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# Texas Game and Fish

NOVEMBER

1961

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Photo by L. A. WILKE

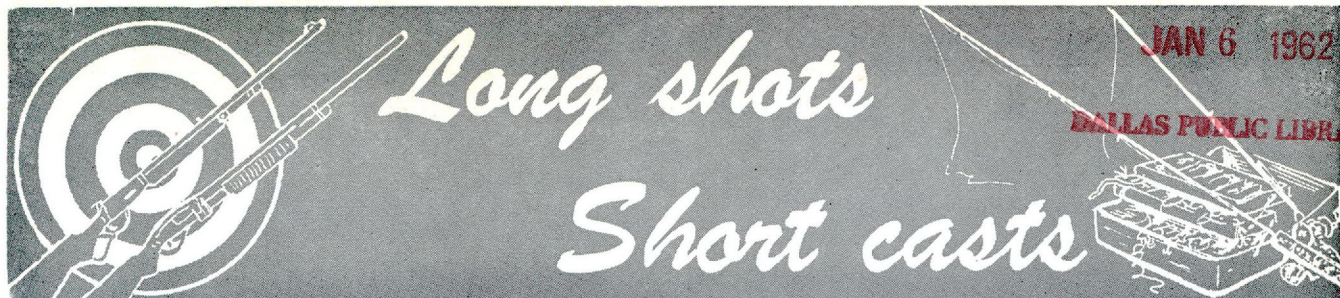
**DOGS WORK WELL** in resort shooting. Joe Morgan and Bill Moore, Brownwood top shotgunners, spend a lot of time in the field for quail, chukar and pheasant on the Peaceful Valley Resort at

Bangs, owned by W. T. Harris. Shooting is done under favorable conditions, in fields with abandoned farm implements lending color to the background.



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**SEEDLING SPECIAL:** West Texas landowners, from the Panhandle to the Gulf, should begin making plans to order tree seedlings for windbreak planting. The Texas Forest Service urges that orders be placed early, before the February 10 deadline. Shipments begin in mid-January. Delivered cost is \$1.50 per hundred. Orders must be in multiples of 50, and for not less than 100 seedlings. Landowners agree to plant these trees in Texas; protect them from fire, cattle and destructive insects; and not to use or resell them for ornamental purposes. Application forms may be obtained from county agents and Soil Conservation District Offices in the West Texas area, or from the Director, Texas Forest Service, College Station, Texas.

**GAMESMANSHIP:** One hearing aid manufacturer has noted a rising market among hunters who use the amplifying instruments in stalking game. Now a new off-season market is reported. Game wardens in some states are buying hearing aids as an assist in tracking down poachers.

**BIGHEARTED BUILDERS:** A site has been purchased on the Llano River in Mason County, and construction of a building has begun, to provide a permanent headquarters for Operation Orphan Deer Hunt. Sufficient material and labor has been volunteered for all building purposes. Ground has been cleared for the building, a water well drilled, forms set in for a concrete slab, and plumbing work begun.

**OCEAN CLEANUP:** The United States has assumed its full share in preventing oil pollution of the seas, by ratifying the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, and passing legislation to enforce this country's participation in a basic housekeeping chore of global scale.

**HANDS ACROSS THE SEA:** From America's viewpoint, conservation of natural resources took on an international aspect in 1911, when the first fur seal treaty was signed by the United States, Japan, Canada, and Russia. Since then the U. S. has entered into eight agreements relative to the management of fisheries, an international agreement on the harvesting of whales, a new fur seal treaty to replace the 1911 agreement, which was terminated in 1940, two international treaties on migratory birds, and the new treaty on prevention of oil pollution of the sea.

**DRESSED FOR THE PART:** The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has announced that field men operating national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries will be in uniform and identifiable as associated with the federal natural resource program. The outfit is a tan mixture with a gold arm patch carrying the insignia of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and a shoulder tab designating the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

**MONEY FOR THE MIGRANTS:** One of the last actions of the 87th Congress was to pass and clear for the President a bill providing an emergency loan to acquire the wetlands necessary to preserve continental flights of migratory waterfowl. The bill authorizes a \$105 million interest-free loan over a seven-year period, after which repayment will begin at the rate of 75 per cent of the sale of annual \$3 federal duck hunting stamps.

**CHRISTMAS A-COMING:** The National Wildlife Federation is distributing its Christmas Wildlife Stamps, together with a catalog listing Christmas gift items available through its national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The stamps, in sheets of 50, are full-color lithographed reproductions of American wildlife in winter scenes. The Federation finances its conservation education programs through contributions sent in exchange for the Christmas Stamps and nature-related merchandise.



# Texas Game and Fish

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## The Cover



Our most primitive mammal, the opossum, is not popular with the average Texan, because of its ugly appearance and its diet which includes poultry and game birds. It has been tagged living fossil because it has remained relatively unchanged for at least 50 million years. The chief character of the marsupial is the pouch which develops on the abdomen of females. Here the young remain for the first 7 weeks of life. It's a common sight to see the little ones riding atop mamma. Photo by Bob Waldrop.

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION DEDICATED TO THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES; AND TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF HUNTING AND FISHING IN TEXAS.

NOVEMBER, 1961

Vol. XIX, No. 11

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By HOWARD D. DODGEN  
Executive Secretary  
Game and Fish Commission

**R**ESearchers and census takers who put together the 1961 economic report on hunting and fishing just released by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service came up with some very interesting figures.

They were interesting because they substantiated some of the things those of us who work in conservation have known for some time.

The fact that 23 percent of the population of America, over 12 years of age, takes part in fishing and hunting annually, is significant from an over-all standpoint. However, perhaps more important and more significant to wildlife workers is that there has been a tremendous change in WHO hunts and fishes.

Those of us who now are slightly bald and use bifocals can remember very well the time when only papa and big brother hunted and fished. Within the last few years we have noticed a definite trend of more women and more youths taking to the field and stream.

Last year, according to this survey, one in every 10 women fished and one in every 69 hunted.

In age groups there were 2½ million boys and girls hunting last year, as compared with fewer than 2 million in 1955. The heaviest increase in the total number of hunters for the year was in that young group. Percentage-wise they represent half as many hunters as those between the ages of 45 and 65.

In fishing the 12-18 age group increased even more, exceeding the group between 18 and 25 or between 25 and 35.

A number of factors have entered into this, particularly in hunting. We've really gone through two major stages in hunting within the last 100 years. During the first half of that time most of the hunting was

done for meat for the table. Development of new and high power sporting guns and ammunition was then in progress.

Then along about that time the market shooters, game hogs and poor sportsmen without regard for conservation came along and shot out the land.

Meantime the firearms industry was continuing to improve guns and ammunition. They were interested in the future of the industry. So were the conservationists. Controls were set up and bag limits were put into effect.

But heavy damage already had been done. Meantime the livestock supply had increased and game no longer was in demand strictly for food. We began to develop a new kind of sportsmanship. This was a man's game. The rougher the hunting, the better it was liked.

As time went on, however, this condition began to change. Game wardens had provided protection and biologists had brought about restoration and even increases in wildlife in many areas, despite the push of civilization's bulldozers.

It became possible to harvest the surplus of this game more easily. There was a greater thrill in hunting. Camps were set up where hunting and fishing could be done less strenuously.

Parents began to think of hunting and fishing in terms of the young generation. Mothers began going along on the trips, which no longer were difficult. Hunters and fishermen began to use motels nearby instead of camping in the open.

As a result we now have a nation of family hunters and fishermen. Times indeed have changed. And we like them better.



# DRUM SESSION

**B**IOLOGISTS WANTED to net and tag as many drum as possible in the shortest period of time. So, they came up with a method not used before.

To locate schools of drum quickly, the department's amphibious airplane was brought in. And, to get the net around the drum before they

could scatter, a fast airboat was used to tow the net skiff.

Once the pilot located a school of fish, he dipped his wing to direct the airboat and its crew in for the ambush. In a matter of minutes the fish were encircled and the removing crew moved in.

How did it work? It worked to the tune of 2,400 tagged fish in just two strikes. Once tagged, the fish were released possibly to be caught someday by fishermen. When they are, the information returned with the tags will help biologists determine the number and range of drum along the coast. ♦♦

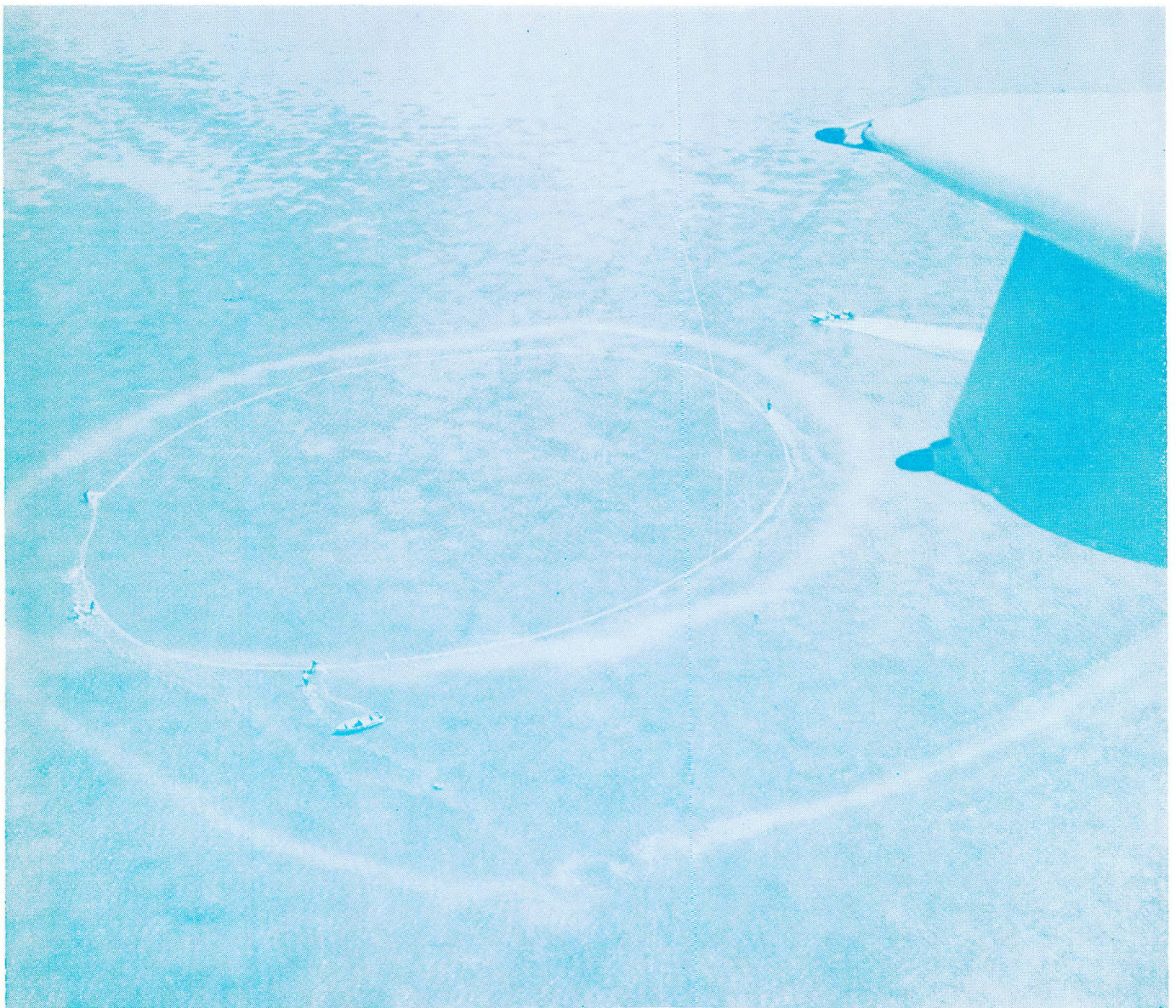
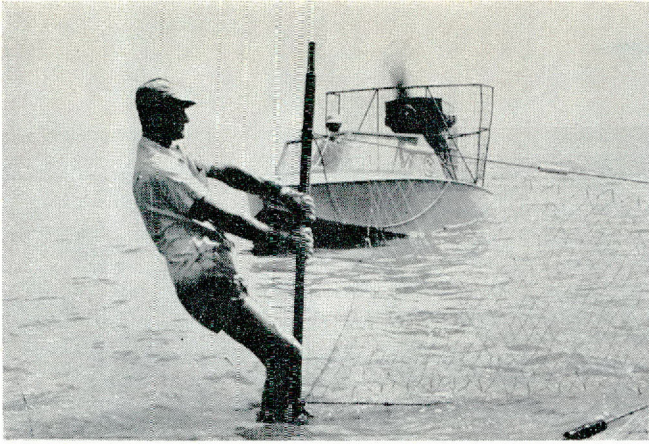


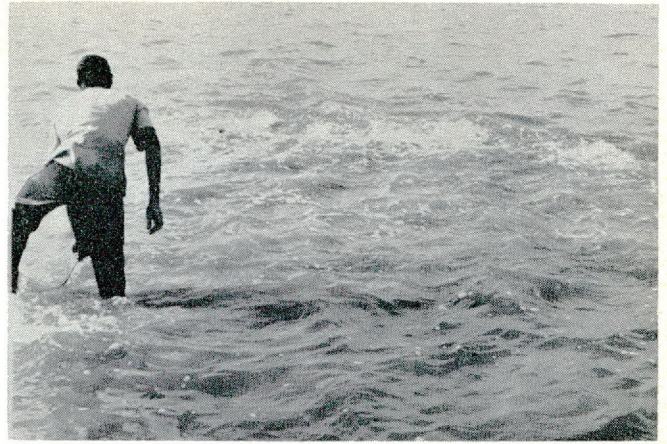
Photo by ROY SWANN

Foamy trails whirl around the activity, resembling something in outer space. Airboat just below wing tip towed skiff loaded with nets in lower left corner. Stake was placed where two men stand at side of skiff. Airboat circled and returned to stake then dropped skiff.





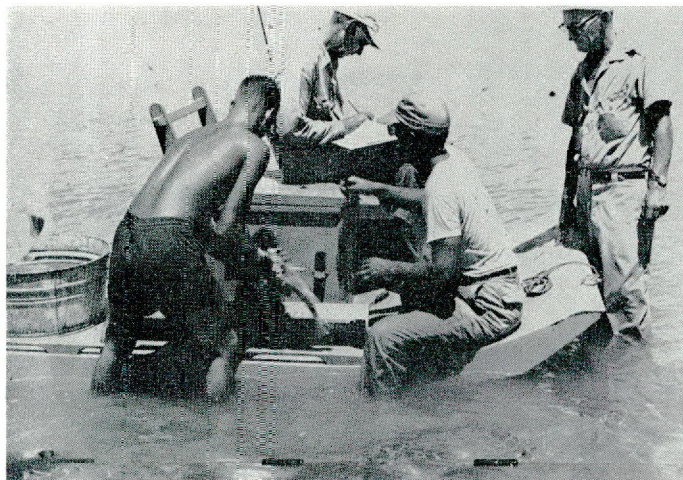
Airboat waits in background as net is pulled tight and then stake is driven into the bottom.



Drum swirl the water with their tails as they run into the net and fight to escape through the mesh.



Everyone had something to do from the time the airplane dipped its wing until every drum was removed from the net.



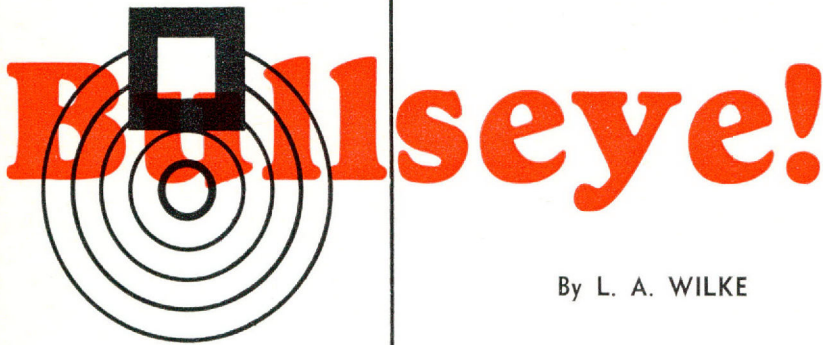
Everything had to be recorded. A scooter boat was very useful as office, as well as work boat.



Every fish was tagged and the number was recorded. If and when this tag is returned it will tell a story.



OFFICIAL 100 YD.  
BENCH REST TARGET



BENCH \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
COMP \_\_\_\_\_ GROUP \_\_\_\_\_  
RELAY \_\_\_\_\_ SCORE \_\_\_\_\_  
MATCH No. \_\_\_\_\_

**T**EXAS BENCH REST shooters held their annual varmint and sporter class championship matches in San Angelo in mid-August with high-score recording. This is the group of shooters who literally can drive tacks with their accuracy.

Grand aggregates were turned in, in the heavy varmint rifle, light var-

mint rifle and sporter rifles classes.

The smallest group in the heavy class was shot by E. L. Thomason of Electra. It was .252 inch; varmint class, H. B. Reagan, Big Spring, .281. He also shot a .224 in the sporter class for the smallest group.

Winners were presented with cups and medals. The shoot was held at the modern range of the San Angelo Gun Club on Lake Nasworthy.

Grand aggregates are shown under pictures of the winners in the different classes.

*HEAVY VARMINT RIFLE CLASS*  
M.O.A. GRAND AGGREGATE

1st Wm. S. Coleman	— .642
2nd R. R. Robinson	— .648
3rd Paul Lester	— .676
4th E. L. Thomason	— .789
5th Marie Spencer	— .813

*LIGHT VARMINT RIFLE CLASS*

1st Paul Lester	— .622
2nd (Mrs.) Jimmie McLaren	— .680
3rd J. L. Bonner	— .69445
4th John I. Moore	— .69455
5th C. A. Morris	— .720

*SPORTER RIFLE CLASS*

1st Ralph R. Saylor	— .666
2nd Eugene Lee	— .806
3rd R. L. McLaren	— .859
4th J. L. Bonner	— .901
5th John I. Moore	— .965



J. I. Moore, San Angelo



Marie Spencer, Secretary



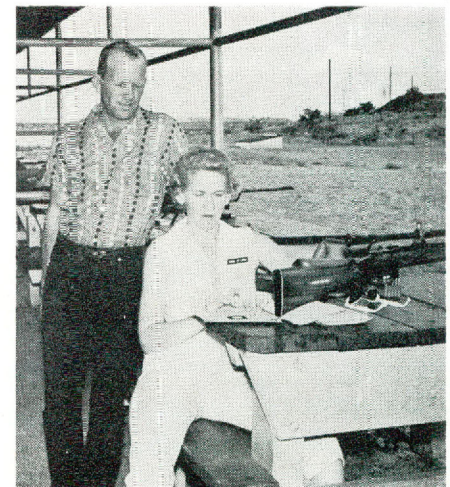
Wm. S. Coleman was high



Eugene Lee, Abilene

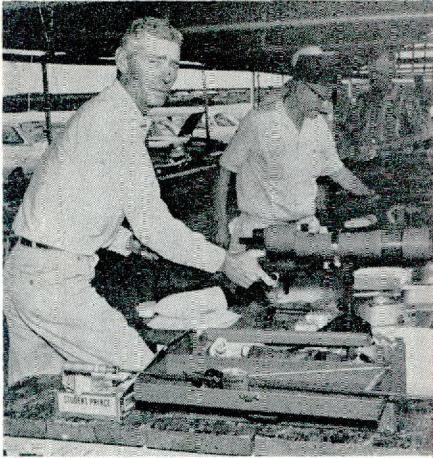


C. A. Morris, Abilene



R. L. McLaren and wife Jimmie, Abilene.





J. L. Bonner, Cross Plains



R. E. Click and E. L. Thomason  
Electra



Henry Spencer, San Angelo, President,  
and Paul Lester, Alamogordo, N. M.



Ralph R. Saylor, Alamogordo, N. M.



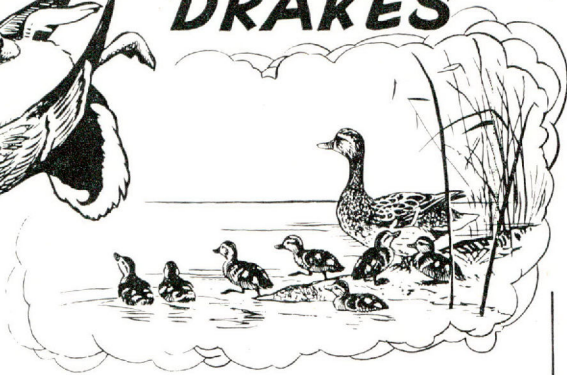
R. R. Robinson of Woodville takes it easy



# HUNTERS—Make this choice!



**SHOOT ONLY  
DRAKES**



**SPARE THE HENS  
TO NEST NEXT YEAR**

**—And help bring back  
the ducks**

**H**UNTERS, UNHAPPY with this year's bag limit on waterfowl, may help to increase next year's supply of birds by shooting only drakes when the season opens November 18. The season opens at noon on that day and closes at sunset December 17. The limit is three per day, with a possession of six. The taking of red-heads, canvasbacks and black-bellied tree ducks is prohibited. After the first day, shooting is permitted from sunrise to sunset.

The goose season opens at sunrise on November 3, and closes at sunset on Jan. 1. The bag and possession

limit is five. The limit must not contain more than two Canada geese, or one Canada and one white-fronted goose, and must not contain more than one white-fronted. The other three can be snow and blues, or there can be five in the aggregate of snows and blues.

Goose shooting is expected to be exceptionally good this year along the coast. Rice harvest was incomplete in many of the areas when struck by the hurricane Carla. Standing rice was knocked over by the wind and buried under a lake of water from the accompanying heavy

rains. As a result the food situation is reported as being excellent.

A duck stamp costing \$3 is required of all persons shooting migratory waterfowl. These stamps can be obtained from the post office.

Hunters are urged to learn to identify their ducks, particularly to separate the drakes from the hens. Since the limit is low, persons shooting from blinds should have little difficulty.

A complete digest of waterfowl regulations will be given to each person buying a duck stamp. It is identified as Circular 118, of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

If you are doubtful about identifying the various species of waterfowl you can get a small handbook showing waterfowl in color from most any news stand. The price is nominal and such book or manual is well worth having.

All shotguns must be plugged to hold not more than three cartridges in hunting migratory game birds. \*\*

## How Fast Is Your Target?

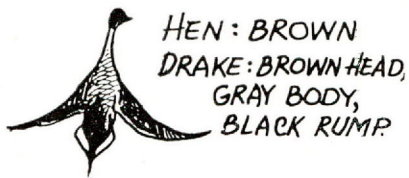
To help boost your fowl bag this season, here are the estimated speeds of flight of various species of ducks and geese.

Species	Speed in Feet Per Second
Mallard	50 to 90
Black Duck	50 to 90
Spoonbill	50 to 90
Pintail	60 to 80
Widgeon	70 to 80
Gadwell	70 to 80
Canada Goose	70 to 90
Brant	70 to 90
Redhead	75 to 90
Bluewing Teal	80 to 90
Greenwing Teal	80 to 90
Canvasback	90 to 100

### MALLARD



### PINTAIL



### GREEN-WINGED TEAL





# GOING, GOING, GONE

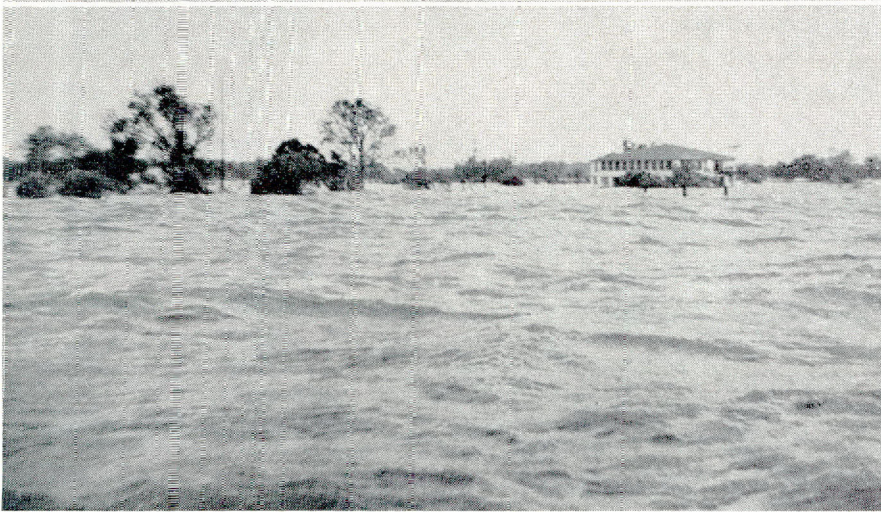
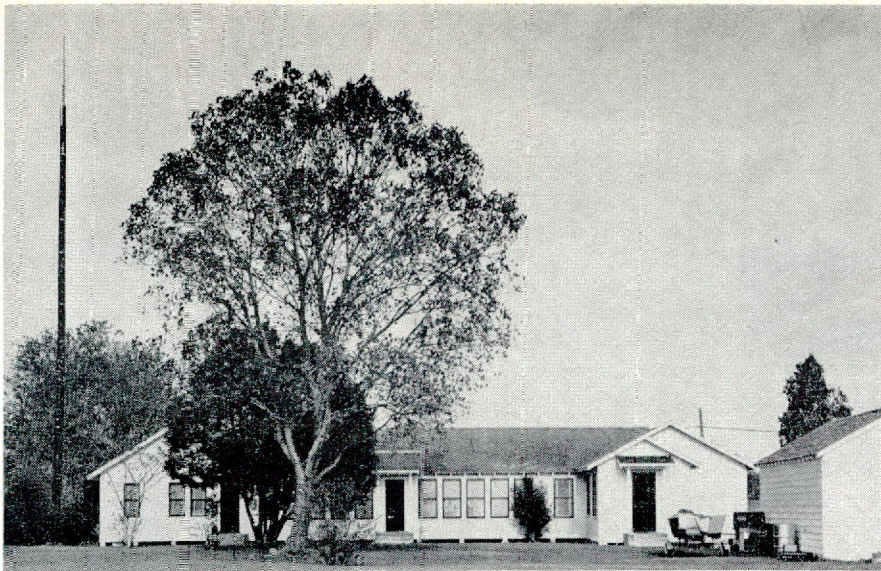
By T. D. CARROLL

**H**URRICANE CARLA struck a damaging blow to marine fisheries research when it wiped out the Seabrook laboratory of the Texas Game and Fish Commission on September 10, 1961. The loss of the building (valued at \$29,327), and the damage or loss to equipment and supplies, including a valuable technical library, was estimated to be more than \$40,000.

Some essential records were saved but many specimens and research reports were lost. Seabrook had been headquarters for upper Texas Gulf Coast marine research for such vital projects as pollution control, shellfish production, shrimp and finfish conservation.

The radio tower pole and the huge cottonwood tree serve as reference points in the "before, during, and after" scenes shown at left. Only the concrete steps remained when the 12-foot tides, spawned by Carla, had receded.

Rebuilding has begun, but this time the laboratory will be placed on concrete piers and built to withstand future hurricanes which may invade our Coast. ♦♦



Top, lab before blow. Center, shows another house on stilts at upper right and antenna pole where lab was. Bottom, all that remains are trees, pole and concrete steps.

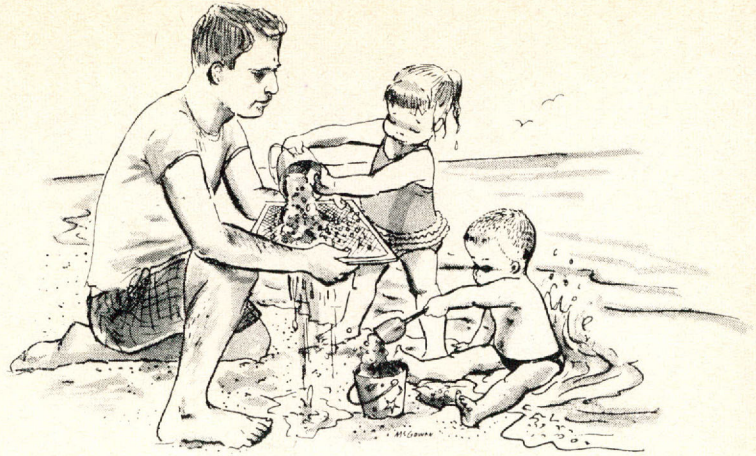




# BUSY BIVALVES



By SANDRA POUNDS LEARY



**E**ACH YEAR the Marine Laboratory at Rockport gets several requests for information about the colorful little clams which come tumbling in to shore with each wave and burrow into the sand in great droves. These are Donax, also called Coquinas, and are common bivalve mollusks inhabiting our coast all year. They are found in the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and the Pacific.

These unusual little clams seem so fragile, yet have chosen for their natural habitat the cruel, unyielding surf, which pounds them constantly and grinds them against the coarse sand. Instead of being damaged, however, they only become more brilliantly polished and more lustrous. And this is their characteristic habitat. Experiments have been made to introduce them into areas other than the surf, but all resulted in failure.

Donax are a favorite of collectors, exhibiting bright colors of pink, blue, orchid, yellow, and some pure white. Many of them are marked with delicate rays, like streaks from a sunset. No two Donax are alike; their pattern varies so much. They are used to make shell jewelry, to decorate gift boxes and vanity sets, and often arranged in geometrical patterns under glass to form a striking table top or picture for the wall.

Donax migrate back and forth with the rise and ebb of the tide, always lying close to the surface of the sand. A wave washes many Donax out of the sand and sends them hurtling up the beach. Then the water recedes and the clams lie exposed only a split second before they

turn ends-up and burrow rapidly into the sand, leaving only telltale siphon holes in the sand to betray their presence.

During the summer, Donax are found in great numbers along the water's edge. In winter they are out a little farther, usually where the water is knee deep to waist deep. It has been estimated that at times they may number 32,000 clams per linear yard of beach.

Donax are a part of the sea's ecological cycle. They utilize minute particles in the sand and water including diatoms, microscopic plant life, as food. In turn they constitute a significant part of the diet of several other creatures including various shore birds, fish such as drum, spot and whiting, and crabs including the blue crab, the ghost crab we see skittering across the sand and the spotted or speckled crab.

Though most people on our coast are unaware of the little clam's culinary possibilities, quite a few people along the coast use the Donax extensively to make a delicious broth. In fact, in some parts of the country there is somewhat of a fishery for Donax. In Texas this is not so, but not because of non-availability, for our beaches are heavily populated. It's probably because they have not yet caught on as a regular delicacy in our state. Actually, they are one of the easiest seafoods to catch and prepare we have. The broth is easy and fun to make right on the beach.

It's easy to catch the clams. All you have to do is locate a heavy

concentration and use one of several homemade methods to capture them. You can use a colander or screen on which you scoop clams and sand, allowing the sand to wash through and leaving the clams. Or you can take a flat-sided, fine-meshed net and place the net down on the sand facing shoreward, just where the waves recede. When the water goes out, it will pull many Donax out with it, and into the net. About a peck, or eight quarts, is needed to make a broth for six people.

To prepare the broth, wash the Donax in cold fresh water, and then place them in a kettle of hot water, shells and all. The water should just cover the clams. The heat will open the shells and release the flavorful meat and juices. When the water comes to a boil, remove from the fire, strain through a cloth or strainer to separate the shells from the broth and season with salt and pepper. Then feast on one of our many marine resources, just there for the asking.

For those who like stew, try adding to the prepared broth potatoes and carrots chopped into small pieces. Add some onion if you like and cook till the vegetables are done. If you prefer the soup a little thicker, try mashing a few of the potato pieces in the stew as it simmers.

If you want to get fancy, try this recipe for Donax Cocktail: Donax broth, lemon juice, tabasco sauce, or any other condiment you prefer. Chill the broth, add lemon juice and sauce, shake in cocktail shaker and serve immediately.

See you at the beach? \*\*



# COUNTDOWN



By CURTIS CARPENTER

TEN MINUTES to go! Five, four, three, two, one—the roar of gunfire echoed across the land. A farm hand steering a plow-towing tractor quickly brought his machine to a halt and sprang up from the metal seat. Lead shot began to pelt the new growth of cotton. The whitewing hunt had officially begun. It was September 8, 2:00 p.m. sharp just outside Raymondville near the Longoria Tract. Most hunters actually conducted a countdown out loud. Others commenced shooting much too early. Nevertheless, for the doves in the Valley, it was the beginning of a restless three days.

An hour after the first shot was fired, blots of grey were darting and diving all across the South Texas skies. At times birds were so confused they overlooked good bird navigation and flew in all directions, changing course each time shot powdered their wing tips. A whitewing's flight actually could be traced by the scattergun blasts which sounded along the fields in a chain-reaction fashion.

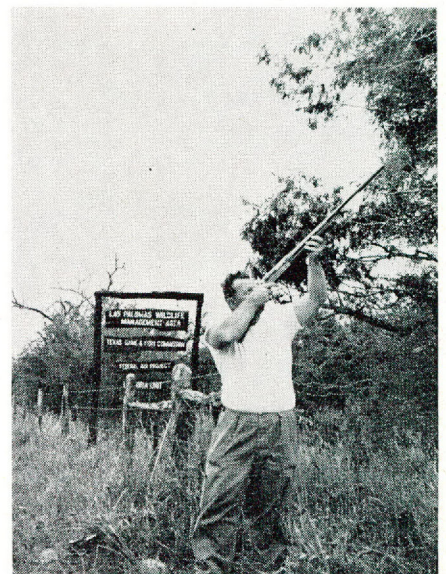
Some hunters chose to stay in the shadow of the brush while others preferred to crouch in the wide open

• Continued on Page 25



▲ Above, Joe Davidson, Texas representative for the Sportsmen's Service Bureau, searches the skies for approaching whitewings.

▲ Left, Jim Dee, director of the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Institute out of New York, and Byron Dalrymple, popular national outdoor writer, get together for a chat and a bird-picking session.



The best shooting near Raymondville was around the Longoria Tract of the Las Palomas Wildlife Refuge.



# Cow Pasture Bass



Bill Moore of Brownwood deposits \$1 in the gate post box of Bill Moore of Lampasas, for fishing privileges. They are not related.

Using a car-top boat, electric trolling motor and light tackle with pork chunks on Johnson spoons, Moore and Mike Cox landed a dozen keepers in a morning of fishing.

Moore with the string of cow pasture bass, averaging 12 to 14 inches in length.



By L. A. WILKE

**A** NEW KIND of fishing has been opened in Lampasas County as a result of the devastating 1957 flood that did millions in damage to the city of Lampasas.

Because of this a number of flood control dams were constructed on the tributaries of the Lampasas River. These dams created lakes which were stocked and are now open to fishing on a fee basis.

Ordinarily the fee is \$1 per person per day for fishing on the lakes, the largest of which is 39 acres.

Although most of the bass now being taken are in the yearling class some have been caught that tipped the scales at 3 pounds. They may be even heavier next spring.

Although bank fishing can be done, it is best to use a small car-top boat. The shore lines and deeper water afford excellent water for plug casting. The lakes also are well stocked with bream and the fly rod can bring on some real results from oversize perch.

In reaching the lakes it is necessary in most instances to go through the barnlot of the landowner. Boxes have been placed on gate posts, where fishermen can leave their fee.

Here is a list of the available lakes:

**Site 1—Owner:** Mark Nash, Jr.; **Size:** 39.3; **Location:** 5 miles west of Lampasas on F.M. 580.

**Site 2—Owners:** Wm. Moore, Philip French; **Size:** 30 acres; **Location:** 5 miles west of Lampasas on F.M. 580 then 2 miles south of F.M. 580 in pasture.

**Site 3—Owners:** Henry Jones, John Walker; **Size:** 30 acres; **Location:** 4.5 miles west of Lampasas on F.M. 1494.

• Continued on Page 31





Helen Colburn, volunteer services coordinator, and Raymond W. Vowell, director of board of State Hospital and Special Schools, stretch out a tanned hide ready for use.

# Pelts, Please?

Photos by HAL SWIGGETT

**D**ON'T THROW that hide away this year! It's needed for occupational therapy in the recovery of tuberculosis patients. There will be no expense to hunters who take just a little of their time to wrap and ship them free to Austin.

Here's how to do it: 1. Salt down the hide and allow it to drain. Table salt will do very well. 2. Package the hide in brown paper or any

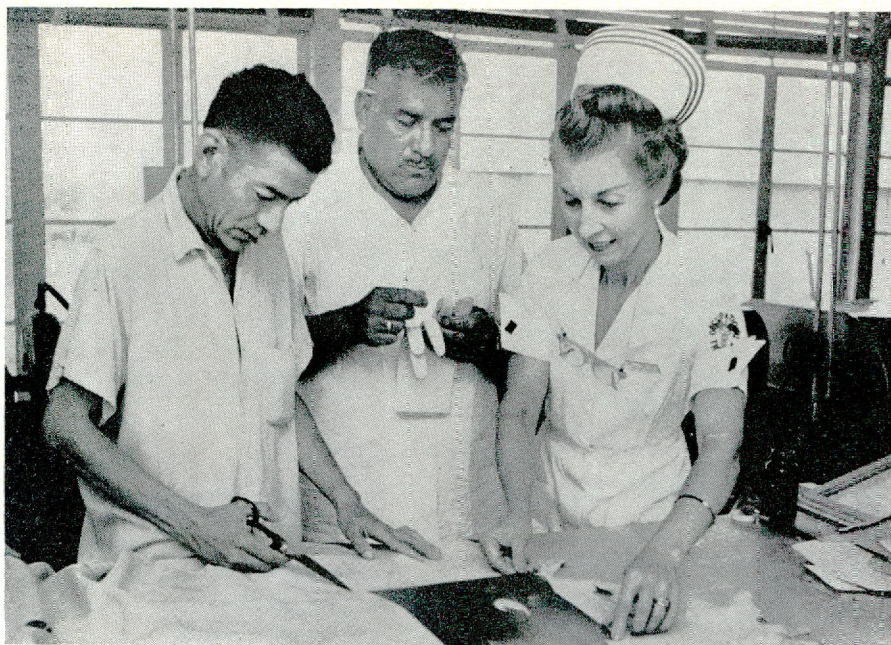
other durable material and mark it CHARITY. 3. Address it to AUSTIN TAXIDERMIST STUDIO, 2708 South Lamar, Austin, Texas.

That's all there is to it. Most Texas freight lines will ship hides without charge. It takes such little effort to get these hides sent to this very worthy cause.

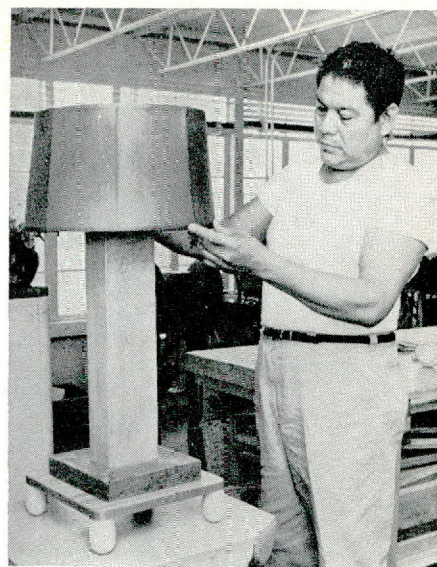
Each year in Texas thousands of deer are harvested by hunters. In

1953 when the deer hide project originated with the Texas Tuberculosis Association, only about 50 hides were turned in for patients. Some 1,500 hides were sent to the tannery in 1957 and about the same number the following year. Last year the number climbed above 2,500. This provided about 5,000 square feet of tanned leather which was divided among all of the hospitals





Teodoro Aguilar, left, from Galveston, gets help from Mrs. D. J. Denn, Occupational Therapist, while Candelario Rodriguez, San Antonio, checks his gloves for sewing.



Joe Sandoval, San Antonio, places lamp shade he made from buckskin on the lamp.

and special schools in the state.

This is still just a handful of hides compared to the total number taken off animals each year. Don't be one to waste this much needed material. Turn your hide over to this great cause. Help some resident learn to make useful products from which he earns, in money and self-esteem.  
—Editor

Ida Crozier, San Antonio, makes "Kid" curlers under the watchful eye of Mrs. M. Portman, rehabilitation specialist.

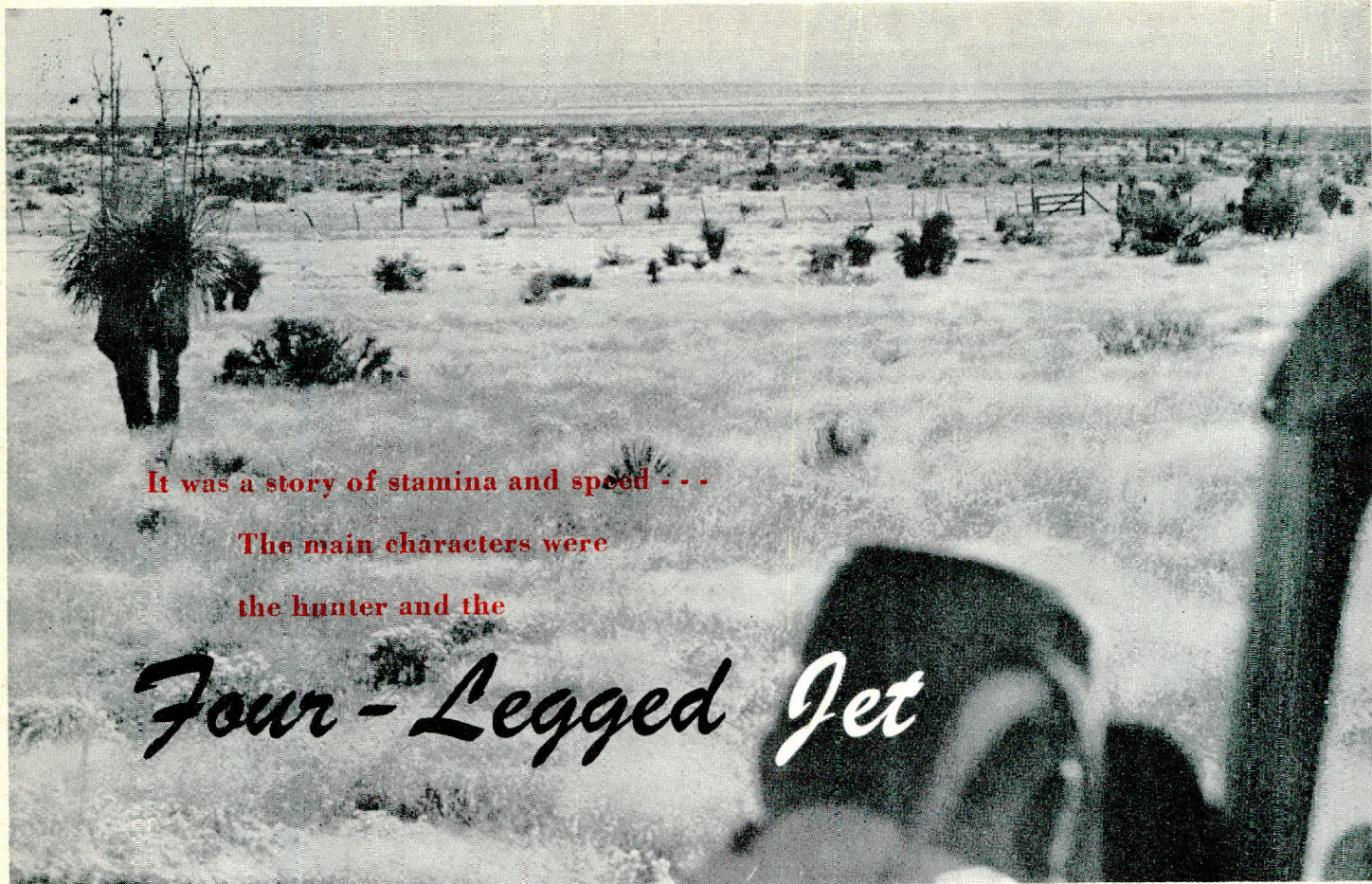


Many fine garments and accessories can be made from deer hides. Above are some fine examples of handwork.



Mrs. Denn, O.T.R., displays some of the items made from buckskin at the State T. B. Hospital at San Antonio.





It was a story of stamina and speed - - -

The main characters were  
the hunter and the

# Four - Legged Jet

By CURTIS CARPENTER

**T**HE DISTANT MOUNTAINS hid the morning sun. Only a few rays escaped through the canyons and spotted the prairies beyond. A small herd of pronghorns grazed peacefully along a fence row near the highway and two more herds edged through the tall

browned grass far out in the middle of the expansive valley as a gentle breeze rocked the yucca blooms. If the day was any different from others, an observer couldn't detect it by watching the animals.

Had the pronghorns suspected what was being planned over hot

coffee and around camp fires the night before, no doubt the whole lot of them would be off for the hills. There was at least one prize head in each herd now enjoying this sunrise breakfast. Probably, these bucks had been observed many times through field glasses,



Pete Kallison, San Antonio, got his nice buck as the speedster raced across in front of him.



While Jose Mediano, ranch hand from Marfa, cleans Kallison's pronghorn, six more San Antonians look on.



and now the days were numbered for some of them.

Suddenly all heads popped up. Then one by one they were lowered and the grazing continued. Only the big bucks with their horns curved nearly together continued to stare into the distance.

A cloud of dust rolled across the prairie about three miles north of the pronghorns. Another cloud suddenly appeared over a foothill due east, and still another puffed up from the horizon southeast of their position. Ever so often the rumble of an engine broke the silence. All eyes now were focused on the vehicles just ahead of the dust clouds.

One big buck in the distant herd trotted off to the right of his harem. Two does followed, and then the rest joined in, as the unwelcomed autos advanced.

Ahead of one cloud bounced a blue pickup truck at a 30-mph clip. A light green jeep and a black station wagon led the other clouds in toward the herds. One herd peeled off from the on-rushing vehicles. As it did, the vehicle slid to a stop and an explosion echoed across the prairie. The antelope went into overdrive with a handsome long-horned buck in the lead, gradually veering away from his harem. As if planned strategy, the herd abruptly curved to the east while the big buck continued straight ahead to the south, and soon disappeared.

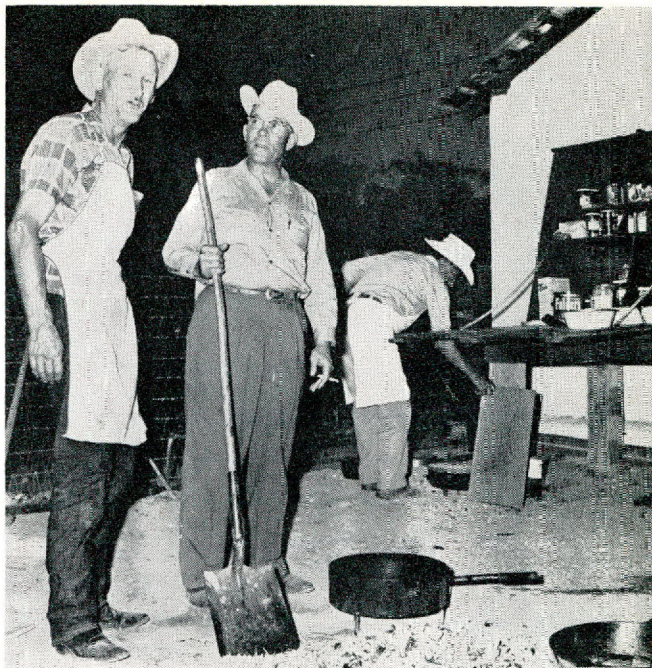
By now the distant crack of rifles sounded all over antelope land, and dust trails were visible in all directions. No prize buck would be safe for the next seven days. Biologists hoped that 2,650 antelope of both sexes would be harvested during the hunt.

Many ranchers reported a 100 percent kill the first day. Except for a few squalls in scattered areas, the weather was perfect for hunting.

Hunters chose one of several methods for getting their pronghorns. The use of vehicles to stalk the animals was by far the favorite. Other methods which worked better but required much more patience were ambushing, and stalking on foot. With vehicles hunters moved in as close as possible to a herd, then

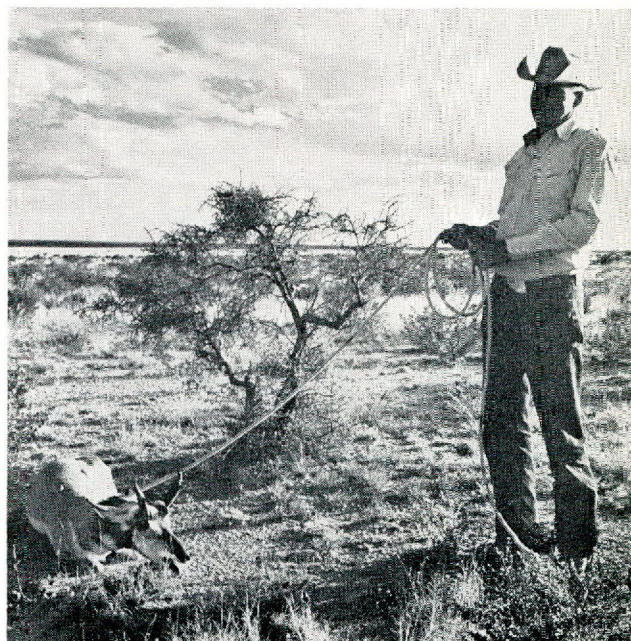
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R. T. Burleson, left, cooked up some mighty good chow on the Hayes Mitchell Ranch for Hunters. Mitchell, center, was present during the chuckwagon feasts to cheer up unlucky hunters.



▲ Above, hunters head for home with a load of pronghorns. The jeep is an ideal vehicle for this particular sport.

► What you gonna do when you don't have a rifle? This buck was downed but threatened to get up and run off so Andy roped him.





# GREEN ACRES

By MARY MAHONEY

**F**RUIT AND NUT trees, exotic evergreens and cactoid plants and shrubs cluster cozily among native trees and plants on landscaped grounds at the A. F. MacLean home in the Calallen community.

MacLean, a chemist at the Celanese Corp. Research Department at Clarkwood, has more than 70 varieties of trees growing on his four-acre country estate.

He has been collecting trees and plants which interest him for more than a dozen years. Friends and acquaintances have added to his tree collection through the years.

Birds flock to the trees on the spacious grounds at the MacLean home, and their musical notes can be heard throughout the seasons, the family reports. Mockingbirds, cactus wrens and other types of birds have built nests and raised their young in the trees for the past several years. The eucalyptus trees and salt cedars are favorite nesting places for the Texas state bird, while the cactoid plants are preferred by the wrens.

The song of bobwhites also can be heard across the four-acre wooded site, MacLean said.

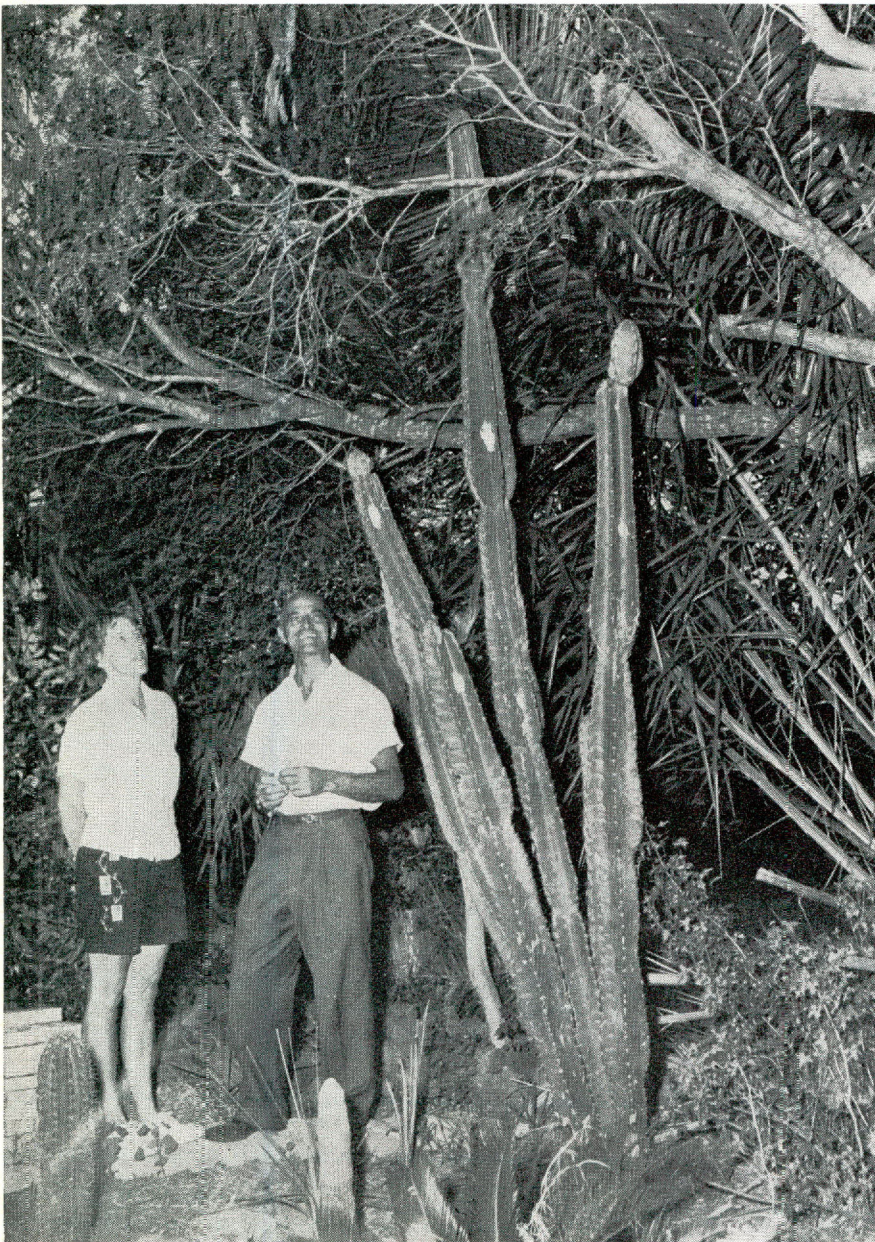
The chemist's seven-year-old son, Sandy, shares his father's interest in growing plants and trees. The youth has added a few species of trees and shrubs to the collection.

A 10-year-old walnut tree in the MacLean collection is producing its first crop of nuts this season. The nuts, growing in clusters of five or six, are getting larger each week, and the MacLean family hopes to harvest a few of the nuts when they mature. The tree has attained a height of more than 15 feet.

Several pecan trees also are included in the tree collection.

The MacLeans have eight varieties of citrus trees, ranging in size from the large Ponderosa lemon to the smallest variety, the Philippine orange.

Other varieties of fruit-producing trees or shrubs at MacLean's home



Giant cereus cactus dwarfs Mr. and Mrs. MacLean.



are peach and pear trees, two varieties of avocados, two kinds of pomegranate trees, three varieties of persimmon trees including the Texas persimmon, Surinam cherries and California and Brazilian pepper trees.

The foundation stock for his tree planting project was obtained from a number of states as well as Mexico. More than half of the trees which do well in this area are varieties which originated in Australia, MacLean emphasized.

Among Australian varieties which he has planted on grounds around the family home are bottle bushes, Macedonian nut trees, eucalyptus trees, silk oak trees which produce an edible acorn, four or five varieties of acacia which somewhat resemble the huisache tree of South Texas, the beefwood tree, the Norfolk Island pine, and the monkey puzzle tree.

A native of Nova Scotia, MacLean has not overlooked trees which originated in this area in planning his program. He has successfully transplanted five varieties of oak trees from along the Nueces River, along with a number of elms and hackberry trees.

Red and white varieties of desert willows from along banks of rivers in West Texas also are included in the collection.

Another unusual tree in the MacLean collection is a tung tree from Louisiana. Now four years old, the tree is about three feet tall.

Several varieties of pine and cedar trees are among the evergreens included in the collection. Portuguese cypress and Arizona cypress also are included, along with a number of small cedars from the San Antonio area.

A lone maple tree, now about 12 feet tall, shares a place of honor in the back yard.

Among cactoid plants in the MacLean collection are several saguaro plants, a number of Mexican cereus plants and regular nightblooming cereus. Prickly pear and other varieties native to this area also are included.

The tree specialist also has several Japanese hybrid persimmon trees, some of the Japanese pagoda trees and a number of olive trees. The

pagoda trees are similar to mountain laurel trees, he explained.

MacLean plans to expand his tree collection quite a lot more. He has ample room to add many more trees. The biggest drawback to the outdoor hobby is finding sufficient time to give the trees proper care.

The chemist selects trees which he believes should be well adapted to the climate and weather conditions of the Coastal Bend. The trees get little pampering after they are transplanted, and for this reason he attempts to grow only the more hardy and thrifty varieties.

MacLean follows a regular schedule of watering the trees, plants and

grassed parkways of his spacious grounds. He uses a commercially prepared fertilizer.

Mr. and Mrs. MacLean have two other children besides Sandy. Karen has enrolled for the fall semester at the University of New Hampshire to study electronics, and Linda, the younger daughter, will be a junior at Calallen when fall classes begin. Sandy will be in the second grade at Calallen.

MacLean came to South Texas 15 years ago to begin work at the Celanese plant at Bishop. Mrs. MacLean is a native of Durham, N.H. The family has resided near Calallen for the past 13 years. \*\*



A. F. MacLean and son, Sandy, inspect a cluster of green nuts on their 10-year-old walnut tree. The tree has attained a height of more than 15 feet.



# Wild Game Cook Book

**WILD GAME COOK BOOK**, by Martin Rywell. 72 pages. Published by Pioneer Press, Harriman, Tennessee. Price \$1.

The fun of the hunt does not have to end with the kill but can be carried over to family enjoyment. Martin Rywell's **WILD GAME COOK BOOK** contains more than 350 recipes and general hints for creating wild game table delights.

Wild duck, for example, is treated thoroughly in the cook book. In pre-cooking hints a suggestion for removing pin feathers besides the usual method of scalding involves a paint brush and paraffin. It instructs, "Paint the duck, using a paint brush, with a heavy coat of hot paraffin. Let the paraffin harden. Remove the paraffin and the pin feathers plus the hairs will come off. To reuse the paraffin, reheat and strain."

Recipes for wild duck in the book range from the familiar braised, broiled, and stuffed recipes to more unusual treats such as Barbecued Wild Duck, Apple Aged Wild Duck, Wild Duck Pillows, and Fried Duck Shanghai.

Turning to a smaller fowl variety, Rywell suggests four recipes for dove. For example, there is Dove in Milk:

- 3 doves
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ½ cup milk

Clean and split doves. Rub with mixture of butter, salt and pepper. Place in skillet. Add milk. Cover. Simmer gently until tender.

Quail, too, has many culinary possibilities, according to the cooking guide. There is Broiled Quail:

- 2 plump quail
- Salt and pepper to taste
- ¼ pound sweet butter

Split quail down the back but do not separate. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Smear with some of the softened butter. Put quail on a wire rack over a dripping pan and place under flame in grill. Brown first on one side and then on the other, turning the fowls constantly and basting with butter. Be careful not to burn. Should be done in about 45 minutes.

Other quail delicacies are Quail en Caserole, Quail and Chicken, Quail Divine,

Quail Broiled in Grape Leaves, Quail-filled Squash, Quail a la Montezuma, and Quail and Cherries.

For gobbler season prizes, Rywell suggests Wild Turkey Stuffed (Pavo Relleno):

- Wild turkey
- 1 lemon
- Salt and pepper
- 4 ounces bacon
- 2 cups meat stock
- 1 bottle white wine
- 1 onion, sliced
- ½ teaspoon thyme
- ½ teaspoon sweet marjoram
- 2 bay leaves
- ½ head lettuce, chopped
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar
- 1 large tomato, sliced

**Stuffing:**

- 1 onion, chopped
- 1 tablespoon lard
- 2 pounds pork loin, chopped
- ½ cup tomato puree
- 2 tablespoons chopped almonds
- 3 bananas, sliced
- 1 tablespoon olives, chopped
- 1 tablespoon seedless raisins
- 3 apples, peeled, cored, chopped
- 2 green peppers, chopped fine
- 3 carrots, grated
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 tablespoon vinegar
- 1 teaspoon brown sugar, salt, pepper

Clean turkey. Freeze for 48 hours. Rub inside and outside with lemon juice. Dust inside and outside with salt and pepper. Cut the bacon in squares and brown. Remove. Drain and save grease. Fry chopped onion in lard, add meat, tomato puree, chopped almonds, raisins, olives, bananas, apples, green peppers, carrots, oil, vinegar. Season with salt and pepper, sugar. Simmer until thick. Stuff turkey. Truss. Fry turkey in bacon grease until brown. Remove. Place turkey in roaster in 400°F oven. Pour over turkey the meat stock, wine, sliced onion, thyme, sweet marjoram, bay leaves. Cook until turkey is soft and sauce thick. Serve. Drain juice for gravy. Garnish turkey with chopped lettuce seasoned with oil and vinegar, salt and pepper and tomato slices.

**Tips for delicious big game treats begin with the kill, according to Rywell. "Accurate shooting and immediate dressing are essential for the best meat. If the animal is wounded and continues to run, the exertions cause the blood to toughen the meat. Neglect destroys the characteristic flavor and quality of the meat."**

His big game dishes include such prin-

cipal ingredients as antelope, wild boar, elk, and deer.

For example, there is Old-Fashioned Deer Loaf:

- 1 pound ground deer, shoulder, neck, or flank marinated
- ½ pound pork sausage
- 1 onion, chopped
- ½ cup water
- 1 carrot, chopped
- 2 stalks celery, chopped
- Salt and pepper
- 1 egg
- ¾ cup bread crumbs
- 1 clove garlic, mashed
- 1½ cups canned tomatoes
- 2 tablespoons parsley, chopped
- ½ green pepper, chopped
- 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce

Mix all ingredients except tomatoes and water. Shape into a loaf and place in roaster. Pour tomatoes and water over meat. Cover pan. Set 375° F. for 3 hours. Serve hot with gravy. Excellent when cold.

Other deer suggestions are Deer Tongue, Deer Marinade, Deer-burger, Deer Fillet Julienne, Western Deer Stew, Deer Steak Pressure Cooked, Pickled Venison, Venison Roast—Orange Flavor, and Venison Chops.

In the small game section, Rywell points out recipes for armadillo, beaver, opossum, porcupine, besides the old favorites of rabbit and squirrel.

Rabbit dishes include Baked Saddle of Rabbit, Boiled Rabbit, Broiled Rabbit, Fried Rabbit, and Hasen Pfeffer which calls for:

- 1 rabbit
- Marinade
- 1 onion, sliced
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 cloves
- 1 pint water
- 1 pint tarragon vinegar
- 1 bay leaf

Skin, clean, unjoint. Place in marinade for 24 hours. Remove. Wipe well. Brown in butter. Add a little marinade from time to time and simmer gently for two hours. Remove. Add a cup of sour cream to gravy. Mix thoroughly. Serve.

In addition to the recipes and general tips, the cook book contains a cooking terms dictionary, weights, and measures as well as gravy secrets, sauce secrets, and stuffing hints to turn an ordinary cook into a wild game chef.—Ann Streetman \*\*



# CAN YOU TOP THESE?



A near perfect rack taken by Jesse M. Crouch, Jr., Ft. Worth, on 4K Ranch, Palo Pinto County.



A 13-point, extra-wide spread, bagged by B. H. Brooks on the Pete Olson Ranch near Clifton.



This non-typical rack taken by Floyd L. Welshons, Killeen, a prize for anyone.

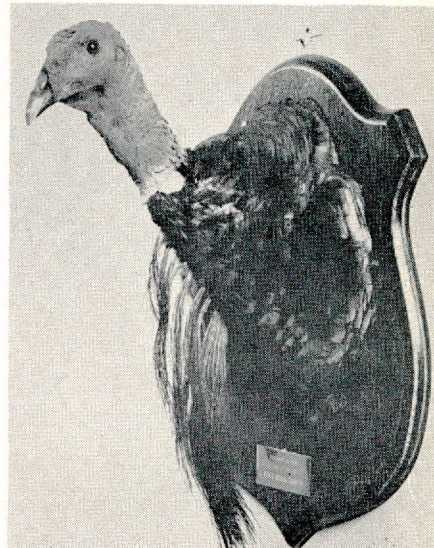


A 19-point, 119 pounds field dressed, taken off Ft. Hood by Amos J. Hejl of Temple.



A DOE deer, near perfect antlers, 25 1/4" at widest point of beams, weighed 109 lbs. and stood 38" at shoulder, taken by W. F. Bucy, above with Brown County warden, Harold D. Penny.

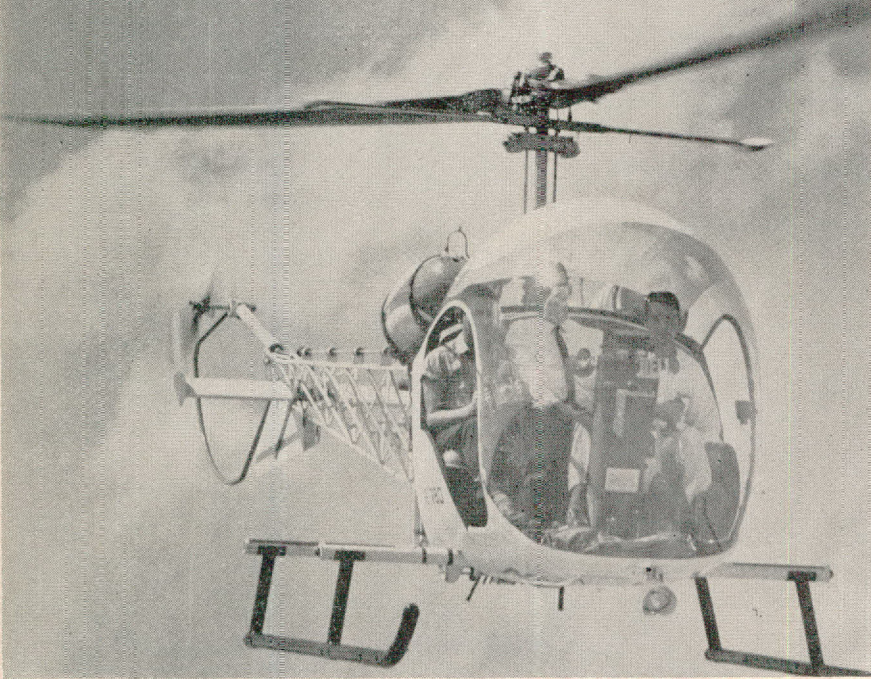
Nine-bearded gobbler killed by Glenn Petsch, Kerrville, on Aime Real Ranch, Kerr County.





By L. A. WILKE

# copter count



Bill Thorn hovers low over the Dolores for a view of the deer below.

**T**RAPPERS NOW ARE BUSY on the King Ranch, taking white-tailed deer for transplanting on the Dolores Ranch, north of Laredo, for day hunters. This program was made possible by an enabling act of the 57th legislature, which permits the trapping of deer on areas where there is a surplus and moving them to other areas not so well supplied.

This program, designated by SCOT as Operation White-tail, calls for the removal of approximately 500 deer to the Dolores Ranch, to be made available to hunters under a program outlined by the Sportsmen's Clubs of Texas.

This 11,000 acre ranch owned by Ted S. Scibienski of Corpus Christi, was put behind a deer proof fence three years ago. A recent 'copter count showed something like 300 deer already on the place.

Fee for day hunting has been announced by SCOT as follows: fence blinds \$15; inside pasture blinds \$25; and open pasture \$35. A \$5 deposit is required for each hunter making a reservation. This will be deducted from the hunting fee when the balance is paid.

All hunters are expected to be at the check station, 23 miles west of Laredo on FM Road 1472, at 5 a.m. to draw for blinds. Reservations can



A handsome rack for someone. This was typical sight seen from the copter.

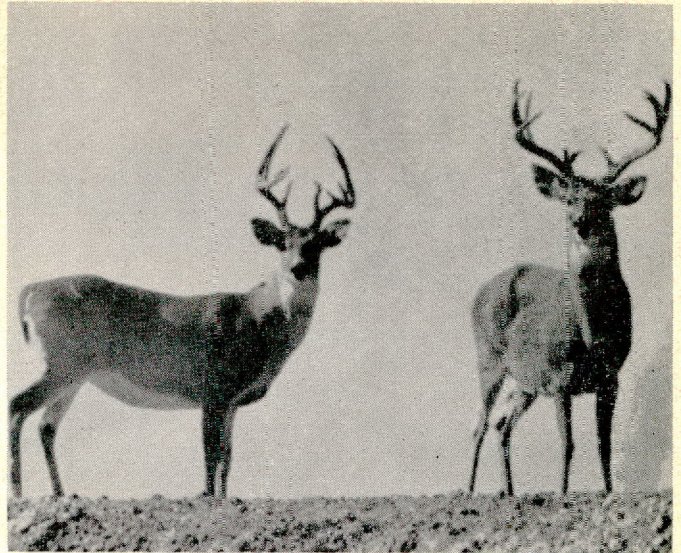


be made by writing SCOT at Post Office Box 1584, Laredo. Headquarters will be at the Sands Motel.

The Dolores Ranch is only a short distance from the Rio Grande. It long has been a favorite hunting area for large native white-tailed deer. During the past two years some 500 deer from the King Ranch were moved onto Dolores Ranch.

Recently a helicopter count was made on the ranch, through the facilities of the Scarborough Aviation Service of Victoria. Bill Thorn did the flying. He was accompanied on the flights by Game & Fish Commission biologists. SCOT officials and press photographers also checked the flying count. \*\*

How do you like them,  
wide or narrow?  
Bucks like these will  
be waiting for hunters.



Below, a nice buck is  
removed from a trap  
for transfer to the  
holding pen.



Deer are tagged before being released on the ranch.



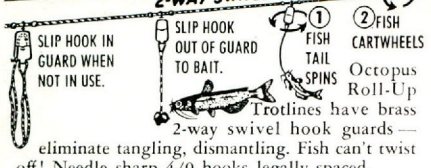
From the traps deer are placed in a waiting truck for trip to the Dolores from the King Ranch.



Deer are unloaded from trucks into holding pens for later release on the hunting area.



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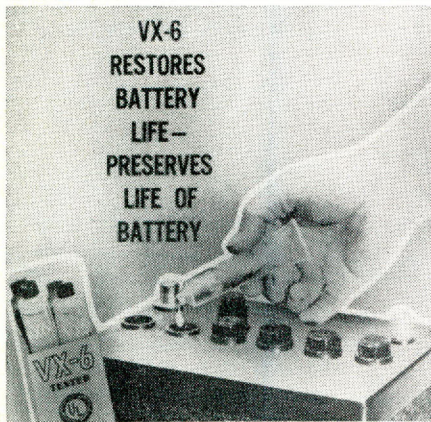
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# What Others Are Doing

by JOAN PEARSALL

**A FAMILY A-FIELD:** Among the many great American traditions is the family reunion, and it's one honored each year by the Minch family of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Washington. Their reunion is perhaps unique in the fact that it is held in Wyoming's hunting fields during the annual deer and antelope seasons. Last year, eleven families of the clan camped for a combination get-together and deer hunt. All the men, and quite a few of the women, hunted and all were successful. They plan to meet there again this year.

**BUGGING THE LITTERBUGS:** Many states are tightening their litter laws. In New Mexico the litterbug faces a 30-day jail term. Wisconsin imposes a \$100 fine for throwing litter and debris in fishing waters, and the offender loses his fishing license for a year. In Connecticut, any driver guilty of littering highways is subject to a \$50 fine and also a "penalty point" on his license. Ten points (whether incurred for littering, or reckless driving) can result in suspension of a driving license. "Cleanup sentences" have been given in California, Maryland and Missouri, where violators must pick up litter from a mile-long stretch of beach or highway, in lieu of paying a fine. One California judge frequently hands a convicted litterer an assignment of highway cleanup by hours—usually five, but sometimes eight or ten.

**YOU'RE AS OLD AS YOU FEEL:** A young man, age 21 years, who did not bring back any game through a check station in British Columbia, was heard to sigh: "Things have sure changed from what they were in the old days." Later, two middle-aged ladies passed through the same station in their trailer. "We left our husbands at home so we could enjoy a hunt in peace," they said. Each had a moose.

**NO HOLDS BARRED ON BEAVERS:** Throughout all of South Dakota, beavers are now regarded in the same light as predators. There is open season there on beavers, from Oct. 1, 1961 to Sept. 30, 1962, during which the chisel-toothed creatures can be trapped, shot or killed by any means.

**UNLIKELY LIFESAVER:** A fisherman on Lake Texoma recently claimed a 24-pound catfish he had hooked and tied to his boat, saved his life. A thunderstorm blew up and kicked up such big waves that they swamped and overturned the boat. The fisherman grabbed it, but it was too far to swim to shore. Then, he noticed the boat moving slowly toward shallow water. The catfish was swimming to shore, pulling him and the boat with it, until other fishermen were able to pull man, boat, and fish out of the water.

**SIGNS OF COURTESY:** As part of the South Dakota Wildlife Federation's campaign to improve hunter-landowner relations, farmers and ranchers throughout the state receive free "Ask Before You Enter" signs from sportsmen's clubs. This campaign was originated in 1957 by the S. D. Dept. of Game, Fish and Parks, and has been promoted annually. The signs are designed to replace "No Hunting" or "No Trespassing" signs on privately-owned lands where there is a huntable population of game. A general improvement in hunter-landowner relationships has been noted, as a result of this and other programs.

**THE LURE OF THE SERPENT:** A Nebraska lad caught two of the year's biggest bass with what the fish must have thought was a king-size worm. The bass weighed 8 lbs. 2 oz. and 6 lbs. 11 oz., and the bait was a small hognose snake. The boy decided the bait was so good he'd keep it, so he retrieved it and tucked it in his mother's ice box.



## Mourning doves seemed to be more plentiful

Countdown

From Page 12

fields. But, following tradition, most of the crowd lined roads.

Nearly everyone took birds home. The first day, mourning doves seemed to be more plentiful than their larger cousins with the striped wings. However, some hunters passed up the mourners until they had a few whitewings in the bag.

On the second day the situation swapped ends with the whitewings taking the lead in numbers. However, the total number of birds in the skies dwindled from what it had been the first day. That now famous Carla sent her winds whistling over the hunt area the second and third days. This was a condition in the doves' favor, since hunters were having enough trouble hitting the shot-dodging specialists in a dead calm.

The two favored spots again this year were areas near the Longoria Tract between Sebastian and Santa Rosa and areas around Moore Field near Edinburg.

Most of the whitewings had packed off to Mexico before the hunt started. However, the doves were plentiful and there were enough whitewings for a good hunt.

No bird was safe over the hunting area. Probably, a number of mockingbirds and other non-game species were killed during the three days of hunting. Several hunters reported seeing other shotguns cracking down on mockers. One individual said he saw a mocker get his feathers parted with shot. The bird doubled its speed, did some fancy broken-sky flying and landed in a nearby tree top, a nervous wreck. As most hunters know, the flight pattern of a mockingbird is quite different from that of a dove.

Approximately 49,000 white-wing-

ed doves and 48,000 mourning doves were taken during the three days, according to biologist estimates. The average kill per hunter day was 4.66 whitewings and 4.57 mourning doves for an average 9.23 birds per hunter per day. The low whitewing success resulted from the early departure of the bulk of whitewings from the Valley area prior to the hunt.

Only 4,868 whitewing legs were dropped at the unmanned roadside hunter check stations, indicating a low response by hunters. These were analyzed by biologists and it was determined that 68.7 percent of the whitewings killed were young birds, or an age ratio of 2.19 young to one adult.

Wardens and biologists estimated that some 10,500 hunters showed up for the hunt this year compared to 9,300 last year.

It was unfortunate that the unusual climatic conditions arrived before and during the hunt. Most authorities agreed that this did have a lot to do with the early departure of birds. Nevertheless, the White-wing Hotel, hunter headquarters at Raymondville, was jammed with satisfied sportsmen each night following an afternoon's hunt. They sat in the lobby and around the coffee tables, laughing and kidding each other about the incredible misses. No doubt, these happy hunters will be back next year—popping caps at the whitewings. \*\*

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# GUNS



## ... and Shooting

By L. A. WILKE

This Month: **Bullets at work**

ONE OF THE GREAT disappointments of the upcoming big game season will be the misses because the shooter failed to target his gun before going into the field. Hunters do this every year. They'll miss a big buck, with a shot high over its back. Or perhaps they'll wound it, with a superficial shot, just because they didn't take time to zero the gun.

Two elements usually enter into this. One is the rush to get everything done and to get away. The other is the lack of a place to shoot. Unfortunately, so many do not have a place available for shooting.

Then, of course, there is the fellow who takes a pot shot at a rock on the hillside. The dust flies and he thinks he's right on the money.

There is an easy way to zero your rifle, and it is fairly consistent. It is much better than nothing.

W. R. (Bill) Weaver, who makes telescope sights at El Paso, has a simplified trajectory chart in his current catalog which every hunter should have. You can get these charts either at your sporting goods store, or by writing to Dick Shaw, at the W. R. Weaver Co., El Paso.

The chart deals with the bullet's flight in relation to the line of fire. To make it still easier, the chart shows where the bullet hits at 25 yards and then projects it to 250 yards.

To effectively check your gun, a regulation bull's eye should be placed at a distance of 25 yards. You can improvise a bench rest by the use of an ironing board, or you can use a bed roll to support your gun, while prone.

Targeting should be done in 3-shot groups. Adjustments then can be made so the bullet hits the bull's eye at 25 yards. Later this can be

checked at 100, 200, and even 300 yards.

Several examples are provided here for your convenience:

A 100 grain bullet from a .243 Winchester hitting dead center at 25 yards will be 2" high at 100 yards, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high at 200 yards. The .244 Remington will check out the same.

A .250 Savage, 100 grain bullet, will hit 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high at 100 yards and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at 200 yards.

The .30-30 with a 150 grain bullet will hit 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high at 100 yards and drop to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " below at 200 yards.

The .30-06 with a 150 grain bullet, hitting center at 25 yards, will rise 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " at 100 yards and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high at 200 yards.

The .308 with a 150 grain bullet will hit 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high at 100 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " high at 200 yards.

A number of other calibers are listed in the Weaver trajectory chart, but these are the basic ones for deer. Generally the bullet from one caliber will hit within a half-inch of any other caliber.

This also provides the shooter with assurance that any well aimed shot likely will hit in a fatal spot at any distance between 25 and 300 yards.

In other words, when the cross-hairs of the scope are centered on the shoulder of a buck it doesn't make much difference whether the buck is 100 or 300 yards away.

The greatest drop of any of the high calibers is 7" below at 250 yards by the 220 grain in the 06.

It also is interesting to note that the .22 WMR 40 grain bullet hits dead center at 25 yards and at 100 yards. This makes it an ideal turkey gun.

There now is a big optical aid to sighting in a rifle. It is a device known as Site-A-Line, manufactured by the Alley Supply Co., Sonora,

Calif. This is a conical shaped, light-weight device that fits on the end of the gun for the sighting in. The shooter lines up the cross hairs or the iron scope with the cross hairs in the Site-A-Line, which is approximately accurate at 100 yards.

The device is held in position by a small metal dowel, designated as a "spud" which can be obtained in all calibers.

It is especially valuable for a person who has several guns and who constantly changes scopes. For gun shops, gun clubs and even hunting parties it can save a great many practice shots. The price is under \$40, but it will soon save that much in ammunition.

But with all the charts and other devices there is no substitute for a good group of three shots dead center in the bull's eye at 100 yards. You know exactly where your shots are hitting. When you know this you have more confidence in your gun. Then if you get a good standing shot you can put that bullet through the animal's neck and save a lot of shoulder meat. \*\*

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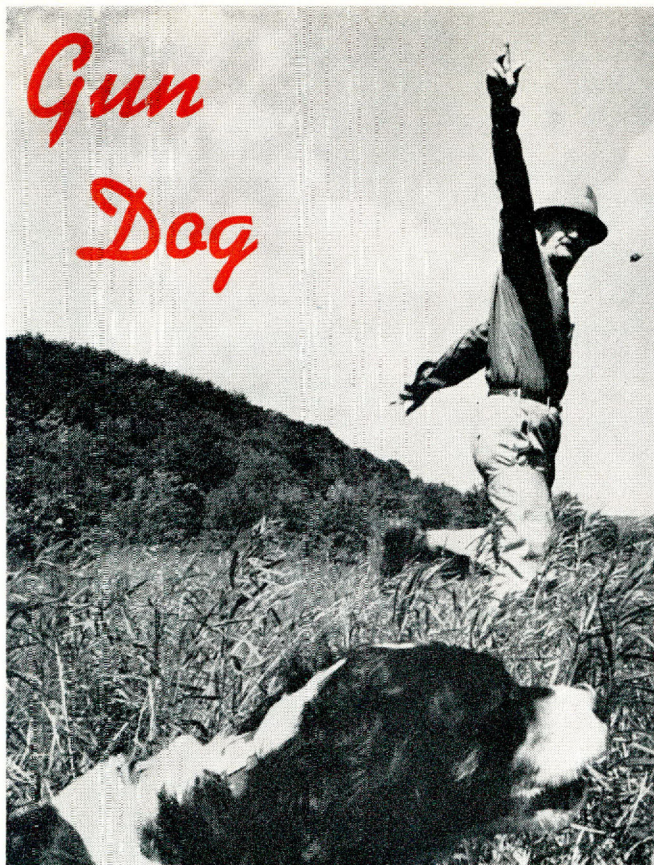
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**GUN DOG**, By Richard A. Wolters; 150 pages fully illustrated. Published by E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave., New York, 10. Price \$5.95.

When Richard A. Wolters, illustrations editor of *Business Week Magazine*, came to Texas a few months ago to make some pictures of hunting in the Southwest, he told about writing a revolutionary book on rapid training of dogs.

Now it is on the bookshelves and it has been widely proclaimed because it is revolutionary. It is, indeed, a book for anyone who wants to train a dog, whether it is for hunting or not. Perhaps it might be well to quote from Chapter 4 what Dick Wolters has to say about how a dog learns:

"'You can't teach an old dog new tricks.' This ancient adage must have been written by some canny old dog living on Social Security. He had it pretty good—why change? But to be accurate, that venerable saying should be rewritten: 'An old dog that has been taught nothing can learn nothing.' A dog that has learned to learn, will be able to continue to learn as he grows older.

"Just how does a dog learn? A lot depends on what is being taught and when. But, with a dog, you have one important factor in your favor. *He wants to please!* This is a valuable tool for you. Some forward-thinking cave man must have thrown some starving mutt a fat bone, and for the millions of years since man has had a grateful friend.

"The dog responds to your display of pleasure or displeasure. There's always tension in the learning situation. Reward reduces this tension. Reprimand or punishment builds the tension. A dog's instinctive desire—to please—leads him to seek the reward of your good graces. He tries to do what you want. He is learning!

"Dogs are taught on both the conscious and unconscious levels of learning.

"Learning on the unconscious level is learning a dog does without being aware that he is learning. This is done by the trainer putting the dog repeatedly in a controlled situation and having this situation repeated so many times that the dog reacts in a predictable manner as he learns to accept the situation as normal. You set up the problem, the dog must find the answer himself. Usually, in this unconscious training there is no punishment for lack of progress, no obvious reward given for achievement. Some examples of this are: preparation for the gun, learning to live in a car on hunting trips, the place of the dog in the field, and following directions by hand signal.

"Learning on the conscious level is when a dog knows damn right well that he is being taught something. This is the formal lesson. Here is where the dog's desire to please is vital. Here's where common sense, love, affection, firmness and more firmness are the teacher's devices.

"This learning process is all a matter of repetition, more repetition, and still more repetition until it becomes a part of the dog's behavior. Then we call it memory. This method may also be called learning by association.

"You show the dog what you want. By trial and error he finds out what your language means. Once he has the idea, you put him through the action and give the command. He soon associates the command with what you expect of him. Then by repetition you cement this in his noggin.

"There's just one more thing about a dog's learning. I disagree with most trainers who say that a dog should be taught one thing at a time. It's like a kid playing with building blocks, he builds one upon the other. When he knocks it over, he starts from the bottom and builds up higher and higher each time. He is not just learning how to put the top block on better, he's also learning to build a better base. It's the same with a pup. You build upon the things that are known, adding new things and broadening the meaning of things already learned. You start with one command, go on to the next and the next. In this way you also build a firm foundation for the basic commands, the teaching goes faster, and the pup gets a better idea of the whole picture. For example: When you teach to COME, you would first give commands that he already knows—SIT, STAY—then teach COME. The foundation of the first two basic commands is made stronger by this repetition. But I can't see anything wrong with putting the dog on a leash as soon as this COME lesson is over and teaching him to HEEL while you two walk to the corner drugstore for some aspirin."—L. A. Wilke \*\*



# Fur Trappers Organize

Fur trappers of North America have organized nationally to promote conservation of all natural resources and the general welfare of trappers and their families.

Organized in January 1959, the National Trappers Association directs its attention toward existing and pending legislation concerning trapping.

Activities on the state level are

guided by state directors who are members of the national board of directors. During its two-year history, the organization has grown to a membership of several thousand trappers in 47 states. Texas trappers may obtain membership by mailing \$1 to Larry Boyd, state director of NTA, Route 2, Box 71, May, Texas. Members receive a subscription to "Voice of the Trapper," a membership card, and a copy of the constitution. \*\*

action, or at least allow the facts to influence their thinking if they are aware of specific needs and situations.

Securing Padre Island as a national seashore is one of the club's most emphasized aims this year. Other areas of its conservation work include emphasizing laws forbidding picking wild flowers on the highway, urging the initiation of a program to save from extinction the attwater prairie chicken of Texas, studying the possibilities of air pollution laws for Texas, advocating the adoption of the Texas Education Agency's conservation program by local school boards, studying legislation on Texas' water problem, and studying the diminishing bald eagle. \*\*

## Ladies Laud Conservation

PROMOTING CONSERVATION as a way of life is one of the most serious efforts of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, according to Mrs. Teal Adkins of Beeville, club spokesman.

They have set forth a detailed conservation program with the hope that Texans will take action, prevent

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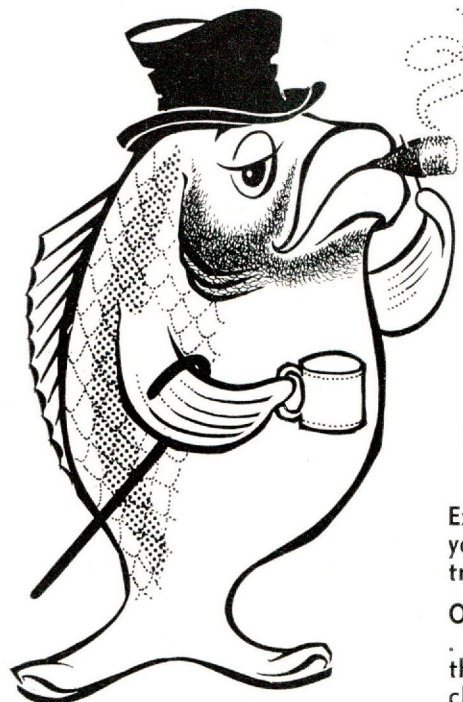
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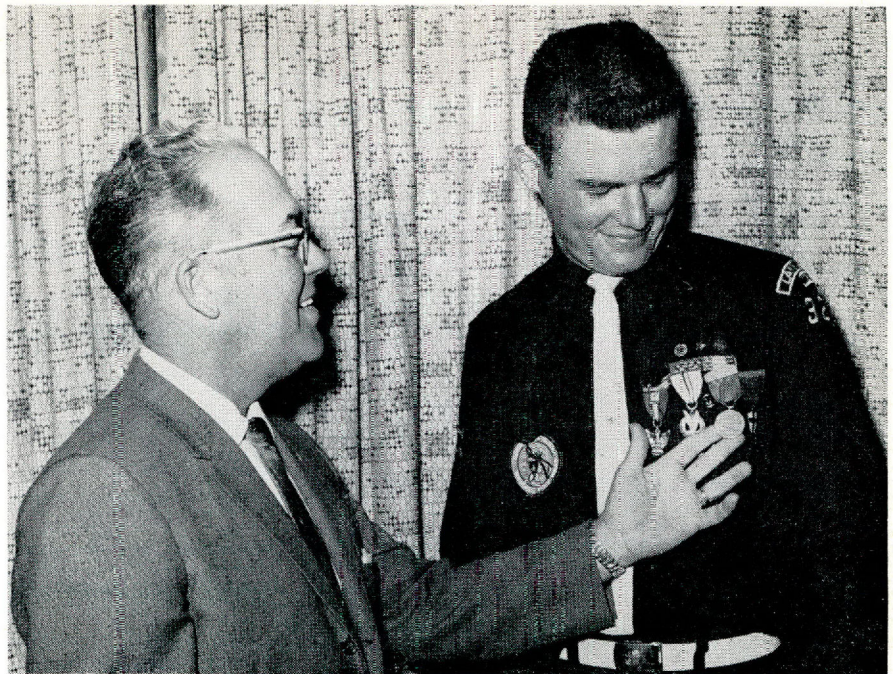
# Scout Wins Special Honor

**R**ICHARD LINNARTZ, Explorer Scout in Post #325, Lake Jackson (Bay Area Council, Quintana District), was one of 11 scouts among 3,670,000 of the nation chosen for the 1960 Hornaday Award. He received the award for conservation work.

M. C. Raney, District Advancement Committee Chairman, presented the gold medal to Linnartz at a special Court of Honor in Wesley Hall of the First Methodist Church in March. Raney told the gathering that Linnartz's gold medal is the highest of three types of Hornaday awards and that it is given in very unusual cases to individuals performing a most distinguished service in conservation.

Linnartz's work toward conservation began early in his scouting career. His efforts toward conservation of soil and water were outlined in a final brochure which included maps and charts along with a comprehensive report. Finally, and of prime importance in his achievement toward earning the coveted award, Linnartz asked the city council to make the city of Lake Jackson a bird sanctuary. He did the research for this project, which was ultimately approved. He worked on other conservation activities including grass-planting projects which were carried out despite difficulties.

The Hornaday award was established in honor of the late William T. Hornaday, a pioneer in the recognition of conservation and is given by Boy Scouts of America and the New York Zoological Society. Linnartz's work was first approved by the Quintana District and later the Bay Area Council. It was then forwarded to the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, where a



M. C. Raney and Richard Linnartz

careful investigation was made. In December local scouters were notified that Linnartz's work was approved and that he was entitled to receive the Gold Medal.

Linnartz began his Scouting career with Cub Pack 325 and advanced through the rank of Webelo in 1953. He then joined Scout Troop 325 and served as Senior Patrol Leader, advancing steadily through the ranks. He earned the God and Country religious award in 1956 two months before he earned the rank of Eagle with a silver palm. Later, he joined Post 325 and advanced regularly through the ranks to earn the Silver Award, the Explorer equivalent to Eagle.

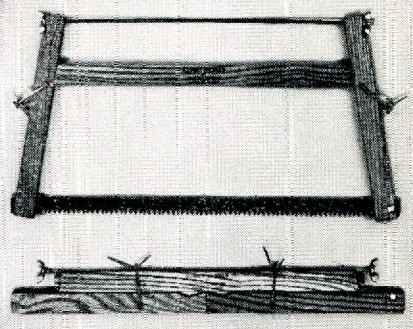
In 1956 Linnartz earned the Scout Life Guard Award, and in 1957 he

received the Emergency Service Award. He went on the Philmont Expedition that year. In 1958 he became a member of the Order of the Arrow Brotherhood and made the Canadian canoe trip that year. He served on the staff at Camp Karankawa for three years. He is a freshman at Texas Tech. \*\*

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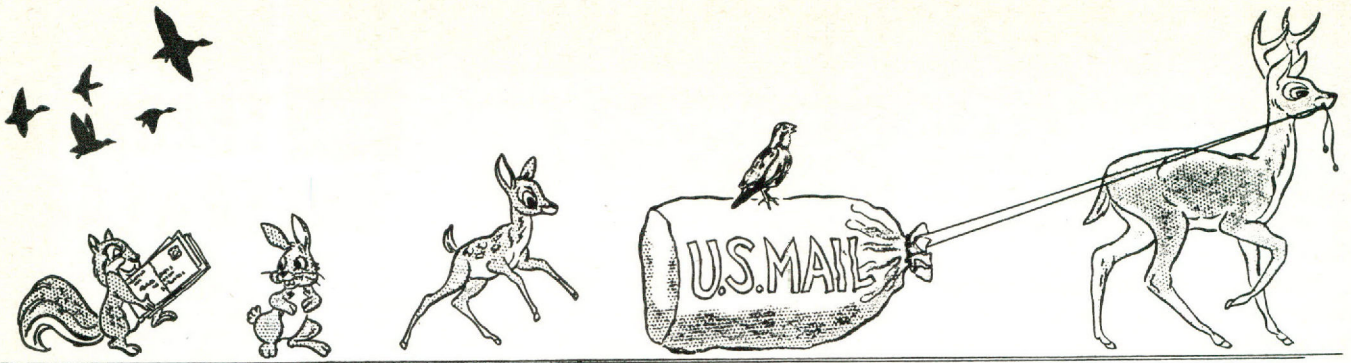
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## Neches Catch



Editor:

You were asking for pictures in the July issue. Here is one that might help. The fish was caught in the Neches River near Lufkin, by Emory and G. E. Anderson.

G. E. Anderson  
Dallas

## The Path to Extinction

Editor:

I'd like to call your attention to a practice that goes on in June, July, and August along Gulf of Mexico beaches, particularly from Galveston to Freeport, which is certainly 100 per cent contrary to all laws of conservation.

The female crabs, full of eggs, come into the beach area during these months to lay their eggs. Seiners haul these female crabs onto the beaches by the thousands. When the crabs are exposed to the sun's rays, they die by the thousands.

It is extremely poor practice to kill off egg-laden females whether fish, crabs, fowl, or fur, as you know.

I have actually counted 30 piles of dead female crabs while riding down West Beach (Galveston Island) to San Luis Pass. I have seen almost that many piles of them on the beach between Freeport and San Luis Pass. Each pile would often contain over 200 dead females.

The strange thing is that the seiners (most of whom are not commercial seiners, I believe) do not even pick them up to use, nor do they chase them back into the water.

If such seining is legal, but destroying the crabs is illegal, it would seem that a warden patrolling a beach once in a while would help correct a mighty bad situation.

Morris Gydeson  
Houston

## Puma Hunter

Editor:

Referring to your July issue's letter page "Puma? Lion? Sabertooth?" when my grandson Jimmy Harper of Van Horn saw a glimpse of the big bear and panther letter, he yelled out, "Papaw is writing in here!" Then he noticed the initials were wrong. But his dad told him it must be a mistake—it should be R. D. Harper. The story about the big bear is quite exciting, and of course I have told them many more exciting stories.

I am now 84 and have lived a very active life—hunted, ranched, trapped, fished, and rode with the big cattle combines in New Mexico when it was wild and woolly. Texas was also wild out here in the Sabinal Canyon where I was born in 1877.

My father helped put the Indians out from here. We roped wild mustangs and wild cattle.

R. D. Harper  
Utopia

## Hummingbird's Demise

Editor:

As a follow up to your story in the September issue, "Bug Bugaboo," concerning the praying mantis.

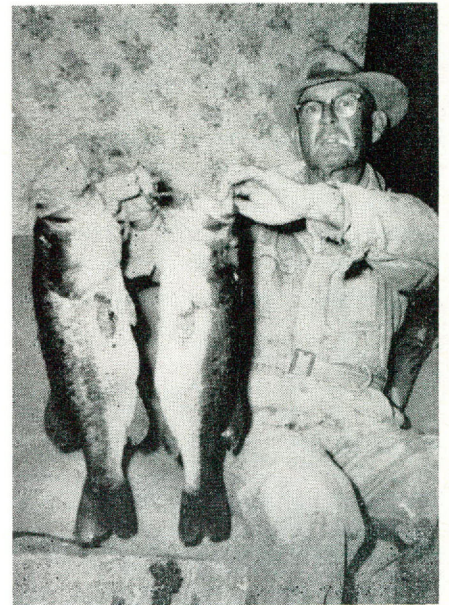
I had noticed for several days a female broad-billed hummingbird in the flowers and shrubs around my house. This morning I noticed this hummingbird in a tree apparently hurt. I went over to where it was and found it in the clutches of a praying mantis. It had been bitten around the head and neck and was almost dead.

I just wondered if this incident would be considered a bit unusual. The fact that the mantis caught the hummingbird amazes me when I consider the maneuverability of hummingbirds. Have there been any reports of similar incidents?

Jack C. Allen  
Freer

(Yes, the incident is unusual. The mantis is usually content with insect delicacies; however, similar incidents have been recorded. In "Grassblade Jungle," Nesta Pain relates two specific incidents in which birds fell into the clutches of mantes. On one occasion a mantis claimed four tiny birds as its prey. One of the birds was seen held tightly by the mantis' forelegs. It was later found along with three fellow birds, each with a round hole in the head "through which the brains appeared to have been sucked out." Catching a hummingbird, the swiftest of all birds, does enhance our knowledge of the legendary mantis.)

## Blacks Bite in Breeze



Editor:

I just thought I would send you the picture of two seven-pound bass I caught from my farm lake. The wind was blowing about 20 miles per hour from the South when I hung the first one about 3 p.m. March 18. In 15 minutes I had them both. This just goes to show that fish will bite when the wind is blowing.

I like your magazine and enjoy it very much.

R. B. Moore  
Buffalo



jumped out and took pot shots as the animals zoomed by. On foot it was a matter of climbing to a hilltop and waiting for a herd to pass close by or sneaking up a ridge and surprising the antelope on the opposite side.

Nearly all hunters using vehicles were faced with running targets. Many times the animals were nearly exhausted, and this doesn't help the taste or tenderness of the meat. On the other hand, most hunters using the last two methods had standing or walking targets.

Saturday evening, September 30, hunters first had a taste of the warm hospitality in store when the Alpine Sportsmen's Club hosted them at a free barbecue, at the Club's firing range just outside Alpine. Hunters were invited to zero in their rifles while at the range.

Most ranchers in the area welcomed hunters with this same friendliness. One typical example was on the Hayes Mitchell Ranch between Marfa and Alpine. Here, hunters were treated to some tasty, old-fashioned, chuckwagon cooking. Mitchell was on hand to see that hunters had an exciting time. He took care of their needs and offered assistance when it was needed to guarantee everyone a successful hunt. Every hunter on his ranch killed out the first day. This courtesy was extended on most ranches during the hunt.

Businesses and individuals went all out for the hunters. Some visitors claimed that they enjoyed the hospitality nearly as much as they did the hunt.

Probably, no one group worked longer and harder than the wardens and biologists of the department. They were on hand and available at all times to assist hunters and landowners.

Many hunters took advantage of the wardens' good nature. In some instances individuals were spotted shooting from vehicles, while stopped and moving. This is illegal, poor sportsmanship and very hazardous.

Another display of poor sportsmanship was noticed when some hunters shot into herds of pronghorns hoping to hit one. A number

of wounded animals were left to die agonizing deaths, wasted, meat for vultures.

Generally speaking, however, most hunters obeyed the rules of good sportsmanship. They had lots of fun and carried a souvenir carcass home to show friends and family. No doubt, they would agree that hunting the little four-legged jet is one of the finest sports in the state, and they'll be back for more next year. \*\*

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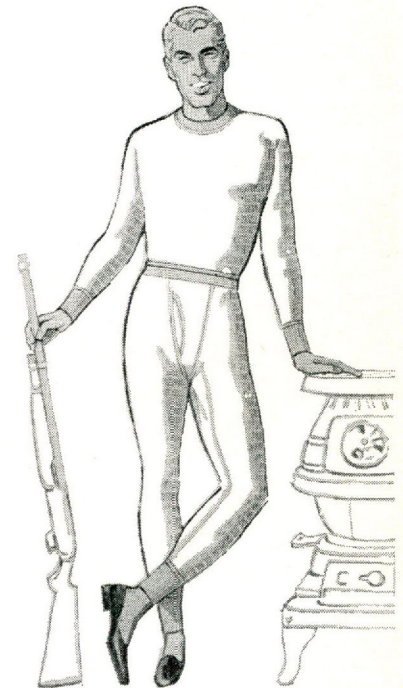
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**More small lake locations**  
*Cow Pasture Bass* ————— *From Page 13*

- Site 4—Owner:** Frank Bodenhamer;  
**Size:** 28 acres; **Location:** 6.5 miles west of Lampasas on F.M. 1494.
- Site 5—Owners:** John B. Davis, Elizabeth Huling; **Size:** 28 acres; **Location:** 2.5 miles northwest of Lampasas on Old Lometa road.
- Site 6—Owners:** Dorman Lively, Henry Jones; **Size:** 39 acres; **Location:** 2 miles west of Lampasas near home of Dorman Lively.
- Site 7—Owners:** J. L. Frazer estate, Lela Sheppard; **Size:** 20 acres; **Location:** 1 miles west of Lampasas on land leased by Clyde Northington. Off F.M. Road 1494.
- Site 8—Owners:** John Whit Wheeler, L. C. McCarty; **Size:** 21.2 acres; **Location:** 3 miles west of Lampasas off F.M. Road 1494 on property owned by Wheeler and leased by L. Alderson from McCarty.
- Site 9—Owner:** Bill Hinson; **Size:** 5.3 acres; **Location:** 1 mile north of Lampasas near cemetery.

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# Texarkana Field Trials Slated

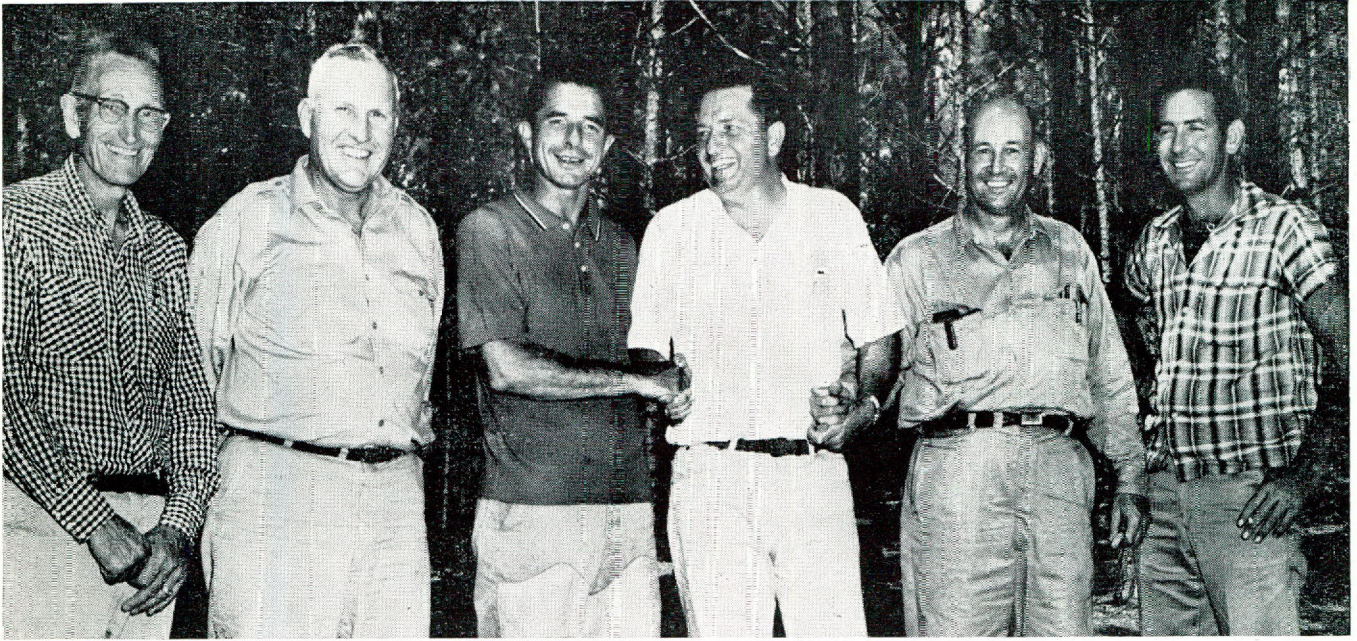


Photo by BOB BREWER Texarkana Gazette

George Evans, President of the Texas Open Championship Field Trial Association shown fourth from left, shakes hands with jubilant sportsman Col. Donald M. Simpson, Red River Arsenal Commander, and Theo Klein, President of the Four States Wildlife Association, when the

decision was made to hold the giant Texas Trials in Texarkana. Others in the photo are Ed Lambert, Lake Dallas, Wayne Cornelius, Ft. Worth, Simpson, Evans, Klein and W. C. Kirk, Dallas.

**WHEN THE AUTUMN SUN** dawns over Texarkana this November 27th, it will light the arena for the greatest assemblage of topflight bird dogs that residents of the East Texas city have ever seen. This year for the first time, the Texas Open Championship Field Trials, one of the nation's greatest bird dog events, will be held in the Texarkana area. Actual site for the trial will be some 16 miles west of the Twin Cities on the Army's giant Red River Arsenal, where a course second to none in the nation has been prepared.

The Arsenal course, some 22 miles long, offers just about everything a bird dog man could desire. There's

an abundance of big strong-flying, dog-wise bobwhites that know how to use every advantage their almost perfect habitat affords.

The course is purposely being designed as a rugged test for dogs. At the same time, it will offer every advantage to handlers, judges and members of the gallery.

In Dr. H. T. Clarno of Bloomington, Illinois, and Fred Wilson of Union Springs, Alabama, this year's Texas trials have two of the most outstanding field trial judges in the country. Both are known for the dignity, fairness and utmost honesty which they bring to every trial they judge. Dr. Clarno has trained and

campaigns some of America's greatest dogs and has judged trials throughout the United States and Canada. Wilson has also long been associated with the top dogs and trials of this country and is the present Secretary-Treasurer of the National Shooting Dog Championship Association.

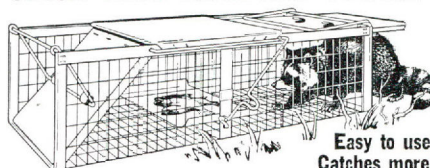
This year's Texas Open Championship Trials promise to be the finest ever held in the State. If you're a bird dog man with a yen to win one of America's greatest hunting dog stakes, or if you just want to see the "big" dogs run, then plan to be in Texarkana when November 27th rolls around. \*\*

8 registered pointer pups—white lemon ticked—Whelped July 7th. Sire, Running W. Bravo's Mickey #625265—Dam, Cole's Haberdasher Dot #617797. A cross that should produce the best gun dogs in the South.

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## WOODSMAN'S REVIEW

By ANN STREETMAN

**T**O ENSURE A SAFE HUNT this year, junior sportsmen should review woodslore and gun safety before reaching the deer lease. Here are some pointers that may save your life.

Carrying the right equipment and knowing how to use it wisely is very important. A sharp knife, binoculars, compass, matches, and light are among the necessities for a one-day deer hunting trip. Bedding and provisions, of course, should be added if the trip is to last overnight. Make a last minute check to be sure all the items are packed for the trip.

The best safety measure you can take is to hunt with an older and more experienced woodsman. Stay near your experienced hunting companion. As you tramp through the woods together, however, you should become aware of landmarks you pass and check with your compass the direction of turns. This gives you practice for future solo trips and also gives you information you might need immediately in case you are separated from your partner.



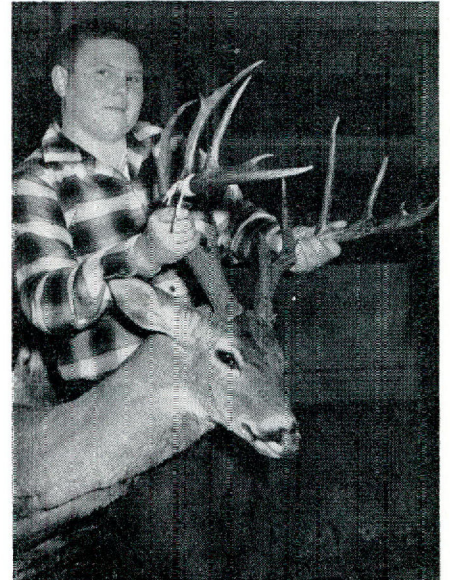
**TEN-YEAR-OLD** Mike Roselle's first hunt last year ended with a kill of two bucks and two javelinas with only four shots fired. The six-point buck shown with Mike above was taken the first day. An eight-point deer and two javelinas were the second day's game. The young hunter's stand was on the Raymond Earwood Ranch in Kinney County.

If you do get lost, your partner will be trying to find you. Simply fire a few shots in the air or build a fire to signal him. Throw green leaves on the fire for more smoke, but don't let it get out of control. If you remember the directions and turns you made and can recognize the landmarks, you should be able to find your way back to familiar ground. Following a fence in the general direction of camp can be helpful. Streams and electric power lines are also good guides to note.

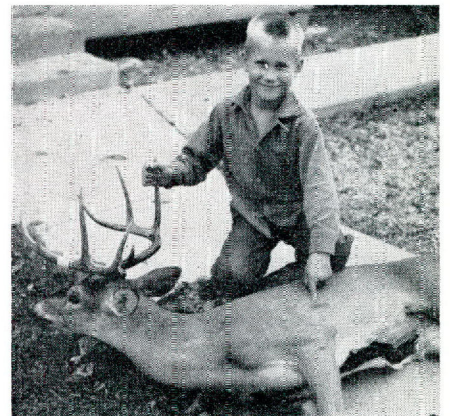
Carrying a gun into the woods to hunt deer or any other game is a responsibility junior sportsmen must accept seriously. To ensure safety for yourself and fellow hunters, remember and practice the following ten commandments of shooting safety.

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.
2. Guns carried into camp or home must always be unloaded, taken down or have actions open; guns always should be encased until reaching the shooting area.
3. Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.
4. Always carry your gun so you can control the direction of the muzzle, even if you stumble. Keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot.
5. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.
6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.
7. Unattended guns should be unloaded; guns and ammunition should be stored safely beyond reach of children and careless adults.
8. Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun.
9. Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.
10. Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

**BEGINNING NEXT MONTH** we are initiating a regular junior sportsman letters column. We want to hear what you are doing as young conservationists, hunters, and fishermen. Other junior sportsmen would like to read about your experiences. Write us today!



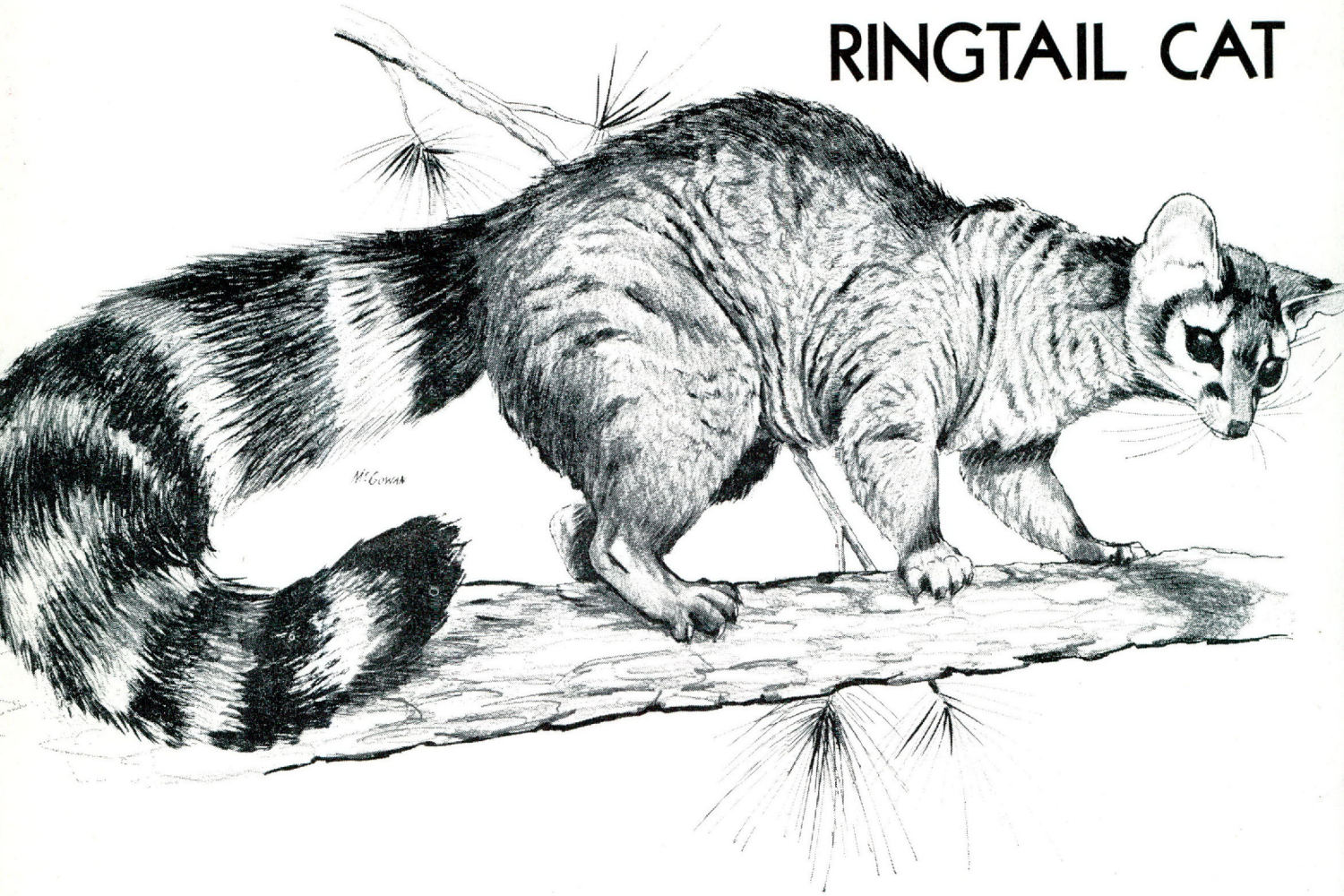
**LARRY VAN ZIMMERHANZEL**, 15-year-old Taylor hunter, ended the 1960 season with a 22-point trophy (shown above). The buck was killed on the Half and Openheimer ranch near Pearsall with a neck shot at 100 yards.



**RICKY POPE**, 6, copped a trophy on his first deer hunt last November. Hunting with his dad on the Vernon C. Dorbandt ranch west of Burnet, Ricky killed a 115-pound nine-point buck (shown above) at 139 paces. A month later he got his second deer, an eight-point buck.



# RINGTAIL CAT



The ringtail, *Bassariscus astutus*, looks like a combination of raccoon and fox. It inhabits the dry western half of Texas and the piney woods of eastern counties. The ringtail's face is similar to the fox's with its pointed ears and nose. It has the raccoon's ringed and black tipped tail, and is comparable in size to a domestic cat, averaging about 32 inches long and 2-3 pounds. Its den usually is found in rock piles, stone fences and canyon walls in the western sections. Hollow trees and logs, however, serve as homes in piney woods habitats.

It is an animal of the night and usually sleeps in its den most of the day and roams in search of food after the sun sets. Like the gray fox, the ringtail's diet fluctuates with the seasons and habitat and includes a variety of foods such as small mammals, insects, and fruits. Snakes, lizards, toads and frogs can be added to its menu. The litter of young range from 2-3 short-haired, blind babies with closed ears. They remain sightless and deaf for about a month after birth, with the ears opening about a week before the eyes.

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