lakes, lagoons, or inlets, cast nets, minnow seines not more than 20 feet long, when used for catching bait, set net, trammel net, or strike net of not less than 1½-inch mesh (from knot to knot) and not longer than 1,800 feet are permitted, but all other seines or nets are unlawful in such waters.

It is unlawful to have in possession any seine, or net or other device, in or on any waters where such device is prohibited from being used, unless such device is on board a vessel when said vessel is at port or in a channel while en route to or from the Gulf of Mexico.

In open Gulf waters, all seines and nets for taking fish, not including the bag, shall not be of less than one and one-half-inch square mesh. The mesh of the bags and for 50 feet on each side of the bags, may be of not larger than one-inch square mesh. No seine, nor the combined length of two or more seines, may be more than 1,800 feet.

Exceptions: Copano Bay, Mission Bay and connecting waters west of State Highway 35 in Aransas, Refugio and San Patricio Counties, no seine or net is permitted except minnow seine not more than 20 feet long when used for taking bait.

Willacy County, tidal waters west of Padre Island, no seine or net permitted except cast net when used for taking bait.

In waters of Calhoun County not herein-below set forth, pocket net or drag seine of length not greater than 1,800 feet and of mesh not smaller than 1½-inch square except for the sack or purse which may be of mesh not less than 1-inch square, may be used in addition to seines and nets permitted by general law.

In Swan Lake, Moses Lake, Clear Lake, Dickinson Bayou west of line running from Miller's Point to April Foot Point, Turtle Bay and all waters lying northwest of a line extending from Kemah in Galveston County to

a point known as Mesquite Knoll in Chambers County, and all waters of Galveston Bay lying east of a line extending from the extreme western point of Smith's Point in Chambers County to the west bank of Siever's Cut where East Bay intersects with the north bank of the Intra-coastal Canal on Bolivar Peninsula in Galveston County at Siever's Fish Camp, which cut is at a point southwest of Elm Grove Point on Bolivar Peninsula in Galveston County, seines and nets unlawful except cast nets, set nets, or minnow seine not more than 20 feet long when used for catching bait.

In Cameron County, in tidal waters north of a line due east and west from a point on Padre Island shore, four miles north of the North Brazos Santiago Jetties, no restriction on types of devices which may be used, but size limits must be as fixed by general law.

In the following waters no seine or net except cast net or minnow seine not more than 20 feet long when used for taking bait, is permitted: all of Redfish Bay, its connecting inlets and bayous which lie south and southwest of a line starting at the juncture of the railroad dums on the mainland, running east along the center of said dums to its eastern extremity, thence northeast to the north side of the eastern entrance to Corpus Christi Bayou; thence southeast to the northern extremity of Harbor Island to a stake or marker, and north and northeast of a line running directly east and west from the mainland to Harbor Island across the southern extremity of Ransom Point; Corpus Christi Bay within one-half mile of the mainland shore line between Flour Bluff Point and the city limits of Corpus Christi or within one mile of Dimmit Island in Nueces County, or within one-half mile of the mainland shore between a point one-half mile east of Ingleside Docks and the north end of the Nueces Bay causeway, or in or upon any of the waters on the east side of and within one-half mile of the Nueces Bay causeway; or in the waters of Corpus Christi Bay and Laguna Madre and connecting inlets or bayous, lying between a line on the north running east from a stake or marker on the shore on the northeasterly point of Flour Bluff to a stake or marker on Mustang Island one mile north of Corpus Christi Pass, and the Nueces-Kleburg County line on the south or Callo Del Oso and connecting inlets and bayous; or Oso Creek; or Corpus Christi Pass, or Aransas Pass, or within one mile of said passes; all waters of Aransas Bay lying south of a line running from a stake or marker located on the shore of St. Joseph Island one mile north of the bayside entrance to the pass, commonly known as North Pass, to the southern end of Mud Island, thence to the north side of the entrance to Corpus Christi Bayou; all waters lying between Harbor Island and St. Joseph Island; all waters lying between Harbor Island and Mustang Island; or in any pass or channel leading from one body of water to another in any of the salt waters of Nueces County; all of the waters in Kleberg and Kenedy Counties lying between Padre Island and the mainland, including all back bays and inlets and that water back of Laguna Madre; Carancahua Creek, Carancahua Bay and the lakes and coves opening thereonto, Carancahua Pass or within a radius of 1,000 yards from the mouth of said pass in the waters of Matagorda Bay; Kellers Creek and that part of Keller Bay within a radius of 1,000 yards from the southwest corner of Olivia State Highway Roadside Park; all of Coloma Creek and Powder Horn Lake; Powder Horn Bayou or within a radius of 1,000 yards from the mouth of said pass in waters of Matagorda Bay; Chocolate Creek or within a radius of 100 yards from the mouth of Chocolate Creek in the waters of Chocolate Bay; all that part of Lavaca Bay within a distance of 1,000 yards of each side of the Lavaca Bay causeway; Turtle Bay, Oyster Lake, Mitchell's Cut, Mission Bay, Puerto Bay, San Luis Pass, St. Charles Bay, Brown's Cedar Pass, Pass Cavallo, San Antonio Bay, Cedar Bayou, Contec Lake, Hynes Bay; Sabine Pass; Brazos Santiago Pass; any waters of any of the bays, streams, bayous or canals of Orange, Jefferson and Harris Counties; in all waters of any of the bays, streams, bayous or canals of Chambers, Galveston and Brazoria Counties not hereinabove mentioned; that part of Aransas Bay between Harbor Island and Mud Island in Aransas County; in that part of the inland waters, streams, lakes, bayous or canals of Matagorda County and in that part of Matagorda Bay not hereinabove mentioned.

In Navigation Districts, no seines, nets or other physical or other mechanical device permitted.

In any channel or canal connecting one body of bay water with another body of bay water, or in any canal or channel connecting a bay with the Gulf of Mexico, or within a mile of such channel, seines, nets or shrimp trawl are prohibited.

It is unlawful to use a shrimp trawl without a license or a seine or net without a tag, issued by the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, attached to such device.

Any seine or net or shrimp trawl possessed in violation of law is subject to seizure by any officer and destruction by court order.

Permits to use suitable seines and nets for removal of rough fish may be obtained from

the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission for use where either seining or netting is permitted. Fee \$5.00. Proposed device must first be inspected and tagged by representative of Commission. "Rough fish" are buffalo, mullet and other fish which are not ordinarily caught on a hook and line.

It Is Unlawful To—

Use a dredge or any means other than hard tongs in water less than four feet deep.

Use a power dredge in water less than six feet deep.

Ship, sell or possess for purpose of sale any fish or oysters taken from an insanitary reef.

Plant, or buy oysters for planting, bedding, marketing, or other purpose during closed season without permit from the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

Ship or accept for shipment or transportation during closed season, oysters taken from public reefs.

Fail, or refuse to scatter culls from oysters you take from reefs.

Open or shuck oysters for market near or on reefs.

Sell oysters taken for planting or depositing for preparation for market.

Sell cargo of oysters containing more than 5 percent young oysters.

Use insanitary containers for oysters.

Float or float oysters.

Deface, injure, destroy or remove any buoy, marker or fence, or part thereof.

Refuse to show license.

Erect, set, operate or maintain any fish pound net within three nautical miles from coast line without permit from Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

Take from public salt or fresh waters any sand, shell or gravel without first obtaining a permit from the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. For details write Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, Austin, Texas.

Use explosives or poison water.

Use any seine, net, gill net, trotline or other device, except hook and line, for the purpose of fishing within the channel, turning basin, or other waters of any navigation district.

All undersize fish must be returned to the waters from which taken.

Use, operate, sail, anchor, tie, or moor to the bank any boat, sailboat, motorboat, skiff, barge, raft, or other floating device, or to place any post, piling, obstruction, wire, rope, cable, net or trap, in or upon the waters of any natural or artificial pass which is now or may be hereafter opened, reopened, dredged, excavated, constructed, and maintained by the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission of the State of Texas as a fish pass, between the Gulf of Mexico and any inland bay, within a distance of two thousand, eight hundred (2,800) feet inside of such pass where it empties into or opens upon the Gulf of Mexico.

FURBEARER LAWS

Animals classified as furbearers by law are wild beaver, wild otter, wild mink, wild ring-tail cat, wild badger, wild polecat or skunk, wild raccoon, wild muskrat, wild opossum, wild fox and wild civet cat. They must not be confused with those animals legally defined as "game animals." Game animals may not be trapped at any time, nor may their pelts or hides be sold. Game animals are wild deer, wild elk, wild antelope, javelina, wild Rocky Mountain sheep, wild black bear, wild gray and red squirrels, cat squirrels or fox squirrels. (See Game Laws.)

Property of State

The protected furbearers and their pelts are the property of the State until they have been lawfully taken, and all regulations and laws complied with.

Open Season (General Laws)

The period of time when it is lawful to take furbearers as defined specifically above, is during the months of December and January (except muskrats, beaver and otter) of each year, but there are exceptions to this general rule. Those exceptions are noted below in a summary of special laws that apply to various counties. Furbearers may be taken with traps, guns or dogs, with exceptions noted below.

Muskrats: May be taken from November 15 to March 15 with traps only, except that persons may kill muskrats on their own premises at any time by any means. Unlawful to trap or kill muskrats on land of another without permission of landowner or lessee, whether the land is posted or inclosed or not.

Beaver-Otter: Season closed except as noted below.

Open Season (Special Laws)

In some counties it is unlawful to kill, take or have in possession for sale any wild fox or the pelt thereof at any time of the year. In other counties it is unlawful to take or kill fox unless they are destroying or are about to destroy, domestic stock, or unless other special provisions have been made by law, but even in these cases it is unlawful to sell their pelts except during the open season of December and January.

Brazos, Falls, Limestone and Upshur Counties: Season closed on fox, except when destroying or about to destroy domestic fowl or other domestic stock.

Bowie, Jefferson, Musk and Shelby Counties: Season closed on fox and sale of pelts unlawful.

Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth,

Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves and Terrell Counties: Lawful to trap otter or muskrat December 1 to January 31, both days inclusive. Open season on beaver, January 1 to January 15, and bag limit three.

Camp County: Unlawful to use trap or guns to take fox or to sell pelts.

Cass County: May take, kill or have in possession for sale wild fox or their pelts during month of December only.

Cherokee County: Unlawful to set steel trap for purpose of taking furbearers except from December 15 to January 15, or when set within 200 yards of some residence.

Cottle County: Open season December 1 to February 15 all furbearers except muskrats, which may be taken November 15 to April 1 inclusive. This does not include beaver and otter.

Burleson, Denton, Freestone, Guadalupe, Hardin, Henderson, Jasper, Kaufman, Lee, Leon, Madison, Milam, Newton, San Jacinto and Walker Counties: No closed season on fox, but pelts may not be sold except during open season fixed by law.

Kimble, Maverick and Val Verde Counties: Open season on beaver, January 1 to January 15, both days inclusive. Bag limit three per season.

Navarro County: Unlawful to set a steel trap, snare or deadfall to take fox.

Parker County: Unlawful to liberate or hold fox in captivity.

Sabine and San Augustine Counties: Lawful to use any type of trap, or snare to take opossums, bobcats and catamounts at any time of the year.

Panola, Sabine, San Augustine and Shelby Counties: No closed season on fox, and pelts may be sold at any time.

Trapper Defined

A resident trapper is any person who takes for the purpose of barter, sale, or who sells, or offers for sale the pelts of any of the furbearing animals of this State, and who has been a bona fide resident of this state for two years prior to his application for a license. All others are non-resident trappers.

Trapper's License

The fee for a Resident Trapper's License is one dollar (\$1.00). For a Non-resident Trapper's License the fee is two hundred (\$200.00) dollars.

Beaver-Otter License

Fee \$50.00 to trap beaver and otter outside of county of residence.

Propagation of Furbearing Animals

For a fee of \$5.00 a permit can be obtained for the purpose of taking furbearing animals alive during the open season for the purpose of sale or propagation.

"Fur Buyer" Defined

Retail Fur Buyer: One who purchases the pelt or pelts of any of the furbearing animals of this State from the trappers only.

Wholesale Fur Buyer: One who purchases for himself or on behalf of another person, the pelt or pelts of any of the furbearing animals of this State from a retail fur buyer and/or from the trapper.

Fur Buyers' License

The fee for a Retail Fur Buyer's License is \$5.00. The fee for a Wholesale Fur Buyer's License is \$25.00.

Dealer's Report

Every Fur Dealer must file with the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, not later than the tenth day of each month, a complete sworn report, on printed forms furnished by the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, of the kind and number of the pelts of furbearing animals purchased in this state and shipped out of the state during the preceding month. No report is required for those months when no pelts are purchased. The above report is required of dealers who buy in the state and ship out of the state. If the dealer is a tanner, furrier, taxidermist or manufacturer, who tans or manufactures the pelt into a finished product in this State, a report is required not later than the tenth day of the month which shows the number of pelts purchased during the preceding month.

Undried Pelts

The possession of undried pelts after fifteen days after the close of the open season shall be prima facie evidence that the pelt was taken during the closed season. The trapper is given fifteen days immediately following the close of the open season for drying of pelts taken by him during the open season.

Predatory Animals

Wolves, coyotes, cougars, rabbits, wildcats, bobcats, weasels, mountain lions, Mexican lions, and ocelot are not classed as furbearing animals. They are not protected by law. They may be killed at any time of the year.

It is unlawful for any person to possess or to receive, or to have for the purpose of transporting, or for the purpose of turning loose, or to turn loose or to cause to be turned loose, any live wolf within this State.

Important Notice

Federal Lacey Act: This legislation, enacted in 1900, and amended and incorporated in the Criminal Code of the United States in 1909, prohibits the delivery of dead bodies of wild animals or parts thereof to any common carrier for transportation from one state to another when such animals have been killed or shipped in violation of state laws.

**MOURNING
DOVE
and
WHITE-
WINGED
DOVE
OPEN
SEASON
for
1
9
4
7**

MOURNING DOVES

OPEN SEASON -- NORTH ZONE: Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, both days inclusive. Shooting hours, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

SOUTH ZONE: Oct. 20 to Dec. 3, both days inclusive, except in Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Maverick, Dimmit, LaSalle, Jim Hogg, Brooks, Kenedy, and Willacy counties where mourning doves may be hunted only on Sept. 12, 14, and 16, from 4 p.m. to sunset, and from Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

BAG LIMIT: Not more than 10 per day and not more than 10 in possession.

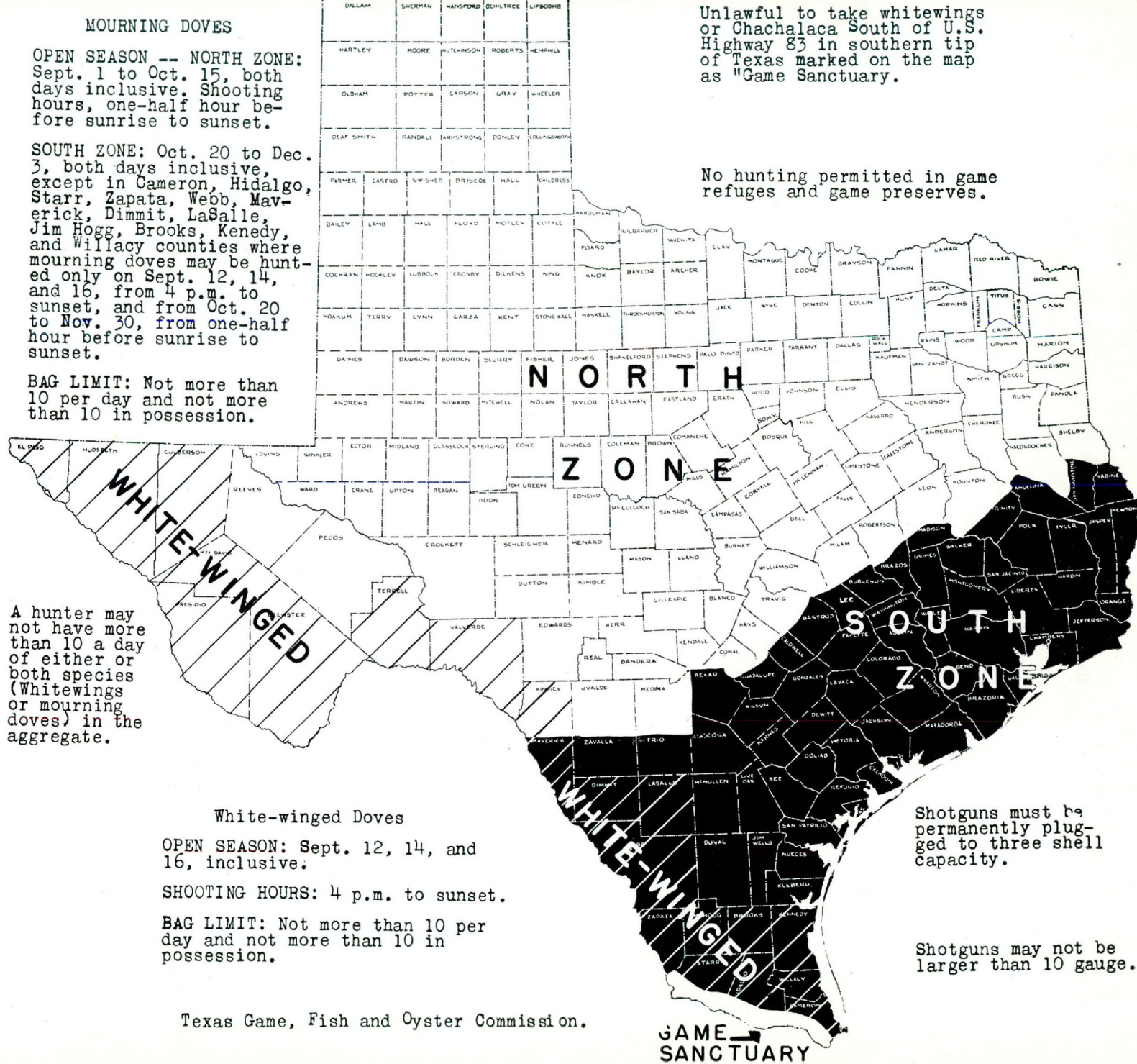
A hunter may not have more than 10 a day of either or both species (Whitewings or mourning doves) in the aggregate.

White-winged Doves
OPEN SEASON: Sept. 12, 14, and 16, inclusive.
SHOOTING HOURS: 4 p.m. to sunset.
BAG LIMIT: Not more than 10 per day and not more than 10 in possession.

Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

Unlawful to take whitewings or Chachalaca south of U.S. Highway 83 in southern tip of Texas marked on the map as "Game Sanctuary."

No hunting permitted in game refuges and game preserves.



**GAME
SANCTUARY**

Why **TEXAS GAME and FISH** **Dominates the Texas Market**

Glance through the pages of any issue of TEXAS GAME and FISH and you'll understand INSTANTLY why TEXAS GAME and FISH is bought by more Texas sportsmen than all of the other outdoor magazines combined.

TEXAS GAME and FISH is written and edited for Texans—men and women who hunt and fish in Texas and who have created a \$99,000,000.00 sales slip for alert manufacturers of hunting and fishing equipment and accessories. Every page is packed with action and interest. Every issue is jammed with arresting pictures. Every article is written by a RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY. Yes, these are just a few of the reasons why Texas sportsmen prefer TEXAS GAME and FISH and why TEXAS GAME and FISH dominates the Texas market.

Circulation is climbing steadily. And with a low basic advertising rate, TEXAS GAME and FISH can pay you handsome dividends NOW.



In the Texas Market . . . It's

TEXAS

GAME and FISH

