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Angler's Guide

FISHERMAN'S COMPANION FOR
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

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Containing a List of the Best Angling Resorts, and
How to Reach Them; The Sea Fish and Game Fish
to be Found Thereat, and How and When to Take
Them, together with the State Game Laws, Tide
Tables, Etc.

PRICE = = 25 CENTS

Yours truly
William A Collins

The Angler's Guide

AND FISHERMAN'S COMPANION FOR

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

A Convenient
REFERENCE BOOK

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Reach Them; the Sea Fish and Game Fish to be
Found Thereat, and How and When to
Take Them, together with the
State Game Laws,
Tide Tables,
Etc.

By WILLIAM A. COLLINS

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY:

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CAMDEN, N. J.

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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

In accordance with last season's intimation, considerable additions have been made to this little guide in preparing it for the sportsman's further generous consideration on this, its second season's appearance. Several important practical matters, not treated in last season's edition, have been introduced; some resorts of minor significance have given place to others of far more importance, together with information which it is thought will be appreciated by the angler and gunner alike. The whole has been carefully revised and corrected.

WILLIAM A. COLLINS.

CAMDEN, N. J.,

April, 1904.

1904	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1904	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	July	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Mar.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Sept.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	...
Apr.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nov.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		...	...	6	7	8	9	10
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	...	...	...
June	...	...	1	2	3	4	...	Dec.	...	...	...	1	2	3	...
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		...	...	4	5	6	7	8
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31

DEDUCTIONS FOR TIDE TABLE ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

In order to find the corresponding tide for any of the following places add or deduct the time as given below each place:

Barnegat City.	Atlantic City.	Cape May.	Salem.
H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Add 7.51.	Add 6.25.	Add 6.56.	Ded. 2.10.

High tide, Camden, May 3d..... 4.08 A. M.
 For Barngeat Bay add..... 7.51

11.59 A. M.

TIDE TABLE

For season (high tide at Camden), for days and months indicated

Days	APRIL			MAY			JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPT.			OCT.			NOV.		
	A	M	P	A	M	P	A	M	P	A	M	P	A	M	P	A	M	P	A	M	P	A	M	P
1	2 11	2 35	2 58	2 34	2 58	3 05	3 43	4 05	3 57	4 17	4 42	5 01	5 31	5 53	6 20	7 27	7 59	8 32	9 06	9 40	10 12	10 44	11 15	
2	2 58	3 21	3 45	3 22	3 45	4 09	4 27	4 49	4 37	4 57	5 21	5 40	6 16	6 41	7 16	8 32	9 06	9 40	10 12	10 44	11 15	11 46	12 18	
3	3 45	4 09	4 32	4 08	4 32	5 18	5 10	5 30	5 17	5 36	6 00	6 22	7 07	7 36	8 21	9 40	10 12	10 44	11 15	11 46	12 18	12 50		
4	4 33	4 57	5 18	4 55	5 18	6 12	5 51	6 12	5 55	6 15	6 45	7 09	8 08	8 43	9 31	10 44	11 15	11 46	12 18	12 50	1 02	1 34		
5	5 21	5 44	6 02	5 40	6 02	6 55	6 33	6 55	6 36	6 58	7 35	8 05	9 19	9 54	10 05	10 38	11 10	11 41	12 12	12 44	1 16	1 48		
6	6 08	6 32	6 47	6 24	6 47	7 41	7 17	7 41	7 21	7 44	8 37	9 10	10 28	11 02	11 10	11 41	12 12	12 44	1 16	1 48	2 20	2 52		
7	6 57	7 23	7 36	7 11	7 36	8 33	8 06	8 33	8 15	8 44	9 45	10 19	11 34	12 08	11 34	12 05	12 36	1 07	1 38	2 09	2 41	3 13		
8	7 49	8 18	8 01	8 01	8 28	9 29	9 02	9 29	9 14	9 44	10 52	11 24	0 04	0 33	0 36	1 07	1 38	2 09	2 41	3 13	3 45	4 17		
9	8 48	9 15	8 57	8 57	9 23	10 23	9 55	10 23	10 14	10 46	11 55	12 27	0 58	1 21	1 24	1 55	2 26	2 57	3 28	3 59	4 31	5 03		
10	9 42	10 08	9 49	10 15	10 51	11 19	11 46	12 14	11 17	11 48	12 57	0 25	1 46	2 11	2 12	2 43	3 14	3 45	4 17	4 49	5 21	5 53		
11	10 34	10 59	10 40	11 05	11 41	12 11	12 38	13 08	12 03	12 34	13 43	0 17	1 38	2 13	2 14	2 45	3 16	3 47	4 19	4 51	5 23	5 55		
12	11 23	11 46	11 30	11 54	12 24	12 54	13 21	13 51	12 13	12 44	13 53	0 43	2 04	2 29	2 30	3 01	3 32	4 03	4 35	5 07	5 39	6 11		
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	0 30	0 50	0 18	0 40	1 01	1 25	1 01	1 25	0 43	1 09	2 08	2 59	3 23	4 12	4 13	4 44	5 15	5 46	6 18	6 50	7 22	7 54		
15	1 08	1 27	1 44	2 07	2 31	3 06	2 40	3 06	1 35	2 00	2 59	3 23	4 12	4 37	4 38	5 09	5 40	6 11	6 43	7 15	7 47	8 19		
16	1 47	2 08	2 25	2 49	3 23	4 05	3 37	4 19	2 26	2 52	3 47	4 11	5 02	5 27	5 28	6 00	6 31	7 02	7 34	8 06	8 38	9 10		
17	2 29	2 51	2 55	3 20	4 23	4 45	4 23	4 45	3 17	3 42	4 36	5 00	5 51	6 16	6 17	6 48	7 19	7 51	8 23	8 55	9 27	9 59		
18	3 13	3 36	3 45	4 10	5 13	5 38	5 13	5 38	4 07	4 32	5 23	5 47	6 38	7 03	7 04	7 35	8 06	8 38	9 10	9 42	10 14	10 46		
19	3 59	4 23	4 35	5 01	6 03	6 28	6 03	6 28	4 56	5 20	6 12	6 37	7 31	8 37	8 38	9 09	9 41	10 13	10 45	11 17	11 49	12 21		
20	4 48	5 13	5 26	5 52	6 54	7 20	6 54	7 20	5 44	6 08	7 03	7 31	8 37	9 08	9 09	9 40	10 12	10 44	11 16	11 48	12 20	12 52		
21	5 38	6 04	6 18	6 45	7 49	8 21	7 49	8 21	6 33	6 58	8 02	8 35	9 37	10 05	10 06	10 37	11 09	11 41	12 13	12 45	1 17	1 49		
22	6 31	6 58	7 13	7 42	8 53	9 25	8 53	9 25	7 26	7 56	9 06	9 37	10 37	11 05	11 06	11 37	12 09	12 41	1 13	1 45	2 17	2 49		
23	7 28	8 01	8 13	8 46	9 56	10 26	9 56	10 26	8 28	9 00	10 07	10 36	11 36	12 04	12 05	12 36	1 08	1 40	2 12	2 44	3 16	3 48		
24	8 35	9 09	9 19	9 51	10 56	11 26	10 56	11 26	7 26	7 56	9 06	9 37	10 37	11 05	11 06	11 37	12 09	12 41	1 13	1 45	2 17	2 49		
25	9 42	10 14	10 22	10 51	11 54	12 24	11 54	12 24	10 33	11 02	11 57	12 27	0 31	0 50	0 51	1 22	1 54	2 26	2 58	3 30	4 02	4 34		
26	10 45	11 16	11 20	11 48	12 51	1 01	12 51	1 01	11 31	11 58	12 27	12 57	0 31	0 50	0 51	1 22	1 54	2 26	2 58	3 30	4 02	4 34		
27	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28	0 13	0 38	0 40	1 03	1 50	2 12	1 06	1 28	0 45	1 06	2 01	2 32	1 08	1 26	1 27	1 58	2 30	3 02	3 34	4 06	4 38	5 10		
29	1 01	1 23	1 25	1 48	2 34	2 56	1 06	1 28	1 26	1 47	2 16	2 35	1 44	2 03	2 04	2 35	3 07	3 39	4 11	4 43	5 15	5 47		
30	1 45	2 09	2 11	2 35	3 17	3 37	2 34	2 56	2 47	3 07	3 31	3 50	2 22	2 41	2 42	3 13	3 45	4 17	4 49	5 21	5 53	6 25		
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 04	4 23	4 49	5 10	3 45	4 04	4 05	4 36	5 08	5 40	6 12	6 44	7 16	7 48		

(For Deductions, etc., see opposite page.)

FISH AND GAME LAWS

BEING A SYNOPSIS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT LAWS
RELATING THERETO.

The open seasons, when fish may lawfully be taken by the use of hook and line, are:

Brook trout, April 1st to July 15th, inclusive.

Pickerel or pike, January; and May 20th to November 30th, inclusive.

Black and white bass, calico bass, Oswego bass, crappie, pike-perch (Susquehanna salmon), May 20th to November 30th, inclusive.

WHAT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL.

To catch or keep trout less than six inches in length; black, white, calico or Oswego bass less than nine inches in length; or pike-perch (Susquehanna salmon), pickerel or pike less than twelve inches in length, or rockfish less than ten inches in length. Fine, \$20.

It shall be unlawful in any manner to take any trout, bass, pike, pike-perch, pickerel or pike between nine o'clock in the evening and daylight in the morning following, under a penalty of \$20 for each fish so taken. Hereafter it shall be unlawful to sell or expose for sale any rockfish measuring less than ten inches in length. Fine, \$20.

To take or attempt to take any fish in any manner excepting with hook and line, excepting taking minnows for bait with a seine not more than thirty feet long, excepting in ponds and lakes having an area of over one hundred acres, where seines of fifty feet in length are permitted for bait fishing. Fine, \$20.

To pollute streams or use medicated bait or explosives of any kind for taking fish. Fine, \$100.

To draw off waters to take fish. Fine, \$100.

To use set lines in waters inhabited by trout, pickerel, pike, bass or pike-perch, or to use any contrivance in angling or fishing having more than three hooks or one burr of three hooks. Fine, \$20.

To permit the erection or maintenance of unlawful contrivances for taking fish and game; applies to owners and tenants of land. Fine, \$20.

To use carp for bait or in any other way to put carp in fresh waters. Fine, \$20.

GAME.

To take or to attempt to take any game except by the use of guns held at arm's length. Fine, \$20.

To have trapped game in possession. Fine, \$20.

To hunt on Sunday or carry firearms in the fields or woods or on the waters on Sunday, or to hunt for quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock or rabbits when there is tracking snow on the ground. Fine, \$20.

To capture, kill, injure or to have in possession insectivorous birds and certain other birds, and to rob birds' nests. Fine, \$20.

To hunt geese, ducks or any water wild fowl, except between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset; to hunt any kind of water wild fowl from boats not propelled by oars or paddles. Fine, \$20.

To permit dogs to run rabbits at night or in the woods or fields inhabited by deer at any time. Fine, \$20.

To remove from the State quail, grouse, woodcock, squirrel, hare, English and ring-necked pheasants. Fine, \$20.

Dealers have fifteen days after the close of the season in which to dispose of game.

It is unlawful to kill deer for two years.

The open season when game may be lawfully taken are:

Gray, English, or Wilson snipe, March, April, September, October, November and December.

Shore birds, surf snipe, or bay snipe, May 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

Geese, duck and water wild fowl, September 1st to April 30th, inclusive.

Hare, rabbit, quail, partridge, grouse and ring-necked pheasants, and gray, black and fox squirrels, November 10th to December 31st, inclusive.

Woodcock, July, October, November, December.

Rail birds, marsh hens or mud hens and reed birds, September, October, November, December. (Not more than thirty marsh hens in one day.)

Upland Plover, August and September.

To the above may be added the following prohibitions, which, while not the subject of legal enactment, are recognized as binding laws of behavior by all reputable sportsmen in pursuit of fish or game:

Never take more fish or game than you have convenient use for.

Never be insolent or impolite to a landowner who orders you off his premises; for, although he may not own the fish or game you are after, he has the right to exclusive possession of his property.

Never fail to destroy an illegal device or trap when you find one set.

Never shoot at a game bird except on the wing.

Never kill the last quail in a covey—leave some to breed next year.

Never forget that game laws are intended to improve and increase sport, and not to prevent or restrict it.

DRIFT GILL NET OR SEINE FISHING.

SHAD.—It is lawful to fish for shad in the Delaware Bay, Delaware River and their tributaries with a seine or drift gill net, the meshes of which shall not be smaller than two and three-quarter inches, and excepting between sunset Saturday night and twelve

o'clock midnight Sunday night; and excepting also between the 15th day of June and the tenth day of August in each year. Fine \$100 and costs of suit.

HERRING.—It is lawful to fish for herring in the Delaware Bay, Delaware River and their tributaries with a seine or drift gill net, the meshes of which shall not be smaller than two and one-half inches, and excepting between sunset Saturday night and twelve o'clock midnight Sunday night; and excepting also between the twenty-fifth day of June and the tenth day of August. Fine \$100 and costs of suit.

CARP.—It is lawful to fish for carp in the Delaware Bay, Delaware River and their tributaries with a seine, stake net or cast net, the meshes of which shall not be smaller than two and three-quarter inches, excepting between sunset Saturday night and twelve o'clock midnight Sunday night; and excepting also between the 10th day of May and the 10th day of August. Fine, \$20 and costs of suit.

EELS AND CATFISH.—It is lawful to fish for catfish and eels in the Delaware Bay, Delaware river and their tributaries, with nets, the meshes of which for catfish shall not be smaller than two and one-half inches, and excepting between sunset Saturday night and twelve o'clock midnight Sunday night; and excepting also during the months of May, June and July. Fine \$20 and costs of suit. EELPOTS AND BASKETS.—It is lawful to put, place and keep in the Delaware River, Delaware Bay and their tributaries, for the purpose of catching catfish and eels only (and no other fish), any eelpot or pots, basket or baskets, of whatever material constructed, without any wing or wings; the entrance to said pot or pots, basket or baskets, shall not be more than six inches in diameter, and the outside diameter shall not exceed fifteen inches; said pot or pots, basket or baskets, when so set, shall be placed directly on the bottom of the streams or bodies of water and shall not be set or placed

nearer than fifty feet from each other, excepting during the months of May, June and July. Fine, \$20.

ROCKFISH.—It is lawful to fish for rockfish in the Delaware Bay, Delaware River and their tributaries, with stake, seine or gill net, the meshes of which shall not be smaller than two and three-quarter inches, and excepting between sunset Saturday night and twelve o'clock midnight; and excepting also between the 15th day of June and the 15th day of August; and no rockfish less than ten inches in length shall be taken with a net of any character. Fine \$100 and costs of suit.

SUCKERS.—It is lawful to fish for suckers in the Delaware River and tributaries with a stake, gill or cast net, the meshes of which shall not be smaller than two and one-half inches, and excepting between sunset Saturday night and twelve o'clock midnight Sunday; and excepting also between the 15th day of April and the 1st day of September. Fine \$20 and costs of suit.

All fish, of whatever kind or character, protected by the laws of this State or herein protected, if caught in any of the nets, pots or baskets herein mentioned, shall be returned to the water when the nets are taken up—unharmd, so far as practicable.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FISH.

SECTION 2. That it shall be unlawful to fish for game fish in any of the waters of this Commonwealth, in any manner except with rod, hook and line, or with hand-line, having not more than three hooks. Penalty, \$25.

It is unlawful for any person to catch or fish for any species of trout (save lake trout) except from the 15th day of April to the 31st day of July, inclusive; not less than six inches; not more than fifty brook or speckled trout in one day. Penalty \$10 for each fish illegally taken.

Salmon or Lake Trout.—Open season from 1st day of January to 1st day of September, inclusive; not less than nine inches in length. Penalty, \$10.

White bass, rock bass, strawberry or green bass, crappie, not less than five inches; black bass, not less than seven inches in State at large; nine inches in Lake Erie and boundary waters; Oswego bass, blue pike, pike-perch (*Susquehanna salmon*), pike, pickerel or muskallonge, not less than nine inches in length, and the open season when these may lawfully be taken is from the 15th day of June to the 15th day of February, inclusive. Penalty, \$10 for each fish illegally taken.

Sunfish (no limit to number or length) may be taken from June 15th to February 15th, inclusive.

It is unlawful to fish, except with rod, hook and line, or hand-line, within one-fourth of a mile of any fishway.

Out-line may be legally set for carp, eels, suckers and catfish, in waters not inhabited by trout, provided dead bait only is used, and the line weighted to the bottom of stream. All other fish taken by the out-line must be released, with as little injury as possible. The possession by any one operating an out-line is *prima facie* evidence of a violation of law. Penalty, \$25 and forfeiture of all appliances used.

Fishing with explosives and poisons absolutely prohibited. Penalty, \$100 and imprisonment of six months.

The planting of German carp in any of the waters of the Commonwealth is prohibited. Penalty, \$100.

The planting of carnivorous fish in trout streams is prohibited. Penalty, \$100.

The possession of any illegal device for fishing, at or near the place where same can be used, is *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the law.

NOTE.—Under decisions in Pennsylvania, all devices for catching fish—whether game fish, food fish, or fish not specifically mentioned as game or food fish—are forbidden, except where they are specifically permitted, under a penalty of \$25.

GAME.

Non-resident hunters and unnaturalized, foreign-born resident hunters are required to take out a license. A fee of \$10, paid to the treasurer of the county in which it is proposed to hunt, is required. Fine, \$25.

The killing or taking of all game, except with a gun, and hunting on Sunday, is illegal. The open seasons, when game may be legally taken and the fine for violations, are:

Elk, deer or fawn (two in one year), during November only. Fine, \$100.

English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasants, October 15 to December 15, inclusive. Fine, \$25 for each bird.

Grouse (ruffed), commonly called pheasant (ten in one day), October 15 to December 15, inclusive. Fine, \$25.

Hare or rabbit (must not be taken with ferret or ferrets), November 1 to December 15 inclusive. Fine, \$10.

Quail or Virginia partridges (fifteen in one day), October 15 to December 15, inclusive. Fine, \$25.

Rail and reed birds, September 1 to November 30, inclusive. Fine, \$5.

Web-footed wild fowl, September 1 to May 1. Fine, \$25.

Wild turkey (two in one day), October 15 to December 15, inclusive. Fine, \$25.

Woodcock (ten in one day), October 15 to December 15, inclusive, and during July. Fine, \$25.

Squirrel (gray, black and fox), October 15 to December 15, inclusive. Fine, \$10.

Plover, July 15 to January 1. Fine, \$10.

No game of any kind can be legally transported out of the State.

All game can be bought and sold in season in this State, excepting deer or fawn, wild turkey, ruffed grouse (pheasant), quail or Virginia partridge and woodcock, which have been "killed in this Commonwealth"—these cannot be sold at any time.

The following are not protected and may be killed at any time: English sparrow, kingfisher, crow, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, duck-hawk, pigeon-hawk, great horned owl and barred owl, green and night heron, red squirrel, coon, opossum, bear, woodchuck or ground hog, and skunk.

Game of all kinds may be held in possession for fifteen days after the close of season for killing the same.

Having received so many inquiries recently regarding the legality of Sunday angling, the following extract may be interesting:

"ELIZABETH, N. J., October 7, 1903.—Chief Justice Gummere made it plain to the Union County Grand Jury at the opening of the October term of court, on the 6th inst., that playing base ball on Sunday was not an indictable offense. . . . Chief Justice Gummere told the jury that playing base ball on Sunday was against the law only when it disturbed the peace of the neighborhood and became a public nuisance."

Now determine the difference between angling and base ball—and good "strikers" and "catchers" are desirable in both—and the legality of it, or otherwise, on Sunday becomes apparent.—[EDITOR.]

Garns & Co.

Photographers

Camden, N. J.

206 Federal Street

TO THE ANGLER

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—Your very generous response to my modest attempt of serving you with material calculated to aid in your pursuit after fish and game, etc., is hereby duly acknowledged, as are also the many letters of encouragement and kind words expressed by others. The attestation was more prized than one of a pecuniary nature. The outcome of the attempt far exceeded my expectations.

There were others, however, who expressed their disfavor of what they considered to be an *expose* to the pot-hunter of some of their best fishing haunts. But if that was all that could be claimed for such a work, then, indeed, I would bow an apology. But I would like to remind all thus inclined of the fact that the pot-hunter needs no guide; and the quiet, favorite spots of yours which you consider are known to but few outside of your own clientele are all known to him. On the other hand, it is the sportsman, especially the beginner, who is not so well acquainted with these "favorite spots." And when they become acquainted with them, their frequent periodical visits have the result of making impossible in many instances the nefarious practices of the unscrupulous, and in others minimizing it to such a degree that this "favorite haunt" is better able under the watchful eye of the sportsman to produce to the utmost possibility any brood that may have been planted therein.

Goaded on, then, by such encouragement, no excuse need be offered for the appearance of the "Guide" on this, its second season's advent. It is the outcome, I feel conscious, of hard work. But being work of a very

agreeable nature, it has afforded me great pleasure withal. Necessitating many days' ramblings, and having covered over two hundred and fifty miles of good, bad and indifferent roads, through wooded, marsh and meadow lands, etc., and by no means excepting the cranberry bogs. And while these latter may remind us of Thanksgiving, we may experience some satisfaction in the fact of knowing that the waterway or run which passes through them contain some nice pickerel and chub, with here and there a trout.

On these trips I was enabled to effect the capture of not less than one hundred and twenty-three pounds of game fish. One or two purely local specimens are herewith reproduced. I am indebted to the excellent workmanship of Garns & Co., photographers, of Camden, N. J., for that part necessitating a camera, etc., and some of the places visited are the Pensauken and Rancocas Creeks and tributaries, Big and Little Timber Creeks; Woodbury, Mantua, Oldman's and Alloway Creeks and tributaries, and some cranberry bogs already alluded to.

Space prevents giving in detail an account of these trips. But, speaking collectively, I find that good sentiment is growing up, and the results from stocking is receiving such an impetus thereby that in very many instances such work is being crowned with success.

On these occasions I found it very necessary to limit myself to the minimum of tackle outfit—a rod (5 feet 11 inches), 7 ounces; a multiplying reel, 50 yards linen line, with two or three Skinner baits, copper and silver. Three four-pound bass were taken, they being the largest for the season; but many others have larger ones to their credit. Five-pounders have been placed on record for last season.

Having alluded to the spinner as a lure, I would like to suggest to those well meaning anglers who persist in using a float or cork in combination with it, that such addition is entirely unnecessary and out of place; and

while I concede the fact that fish are taken with the spinner and this combination, better results are had by using it as nearly as is possible in that manner which will allow it to represent that for which it was intended. It is a mistaken idea, that in order to attract a fish to the point of striking from the bottom of a lake or pond, etc., it is necessary that the bait should go down there. Just consider one or two points for a moment; it is assumed by many that after a fish has fed to the point of gorging he takes to the bottom, there to lie and wait the return of his appetite, and under such conditions it is further supposed he may be tempted to strike at what he must recognize as being material which is non-edible, and something under his now comfortable feeling for which he is going to run no risk. Now, if you are a swimmer--and if you are an angler you ought to be, and I say this feelingly--you have possibly practiced the feat of diving to a certain depth and poising in such a position under water that you are enabled to look upward. In such a position you may distinguish things on the surface water very readily. If, then, we may do this--whose visionary powers are not adapted and for which were never intended--how much more possible do you think it is for the fish--whose powers in this direction have been wisely supplied by Nature--to discern objects on the surface of the waters? It is here, then, I would suggest, that your spinner belongs. These suggestions may pave the way to just another thought and corroborate the theory advanced in last issue regarding the sun's rays striking the water. In a word, "keep the sun out of the fish's eyes while he is about to strike." Make it possible for him to make his strike with his tail in the sun's direction. While still having the spinner in hand in combination with a float, allusion has only been made to it in trolling. But I feel it is almost suicidal to attempt to ask you to give credence to the possibility of one fishing a spinner attached to gut leader, trimmed with cut shot and float, and still-fishing

in semi-stagnant water. However, as all the fraternity are labeled alike, whether they contain either, neither or both, I wish to say that such a circumstance came under my observation. No, indeed, it was not at Asyla. It was some few miles from that place. It was at a place, though, noted like that place for its bass. I happened along, and espied a small lad sitting upon the bank, the proverbial hickory pole in hand, with some linen line attached to one end and the ancient cork adjustment. I watched the cork a few seconds, and then ventured the stereotyped query:

"How're they biting, boy?"

"Not at all," came the doleful response.

Anxious to find out if he was "in the know" as to the contents of the lake, I ventured another query:

"What do you catch around here?"

"Bass."

Not seeing any signs of bait or can, etc., I asked yet another: ,

"What are you baitin' with."

Judge of my surprise when he replied, a "spinner." Drawing it up soon convinced me that the lad had so far proved himself impervious to one piscatorial failing—he had told the truth. For sure enough, there was the spinner. He assured me that he had been induced to make the necessary outlay to gain possession of it by a friend's dilation on the valuable attractiveness of such baits for the wily bass. Of course, I explained to him how spiniferous it was to use a spinner in that way; and after giving him a friendly object lesson, I bade him "Good-bye," leaving him still using the spinner, but with a greater degree of intelligence.

While it is on record that a severe storm passed over almost all portions of the territory herein, I believe that in nearly all cases of destruction thereby, consolation may still be found in the fact that Nature has aided the work of transplanting. And I believe that a large amount of the damage done in the Northern part of the

State will react to the advantage of some of the streams in the Southern section.

While I tender my thanks to those sportsmen who have helped me with their very friendly suggestions during the past season, a further invitation is hereby tendered them and all others for their extended indulgence during season 1904.

With a view to increase a good sentiment and interest in angling, I have offered a prize this season for largest or heaviest bass caught, particulars of which may be seen on another page.

In conclusion, I feel that I am but voicing your sentiment in acknowledging the very important work the State's Fish and Game Commissioners are accomplishing through the Game Wardens, and their no less worthy deputies. The work of early stockings or plantings of bass are in many places bearing good fruit, and the continued watchfulness of the sportsman will be greatly appreciated by those who are endeavoring not only to supply food for our proclivities, but to show also that their labors are bearing fruit. Following is a list of the waters stocked up to the close of last season, and while it may appear to some that the Northern part of the State has received a high percentage of fish (especially trout), it must be acknowledged that proportionately speaking we have not so many facilities for trout propagation as is the case away up North. We have a few streams, though, which appear to be thoroughly adaptable for trout propagation; but this is not the only requisite. If the sentiment of a neighborhood is to the encouragement of taking these beauties at all times and of all sizes and in any quantities and by any means, it is a fallacy to suppose that the result of stocking will ever warrant the expenditure. But as I believe the true sportsman's sentiment is becoming much more widespread that and other noble game will receive that protection which the sportsman is trying to encourage among all classes:

WATERS STOCKED DURING SEASON 1903.

WARREN COUNTY:

SLABTOWN BROOK—2,000 trout.

PEQUEST STREAM—700 catfish.

SUSSEX-MORRIS COUNTY:

LAKE HOPATCONG—304 bass, 500 white bass, 1,600 wall-eyed pike, 100 catfish.

MORRIS COUNTY:

GREENWOOD LAKE—2,200 wall-eyed pike, 700 bass, 200 white bass, 2,000 calico bass, 180 channel catfish, 8 crappies.

MOUNTAIN POND—1,000 catfish.

PASSAIC COUNTY:

POMPTON LAKE—600 bass, 121 pickerel, 678 perch, 23 crappies.

GREEN POND—400 bass, 200 perch.

ECHO LAKE—200 bass.

BERGEN COUNTY:

JACKSONBURG BROOK—2,000 trout.

TAPPAN BROOK—2,000 trout.

KINS KILL BROOK—5,000 trout.

ESSEX COUNTY:

MOUNTAIN POND—1,000 catfish.

HUNTERDON COUNTY:

HUNT'S BROOK—2,000 trout.

COLD BROOK—2,000 trout.

SOMERSET COUNTY:

SOUTH BRANCH—400 bass, 200 calico bass, 200 perch.

MILLSTONE LAKE—296 bass, 103 perch.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY:

JAMESBURG LAKE—300 calico bass.

BEAVER DAM BRANCH—100 catfish.

RARITAN RIVER—263 bass, 63 perch.

MONMOUTH COUNTY:

HOLLYWOOD LAKE—150 bass, 50 perch.

TACKANASSE LAKE—50 bass, 50 perch.

TINTERN LAKE—500 calico bass.

SPRING LAKE—100 bass, 300 calico bass, 300 perch.

FREEHOLD LAKE—300 bass, 300 calico bass, 50 perch.

OCEAN COUNTY:

BRINDLE LAKE—40 bass, 100 perch.

OAKFORD LAKE—40 bass, 100 perch.

HOCKANASK LAKE—40 bass, 100 perch.

CAMDEN COUNTY:

CLEMENTON LAKE—200 calico bass.

LAUREL SPRINGS—100 calico bass.

CAMDEN-GLOUCESTER COUNTY:

BLACKWOOD—100 calico bass, 100 perch.

GREYLOCH—100 calico bass.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY:

WARRINGTON POND—175 bass.

BELL POND—1,200 perch.

ALMONESSON LAKE—25 bass, 150 perch.

POLE HILL—390 perch.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY:

SUNSET POND—200 bass, 75 pickerel.

The above include only the work of spring and fall of 1903. But since, and even at this present writing, the

work has been progressing with a favorable disposition for the Southern section, and include a liberal distribution of winged game, such as ring-necked pheasants and quail, forty dozen of the latter having been distributed in various parts of Camden county alone. Ten English fallow deer have also been turned out, Cumberland county receiving three of these, the law prohibiting the public killing of which does not expire this season. Reliable information has it that they are becoming fairly plentiful.

The following places (unclassified) have received stock or plantings this year, and in most instances adult fish have been deposited, some weighing as much as two and one-half pounds:

Clementon Pond, 300 calico and large-mouthed black bass; Nash's Pond, 300 pickerel; Blackwood Lake, 300 large-mouthed black bass; Collingswood Lake, 300 white and yellow perch; Grenloch Lake, 300 black bass; Petersburg (Cedar Swamp Creek), 300 pickerel; Laurel Springs, 100 large-mouthed black bass, 100 pickerel; Centerton Lake (Husted), 200 bass, 200 pickerel; Alloway (Ewing Milling Company's Lake), 200 bass, 200 pickerel; Elmer, 200 bass, 200 pickerel; Great Egg Harbor River, 300 bass.

ROUTES

Via Philadelphia and Camden.

Included in the following routes are some of the best trout, pike and bass resorts. Distances have been given, and the fares corresponding thereto are subject, of course, to change.

An asterisk (*) preceding any resort indicates that known restrictions or objections exist as to angling on the Sabbath day, or Sunday.

CAMDEN, GLOUCESTER AND WOODBURY RAILWAY.

- 1—Kaighn's Point Ferry (fare 5c.), to
NEWTON CREEK.—Good tide-water fishing.
Reed and rail birds in season.
DRAWBRIDGE; Gloucester; fare, 5c.—Same fishing and gunning as at above.
LAKE AT WASHINGTON PARK GROVE; fare, 10c.—Early spring good yellow perch, some bass; sunfish, roach, catfish, etc. Good reed and rail birds in season.
NATIONAL PARK, via Washington Park; fare, 10c.—Good tide-water fishing in Delaware and ditches; perch, sunfish, catfish, etc. Good reed and rail birds in season.
WOODBURY CREEK; fare, 10c.—Good tide-water fishing and some bass at headwaters. Good reed and rail birds, etc.
ALMONESSON LAKE, via Woodbury; fare, 15c.—Excellent black bass, yellow perch, sunfish, large catfish, etc. Rabbits, reed and rail birds, squirrels, etc.

FIRST CLASS

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, BOATS, LIVE BAIT, Etc.

CORNER OF LAKE ALMONESSON.

ALMONESSON INN

L. D. BOZORTH, Proprietor

Almonesson, N. J.

MANTUA, via Woodbury; fare, 15c.—Good tide-water fishing; perch, sunfish, catfish, white and river, etc. Reed and rail birds, rabbits, etc.

CAMDEN AND SUBURBAN RAILWAY CO.

2—Kaighn's Point or Market and Federal streets to NORTH CRAMER HILL; fare, 5c.—At Twenty-sixth street, good angling in river; better at terminus, which is but a short distance from Fish House. The dyke here affords good sport for yellow perch, some Oswego bass, sunfish and white and river catfish. Reed and railbirds in season.

3—Same Railway.—Kaighn's Point or Market and Federal streets to PENSUKIN or DELAIR; fare 5c.—From either point may be reached (1½ miles): CEDAR LAKE ICE POND, at Parry.—Good Oswego bass, land-locked white perch, good size; sunfish, yellow perch and catfish. Good snipe, spring and fall; woodcock, rabbit, reed and rail birds. Permission to fish, 50 cents each, which includes boat if desired. William Church, Parry P. O., Burlington County, N. J.

Same Railway.—Kaighn's Point or Market and Federal streets (MOORESTOWN LINE) to HORNING'S GROVE, Pensauken Creek (south branch); fare, 10c.—Pickerel, some bass, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc.

COLE'S AVENUE, for Leconis' Pond (1 mile).—Pickerel, sunfish, catfish. Rabbit and quail.

STILES AVENUE (foot of).—Sunfish, few bass, and pickerel. Same gunning as above.

POWER HOUSE, north branch Pensauken Creek.—First-class pickerel, some bass, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc. Reed and rail birds and rabbits in season.

LENOLA ROAD (southerly, few minutes), same

branch Pensaukin Creek.—Fair pickerel and sunfish, etc. Same gunning as above.

CHESTER AVENUE (northerly, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) for LIPPINCOTT'S POND.—Pickerel, bass, perch, sunfish, etc. Woodcock, snipe, rabbits.

HARTFORD; fare —c.; Parker Creek, near Station.—Catfish, perch, sunfish, some pickerel. Fairly good gunning.

MASONVILLE; Mason's Creek.—Some pickerel, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc. Ducks and mud hens, etc.

HAINESPORT; South branch Rancocas.—Pickerel perch, sunfish, large catfish, white and dark variety. Ducks, mud hens, etc.

LUMBERTON ($1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Hainesport); South branch Rancocas.—Some pickerel, perch, sunfish, catfish (large), chub and suckers. Good duck shooting, mud hens, rabbits, quail, etc.

EAYRESTOWN (1 mile from Lumberton); pond.—Good size pike and pickerel, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc. Good gunning.

(This is the converging point of the Vincentown and Medford branch.)

MOUNT HOLLY; Durrand's Pond.—Pickerel, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc.

4—Same Railway.—Kaighn's Point or Market and Federal streets (HADDONFIELD LINE); fare 5c., to BROWNING'S ROAD; easterly.—Good tide-water fishing, especially in early spring. Few rabbits; good reed and rail bird in season.

COLLINGSWOOD LAKE; southerly on Collings avenue.—Excellent Oswego bass, fair small-mouthed black bass, perch, white and yellow; sunfish, catfish, etc. Few rabbits, ducks; good reed and rail birds in season. Good boat accommodations, etc. Address William H. Fisher, Collingswood, N. J.

HADDONFIELD; Lake Street; Hopkin's Pond.—
Bass, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc. Reed and rail
birds in season.

- 5—Same Railway.—Kaighn's Point or Market and
Federal streets (HADDON HEIGHTS LINE), to
TOLL GATE, Mt. Ephraim Pike; fare, 5c.; north
branch Newton Creek, short distance southerly.—
Good tide-water fishing and some few bass. Good
reed and rail bird gunning in season; rabbits, etc.
RICHY AVENUE, or south side of TRESTLE
BRIDGE, for Stone Bridge, Collingswood Lake.
—Same as Route 3, with additional tide-water
fishing, it being dam breast of Collingswood Lake.
AUDUBON; Northmont Dam (1½ miles south-
west).—See Route 6.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY. GRENLOCH BRANCH.

- 6—Kaighn's Point to
CLOVERDALE or NORTHMONT (4 miles);
fare, 21c. and 23c.; pond northwest of station.—
Willow bass, perch, sunfish, catfish, carp, etc.
Reed birds, rabbits. (See Route 5.)
BELLMAWR, RUNNEMEDE, CHEW'S LAND-
ING (6-8½ miles); fares, 28c., 34c. and 39c. re-
spectively. In a southwesterly direction from
each of these stations, Big Timber Creek and
tributaries may be reached within easy distance.—
Perch, catfish, roach, carp, etc. Reed and rail
birds; quail, rabbits, etc.
BLENHEIM (10 miles); fare, 44c.; in a south-
westerly direction, Limber bridge, headwaters of
Big Timber Creek.—Bass, some pickerel, yellow
and white perch, sunfish, catfish, roach. Reed and
rail birds; some quail, rabbits, etc.
BLACKWOOD (10½ miles); fare, 47c.—Black
bass; calico and Oswego bass, few trout in run,
pickerel; excellent yellow perch, some white

CORNER OF BLACKWOOD LAKE.

perch, sunfish, catfish, etc. Rabbits, quail, woodcock, pheasants, etc. First-class boat hire, live bait, etc. Address Mr. Ed. Wilcox, Blackwood, N. J.

ASYLA and GRENLOCH (12 miles); fare, 53c.—Black bass, pickerel, occasional trout at headwaters, perch and chub.

NASH'S POND (1 mile from above).—Good pickerel and a few trout, sunfish, catfish, chub. Boats, 50c. a day; live bait for sale. Charles J. Beckler, Turnersville P. O., Gloucester County, N. J.

PROSSER'S RUN (1½ miles from Grenloch).—Trout and pickerel.

LITTLE LEBANON, RATTLESNAKE RUN, Etc.—Good trout angling. Rabbits, quail, ducks, woodcocks and pheasants.

ATLANTIC CITY ROAD.

7—Kaighn's Point to

STRATFORD and LAUREL SPRINGS (11 and 11½ miles); fare, 44c. and 46c.—Fairly good pickerel, catfish, perch, chub and sunfish, etc.; trout few in run (lately stocked). Rabbits, squirrels, etc.; few pheasants.

GARDEN LAKE (12 miles); fare, 52c.; short distance easterly, pond at OVERBROOK.—Oswego bass, sunfish, chub, catfish, etc. Other game same as at Laurel Springs.

CLEMENTON (13 miles); fare, 52c.; Clementon Lake.—Good pickerel, calico and Oswego bass, trout in runs; perch, sunfish, chub, catfish (lately stocked). Rabbits, quail, pheasants. Good boat accommodations. Other ponds near are STOCKING MILL POND, VANSANT'S, etc.

CEDAR BROOK (21 miles); fare, 83c.; Pump House branch near Station. NEW BROOKLYN, 2½

miles southwest.—Good pickerel and perch, sunfish, etc. Pheasants, woodcock, quail, rabbits, etc.

HAMMONTON (28½ miles); fare \$1.14; out Central avenue.—Fairly good pickerel—but better at PLEASANT MILLS, on Batsto River, etc. Ponds are nine miles from here, and may be reached by stage, but nearer from Magnolia Station on W. J. and S. R. R. Rabbits, quail, pheasants, squirrels, etc., in neighborhood.

ELWOOD (35½ miles); fare, \$1.39; PLEASANT MILLS, easterly 5 miles; WEYMOUTH, southerly 5 miles; reached by stage.—Good pickerel. The latter pond, which is on the Great Egg Harbor River, contains some fine pickerel, etc., as do the river below. From here to EMMELVILLE and MAY'S LANDING (2½ and 3½ miles), good angling may be had. Likewise the environments yield happy results to gunners in some pheasants, quail, ducks, rabbits, foxes.

BRIGANTINE JUNCTION (44½ miles); fare, \$1.50; for PORT REPUBLIC, DOUGHTY CREEK, REED'S BAY, Etc.—Excellent inside fishing and angling. Quail, pheasants, ducks, etc., good.

PLEASANTVILLE (51½ miles); fare, \$1.75; SMITH'S LANDING (Lake Bay).—Good inside fishing; weakfish, flounders, tautog, sea bass, kingfish, etc. Ducks, shore birds, bay snipe, etc.

ATLANTIC CITY (56½ miles); fare, \$1.75; \$1.00 daily excursion during season.—Flounders, tautog, sea bass, weakfish, bluefish, sheepshead, etc. LONGPORT, possibly, is the best place to find the early arrivals. Cod fishing is good during season. From here to SOMERS' POINT the W. J. R. R. passes through some good territory both for angling and gunning, including Bakersville, Linwood, Uncle Tom, Seaview, Bethel, etc., and are easily reached from any part of the resort.

ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD (VIA WINSLOW JUNCTION.)

8—Kaighn's Point ferry to

PANCOAST (35½ miles); fare, \$1.34; Deep Run, tributary to Great Egg Harbor River.—Good pickerel and white and yellow perch.

MILLMAY (41¼ miles); fare, \$1.53; South River.—Good pickerel, etc.

DOROTHY (43¼ miles); fare, \$1.61; Stephen's Creek, Grassy Pond.—Good pickerel, etc.

RISLEY (46¼ miles); fare, \$1.70; Steelman's Landing, Gibson's Creek and Landing (2½ miles).—Good pickerel, perch and rockfish.

TUCKAHOE (52¾ miles); fare, \$1.75; Tuckahoe River and ponds in neighborhood.—Good pickerel, white perch, etc.

PETERSBURG (55 miles); fare, \$1.75; Cedar Swamp, Swamp Creek.—Good pickerel, rockfish, white perch, etc. \$1.00 excursion trains stop here both ways.

OCEAN CITY JUNCTION (55½ miles); fare, \$1.75; Cedar Creek.—Good pickerel, rockfish white perch, etc. \$1.00 excursion trains stop here both ways. Boat accommodations.

At all of the above places fairly good gunning may be had, including some pheasants, woodcock, quail, ducks and rabbits.

OCEAN CITY (65½ miles); fare, \$2.00; Great Egg Harbor Inlet, Rainbow Island and Thoroughfare, Braddock's Island, Somers Point, Fish Factory and Absecon Beach (northerly), Black-Thoroughfare, Peck's Bay, Beesley's Point, etc., southerly, are in the neighborhood, and are all good vantage points for the lovers of good sea fishing. One may reasonably expect good early fishing here; and, like most other places mentioned, there are always to be found some good

boatmen, who know where to locate the particular kind of fish for which you may be looking. Geese, ducks, shore birds, etc.

DENNISVILLE, via Tuckahoe Junction (60½ miles; fare, \$1.75; Ludlam and Johnson Ponds.—Good pickerel, etc.

SOUTH DENNIS (61¾ miles); fare, \$1.75—Sluice Creek.—Pickerel, etc.

GOSHEN (64¾ miles); fare, \$1.90; Goshen Creek and Landing.—Pickerel, etc.

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE (67¾ miles); fare, \$2.00; Oyster Creek, Crooked Creek.—Good inside fishing.

MAYVILLE (68¾ miles); fare, \$2.00; Shell Landing and Jenkins' Sound.—Good inside fishing.

RIO GRANDE (73¼ miles); fare, \$2.00. Richardson's Sound (1½ miles), and Fishing Creek. Good inside fishing.

CAPE MAY (79½ miles); fare, \$2.00; Pond Creek, Cold Spring Inlet and Sewell's Point, etc. First-class inside fishing.

CORSON'S INLET, via Tuckahoe Junction (62 miles); fare, \$1.90.—Good Inside fishing; flounders, tautog, sea bass, weakfish, some sheepshead.

Good gunning at most all points, including geese and ducks in season.

SEA ISLE CITY (65 miles); fare, \$2.00. Ludlam Beach and Townsend's Inlet, etc.—Flounders, tautog, sea bass, weakfish, etc. Ducks, geese and shore birds. Sea Isle and Ocean City R. R. from here to Ocean City, Egg Harbor Inlet. Intermediate points afford many vantage places which may be found useful both for the angler and the gunner.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
(VIA WILLIAMSTOWN JUNCTION).

9—Kaighn's Point ferry to

SICKLERTOWN (21 miles); fare, 75c.; New Brooklyn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—See Route 7.

ROBANNA ($25\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 75c.; Scotland Run and Frie Mill.—Trout, pickerel, etc. Pheasants, quail and rabbits.

GLASSBORO (31 miles); fare, 75c.; Little Ease Run and Still Run.—Trout, pickerel, etc. Pheasants, quail and rabbits.

RICHWOOD (34 miles); fare, 90c.; Ewan Mills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—Good bass, pickerel, etc. Rabbits and quail.

MULLICA HILL ($37\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, \$1.00.; Racoon Creek and South Branch and pond.—Pickerel, bass. Rabbits, quail, some ducks.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (W. J. & S. R. R.),
CAPE MAY DIVISION.

10—Pennsylvania Terminal to

WENONAH ($11\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 40c.; ponds in neighborhood.—Some pickerel and bass.

SEWELL ($13\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 50c.; Tyler's Pond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest.—Good pickerel and bass, yellow perch, etc.

LAMB'S ROAD (15 miles); fare, 60c.; Prickett's Pond (east of station).—Good pickerel, bass, yellow perch, sunfish, etc.

PITMAN (16 miles); fare, 70c.; Reeves' Pond (easterly), Alcyon Lake (westerly).—Bass, pickerel, perch, etc. Rabbits, quail.

GLASSBORO (17 miles); fare, 75c.—See Route 9.

CLAYTON (21 miles); fare, 90c.; Moore's Lake, Little Ease Run, Scotland Run and Still Run.—Trout, pickerel, bass, etc. Rabbits, quail, etc.

- FRANKLINVILLE, IONA (24-25 miles); fares, \$1.05 and \$1.10.—Good pickerel, bass, some trout. Rabbits, quail, some pheasants and wood duck.
- MALAGA (27 miles); fare, \$1.20.—Pickerel, bass, etc.
- NEWFIELD (30 miles); fare, \$1.30; Willow Grove, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—Good pickerel, bass, etc. Gunning good.
- MILLVILLE (40 miles); fare, \$1.55; Union Lake, White Marsh Run, Lesming Mill, Berryman's Run, etc. Good pickerel, bass, perch, large sunfish, catfish, etc. Ducks, quail and rabbits good.
- MANUMUSKIN (46.4 miles); fare, \$1.75; Fries Mills.—Good pickerel and bass. BUCKSHUTEM.—Good pickerel and bass, etc. Good gunning.
- MAURICETOWN (49.9 miles); fare, 1.95; Beaver Branch, Maurice River.—Good angling. Likewise at Leesburg and Port Norris. Good fishing to be had in cove.
- BELLEPLAINE (53 miles); fare, \$1.75; Tarkiln Brook.—Some trout, pickerel, perch, etc. Pheasants, ducks, woodcock, etc.
- SEA ISLE JUNCTION (61 miles); fare, \$1.75; Great Cedar Swamp.—Good pickerel, white perch, rockfish, etc. Geese, ducks, etc.
- ANGLESEA JUNCTION (72 miles); fare, \$2.00. RIO GRANDE (75 miles); fare, \$2.00. BENNETT (78 miles); fare, \$2.00. CAPE MAY ($81\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, \$2.00; from each of which Dias Creek, Green Creek, Fishing Creek (southerly), and Richardson's Sound, Swan Channel and Jarvis Sound, etc. (easterly), may be reached, and are first-class for early inside fishing. Good gunning; geese, ducks and shore birds.
- GRASSY SOUND (75 miles); BEACH CREEK ($75\frac{1}{2}$ miles); HEREFORD (77 miles); WILDWOOD ($80\frac{1}{2}$ miles); HOLLY BEACH, ($81\frac{1}{2}$ miles); GRASSY SOUND, north side for chief inside angling

and fishing. In and near this neighborhood are Gravelly Run, Turtle Gut, Old Turtle Thoroughfare and Grassy Sound (southwest); all of which are excellent for sea angling and fishing. Geese, ducks, shore birds, etc.

OCEAN CITY AND AVALON BRANCH.

- 11—From Sea Isle Junction—Ocean View (2 miles), \$1.85, for Ludlam Bay. Leaming (3 miles), \$2.00. Avalon ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles), \$2.00. Peermont (5 miles), \$2.00; and Stone Harbor (Seven Mile Beach), \$2.00. The fishing at these places is good; and all are good vantage points for early spring catches. Ducks and wild water fowl.

SALEM BRANCH.

- 12—From Pennsylvania Terminal 'to

MOUNT ROYAL ($12\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 46c.; Mantua Creek.—Pickerel, yellow and white perch and white catfish, etc. Rabbits and quail.

MICKLETON ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 55c.; Jessup's Mills and Edwards' Run.—Fair pickerel and perch, etc. Rabbits and quail.

*TOMLIN ($16\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 61c.—Good pickerel, bass, etc. Rabbits and quail.

*SWEDESBORO ($19\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 75c.; Raccoon Creek and pond.—Fair pickerel, perch, catfish, sunfish, etc.

*HARRISONVILLE (23 miles); fare, 91c.; Porch's Pond. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.—Good pickerel, bass, white and yellow perch. Quail, rabbits, etc. Good boats to hire. Address C. H. Porch, Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J.

*POINT AIRY ($24\frac{1}{2}$ miles); fare, 97c.; Avis Mills.—Good pickerel, bass, etc. Rabbits and quail.

*WOODSTOWN (26 miles); fare, \$1.05. East Lake.—Pickerel, catfish, sunfish, perch, etc. Rabbits, quail.

*ALLOWAY (33 miles); fare \$1.35; Ewing Milling Co.'s Lake, at station.—Good bass, pickerel, white and yellow perch. Good rabbit, duck, quail, etc., in season. *LAKE BREEZE FARM near station. Boats, minnows, etc., for guests. G. S. Hitchner, P. O. Box 56. *ELKINTON POND (1 mile).—Good bass, pickerel, yellow perch. Same gunning. *HOUSE'S POND (1 mile).—Good pickerel and yellow perch. Same gunning. HITCHNER'S POND (1 mile).—Good pickerel. Same gunning. Stage conveyance and boats at all places mentioned.

*QUINTON (35 miles); fare, \$1.45. Butterwick's Pond.—Pickerel, bass, sunfish, catfish, white perch, carp, etc. Duck, quail, rabbits.

*SALEM (37 miles); fare, \$1.50; Keasby Creek, Fenwick Creek, etc.—Good tide-water fishing. There is also good fishing to be had in river. Finn's Point and Elsinborough Point being good vantage places. Good crabbing. Rockfish, white perch, white catfish, sea trout (so-called), and various others being found in goodly numbers at their respective seasons, which include the period from about May to October. Ducks and geese plentiful in season.

BRIDGETON BRANCH.

3—Pennsylvania Terminal to

*MONROEVILLE (23 miles); fare \$1.00.—Pickerel. Rabbits and quail.

*ELMER (26 miles); fare, \$1.10.—Pickerel, etc. Rabbits and quail.

*PALATINE (28 miles); fare, \$1.20. Pickerel, perch, etc. Rabbits and quail.

*HUSTED (30.9 miles); fare, \$1.20; Centreton Lake.—Good bass, pickerel, etc.

*BRIDGETON (38 miles); fare, \$1.50; Cohansey Creek. Also a number of ponds, noted for their good pickerel angling. Some few trout are to be found. Good gunning in season.

PENNSGROVE BRANCH.

14—Pennsylvania Terminal to

PAULSBORO, via Woodbury (13½ miles); fare, 50c.—Good tide-water fishing, including white and yellow perch, white catfish, sunfish and some rockfish. Reed and rail birds; rabbits.

CLEMENTS (15 miles); fare, 60c., for Clonmell Creek. GIBBSTOWN (16 miles); fare, 61c., for Sand Ditch. And REPAUPO (18 miles); fare, 70c.—All of which are good pickerel, perch, sunfish and catfish grounds. Reed and railbirds; rabbits, etc.

BRIDGEPORT (20½ miles); fare, 60c.—Good tidewater fishing. Reed and rail birds, ducks.

CENTRE SQUARE (22½ miles); fare, 70c. Oldman Creek and tributaries.—Pickerel and tide-water fishing good. Reed and railbirds, ducks.

PENNSGROVE (28½ miles); fare, 75c.—Excellent tide-water fishing. Henby's Creek, Game Creek, Two-Penny Run (3 miles).—Some pickerel, bass, perch, sunfish, etc. In the river, at Kelly's Point, Church's Landing and Deep Water Point, good fishing is to be had. Ducks, etc.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION (VIA HADDONFIELD.)

15.—Pennsylvania Terminal to

COLLINGSWOOD AND HADDONFIELD; fare, 25c.—See Route 1.

KIRKWOOD (11 miles); fare 44c.—Fairly good bass, pickerel, perch, sunfish, etc. Rabbits and quail.

LUCASTON (13½ miles); fare, 52c.; connecting with Gibbsboro-Lucaston car service for GIBBSBORO.—Pickerel, bass, etc. Rabbits, pheasants and quail.

WEST BERLIN (14½ miles); fare, 56c.; Trout Run.—Trout, etc. Rabbits, pheasants, etc.

BERLIN (16 miles); fare, 62c.; Kettle Run, etc.—Good trout, pickerel. Pheasants, woodcock, rabbits, etc.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE (17 miles); fare, 68c., and Arco (18 miles); fare, 73c.—Perch, pickerel, etc. Pheasants, rabbits, quail.

HAMMONTON (29 miles); fare, \$1.14.—See Route 7.

ELWOOD (36 miles); fare, \$1.39.—(See Route 7, for Batsto and Weymouth.)

EGG HARBOR (41 miles); fare, \$1.45. Gloucester Lake, Indian Creek, etc.—Good pickerel, etc. Pheasants, woodcock, etc.

ABSECON (51 miles); fare, \$1.50. For Absecon Creek and Bay.—First-class inside fishing for flounders, tautog, sea bass, weakfish, etc. Good duck, geese and shore birds.

ATLANTIC CITY (58 miles); fare, \$1.75.—(See Route 7.)

WEST JERSEY AND SEASHORE RAILROAD, MEDFORD BRANCH.

16—Pennsylvania Terminal to

MARLTON (13½ miles); fare, 56c. *Kresson Mill (2 miles); Union Mill.—Pickerel. *Tomlinson's Mill (2½ miles).—Good pickerel, bass, trout, etc. Rabbits and quail.

MEDFORD (18½ miles); fare, 76c. Kirby's Mill (1 mile).—Pickerel, perch, sunfish, catfish and chub. Ballinger's Mill and bog, Borge's dam and bog, Oliphant's dam and bog (4 miles to 1½ and

1 mile).—Good pickerel, sunfish and chub. (See Cranberry bogs.) Pheasants, quail, rabbits.
LUMBERTON (22.9 miles); fare, 85c.—See Route

3.
MOUNT HOLLY (25.1 miles); fare, 70c.—See Route 3.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

17—North and south of Winslow Junction; distances given are from Winslow Junction (southerly).

CEDAR LAKE (6 miles).—Pickerel, bass, etc.

NORMA (23 miles).—Pike, bass, etc. Also Union Grove (2½ miles southwest.—Good angling.

BRIDGETON JUNCTION.—See Route 13.

SHEPPARD'S MILLS (36 miles.)—Good pickerel, bass, etc.

Good gunning at most of these, including pheasants, quail, woodcock and rabbits.

GREENWICH, for Buena Vista, and BAY SIDE (38½ and 40½ miles). From the former Cohansey Creek is easily reached and the tributaries of which afford good angling. At the latter the Delaware River is first-class. Here also is the mouth of Stow Creek, and a short distance up the river is Oyster Cove, Arnold Point and Deep Creek, with Pierson Cove and Bombay Hook Point on the opposite shore, behind which runs Duck Creek. These are all famous, and from about May to September excellent fishing and angling may be had. There are a number of places lying in a northerly direction. Those from Sheppard's Mills Station are Sarah Run, Horse Run (5½ miles), Bishop's Run (3½ miles), Long Branch Run (4 miles), Chestnut Run (2½ miles). From Greenwich are Newport Creek (2¼ miles); Stow Creek Landing (4 miles); Masked Mills (6½ miles). From Bay Side Station, Stathem

Neck ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Deep Creek ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles), Terrapin Creek ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles); Turner Fork ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and Fishing Creek and tributaries (7 miles). All of which may be reached by stage, etc.

18.—Same Railroad (between Bridgeton Junction and Fairton) — CUMBERLAND AND MAURICE RIVER BRANCH) are Parvin Branch of the Cohansey and the creek itself running parallel with the railroad as far as Fairton, from which latter place Clark Pond and Mill Creek ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) may be reached. Cedarville furnishes another pond and Lumistown (1 mile) another. Also Bower Creek and Cedar Creek.

NEWPORT STATION, for Nantuxsent Creek, etc., Beaver Dam (2 miles) and Bear Swamp, etc. Pickerel, perch, etc.

At DIVIDING CREEK, or Mauricetown Station, for Cedar Creek, Dividing Creek, Steep Run, etc. —Pickerel, perch, etc.

At PORT NORRIS STATION, for Hansey Creek, Ogden Creek, The Glades, Indian Creek, Portesque Creek.—All of which afford the angler good sport. The gunning here is good. Duck, geese and water fowl.

19.—Same Railroad (WINSLOW JUNCTION, northerly).

ELM STATION; Great Swamp (branch Nescochaque Creek.)—Pickerel, etc. Pheasants, quail, rabbits, etc.

PARKDALE, for Mechesactauxin branch of Mullica River.—Good pickerel, etc. Pheasants, rabbits, etc.

ATSION, for Mullica River, Indian mills ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Springer Creek, Deep Run, Batsto River, Wesickaman Creek, etc., are all renowned for their fine pickerel angling. Some trout. Pheasants, woodcock, rabbits, etc.

HARRIS—within easy distance are Ore Spring, Feather Bed Brook, Shane branch (tributary to west branch of Wading River).—Trout, pickerel, bass, etc. Pheasants, woodcock, rabbits, etc.

CHATSWORTH—easily reached are Governor's Hill Brook, Jones' Mill, Goose Pond (4 miles), Deacon Pond (4 miles), and others.—Pickerel, bass, trout, perch, etc. Good gunning.

On the TUCKERTON R. R. at BAMBER for Webb Mill (3 miles) and Well's Mills, are good pickerel grounds. Pheasant, woodcock, rabbits, etc.

ADDENDA.

Pennsylvania R. R. (W. J. & S. R. R.—Salem branch), to QUINTON (see route 12, p. 34.)

*WOOD'S MILL (upper) 3 miles.—Pickerel and perch angling here is of the best kind, and the gunning in season is good.

THE GAME FISH OF Southern New Jersey.

In introducing these fishes to your notice this season I feel that I cannot do better than refer to them as in the past—in that order in which they come into season. That is to say, the open season.

Much has been said lately about

BROOK TROUT.

In point of beauty and gameness there is little doubt but that he occupies the most exalted position in every true angler's mind. The very build of the fish ought, I think, to convey the idea of gameness, even if we had never tested him on that score.

As to its successful propagation in our Southern streams, very many misgivings exist, and in very many instances are buoyed up by strong arguments and results of different plantings.

That we have only a few streams containing the requisite purity of water may be a fact, yet it is only one item toward the many which go to make up all that is necessary for its favorable propagation. There is the temperature to be considered; the fertility of the soil underneath to produce vegetation and food for its sustenance; also the vegetable life in and abutting on such water; the air also, and the peculiar formation of the bed of stream which would or would not cause the water to be sufficiently aerated.

That we have some streams of this class is beyond

doubt; but we cannot keep count with those in the Northern part of the State. Consequently, I think the generous angler will agree with me when I suggest that in those regions belong the most attention. The trout, commonly known as the rainbow trout, seem to thrive the best in our location; and the fish of that kind are the ones generally found in the routes mentioned; and if there is room for comparisons they are possibly one of the most beautiful species of that kind.

As stated in last season's edition, heavy tackle is unnecessary for its capture, but the lightest possible kind. There are some places where a fly may be used to advantage. And even if you have a deal of brush and wooded land to contend with, you may still use it in this manner. Having selected your starting point at upper part of stream (always moving down), approach all the eddies and counter-flows, and especially where the bank overhangs, at such a distance only as will enable you to drop your fly gently upon the surface of water, repeating the operation several times in one place. In moving from one place to a point lower down stream, do so with as little noise as is possible. Take care not to tread on more dead wood than you can avoid; and keep as far from the edge of bank, especially where it overhangs; for underneath these places is where those beauties lie. I am sure they have nothing to be ashamed of; yet it is a fact they hide themselves. So that one, by passing in an ordinary way some two or three miles up one of the streams, may not even catch a glimpse of a trout, though the stream may contain thousands. Then, again, it is possible for one uneducated as to their quick movements to attribute a passing trout to but a shadow, such as is cast sometimes by the movement of a tree limb, etc. At the foot of the many little tumbling dams, where the water becomes further impregnated or aerated, are favorite haunts. Not merely because of this, but on account also of the living food which must pass

over them—comparatively helpless to withstand such a current as is made possible in such places.

Whether using flies or earthworms or crawfish, quiet and deliberate movements are essential to good results.

I am not alone in having the experience of traveling cautiously and quietly down a part of a stream, the banks of which were thickly wooded, to meet with the annoyance of perhaps one or two people wading their way up stream, getting in and out of the water, passing through the woods, sometimes on one bank, then on the other, the noise of which may remind one very much of the "*hatti*," or East Indian elephant, meandering through the jungle. And these very individuals seem to be the most vociferous in the assertion that the stream contains no trout. Some fairly good reports came to hand last season, and some fairly bad ones, too—each from the same stream. Without insinuating in any degree, I would ask those unsuccessful ones to look well to their tactics, especially if they habitually wade up a stream in preference to wading down. Keep out of the water when possible to do so. Having struck the head of a stream, don't be afraid of being lost. Follow it down, and it will bring you out all right.

I would like to linger awhile in humble praise of this noble fish; but as space in such a work as this seems to preclude further tribute, and as there are some others nearly, if not quite, as worthy, I will first direct you to the illustration on next page. He is so well known, perhaps, that it is scarcely necessary to say that it is that of a

CHAIN PICKEREL.

The original size of this was 13 inches. Taken on a No. 2 Skinner bait. It is a small fish, indeed, which does not measure more. I limit myself to 15 inches. Anything smaller is not very convenient eating, unless you are supplied with a throat screen. But as the purpose

THE PICKEREL.

for taking this fish was other than for eating, I beg you will pardon me just this once. He is, notwithstanding, a fair sample of what his older brethren look like—say seven or eight pounders.

From most all points mentioned last year good reports came to hand. Nash's Pond started off with a five-pounder during the first week in May; Blackwood made a good showing of two-and-a-half pounders and one or two three-pounders. Likewise Alloway, which place need scarcely the saying of its repute in this line.

I have received many encouraging letters from gentlemen who have tried the 4 and 5 inch roach as a live bait, and their testimony as to the efficacy of same. I have no new baits to offer you this season. As it would entail too much space to tell you about the young chickens and ducks, mice and small rats, and even kittens which I have found in different stomachs of this fish. This leads me to giving you a homely hint as to the kind of baits to use, at different seasons, not only for this fish, but for all others.

Dissect all your fish—examining the contents of each stomach, making a memorandum of same and date. The result will be that you are possessed of a knowledge of the many kinds of bait which are acceptable at different seasons. But in doing this allowance must be made for the bait you are angling with, because it may have been taken from sheer hunger only, and not from preference. Then, again, it is not absolutely correct; because the preference may sometimes be given for some bait, the procurement of which the pond or lake does not afford. Roach bait scarcely ever fails for this fish. Highly omnivorous, consequently, it is easy to find a bait for it. Fat pork may be very well as an attraction, but once tasted, is often rejected; while it is not so often the case with a roach or chub. The spinner, when properly used, is highly attractive; and I have found the copper spinners particularly so in cedar water. A copper spinner, too, makes a better effect in clear water, and the silver

or nickel in discolored water. This may seem a little contradictory as applied to cedar water; but the peculiar color of the latter blending with the copper seems to have a decidedly good effect upon this fish. They may be taken upon a fly—a large one, frogs, mice, crawfish, etc. In using the spinner, watch it very carefully for the purpose of ascertaining what revolution is necessary for the most number of strikes—for it may be too slow or too fast. And while I have my opinion as to the proper speed, there are others who differ upon this point; but most all anglers who use this bait admit that there is a certain speed which affords the most attractiveness. Do not be afraid to make a cast into a bunch of lily “pads,” for the chances are that nine times out of ten you miss the lily and drop in the most likeliest spot for your pike; and should he be in the vicinity, he will soon apprise you of the fact, sometimes before you have had an opportunity to give but few revolutions to the bait. Neither be alarmed as to the outcome should you strike him here, for I have seen many who could not control a five-pounder in the open make a capture here—this growth performing for the angler very often what he should do himself in the open. There is a possibility it is true, of an entanglement of line, but if you have a good one, and of fine grade, 16 pounds dead test, it will mow off the tops of “pads.” And, again, your fish, being now encumbered by these latter being drawn closely about him, loses much of his fighting power. It is much more creditable to effect a capture in the open than in such places; but you cannot always find them where you wish. They frequent these places during the hot months, on the shady and cool side. And during those months find out for yourself which part of a pond, etc., becomes most comfortable, and the chances are good that in such places you will find your fish.

In referring briefly to the bass family, little need be said as to the

WHITE BASS.

According to report, few have been taken so far, and its very recent introduction in this part of the State seems to preclude a prudent prediction. But not so with the

CALICO BASS.

And while it is not so certain that success will be the result of recent stockings, yet it appears that it is doing better than the white bass. By a transposition made in last issue, I referred to the white bass as being known as the "strawberry bass." It is the calico bass which is commonly known by that name. The

BLACK BASS

is conceded to be more adapted to this portion of the State and is fairly prolific in our waters. We have the two kinds—the large-mouthed and the small-mouthed. A specimen of the latter is here reproduced.

SMALL-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.

In shape and appearance it is a fair representation of his brother, the large-mouthed; but, I think, not possessing such enduring qualities. Its capture also was effected by means of a No. 2 spinner.

THE OSWEGO BASS.

This is a large-mouthed variety, and fairly equals his two former brethren in black. The illustration on the opposite page is a fair sample which the lake at Collingswood produced, also on a No. 2 spinner. The original length was nineteen inches, and weighed four pounds. Taken at 7 o'clock in the morning, on Saturday, the 8th day of August, last season; conveyed a distance of three miles by car, breakfast time intervening; was placed upon the easel for reproducing; exhibited at *Post-Telegram* office; after which was presented to a friend at 10.15 A. M., the fish still being alive. Mention of these particulars is made to show what may be accomplished with fish in transportation, etc., apart from most of their natural element, the fish only being submerged once for the space of ten minutes from the time of its capture.

Speaking of these fishes collectively, they may be found in the holes near the trunks of trees, sunken logs, at the junctions of the small tributaries where they empty into lakes and ponds, around the mill dams and in the runs themselves. While they may be taken in the swift moving waters, better results may be had in and around the back waters or counter-flows of any stream. As to baits may be mentioned flies, spinners, roach and large minnows, stone catfish, frogs, crawfish, beetles, crickets, grasshoppers, helgamites, cocoons. Light tackle only is necessary.

ROCK FISH.

Arriving about May for the purpose of spawning, like the shad, white perch, etc., remaining a little later, possibly, than either, returns to the salt water about the latter part of August, at about and after which time they may be taken in the surf around Cape May, Maurice River Cove, Barnegat Bay, etc.

There is no question as to its gameness, and from

OSWEGO BASS.

the time your strike is made until you have conquered him a good busy time is had. A wicked biter, so much so, in fact, that this very act invariably exposes his presence to the angler. His runs are long and swift. Entering the river, they generally seek a safe place for spawning, which, accordingly as they have been found, are in and around the creeks and tributaries from Cape May to Trenton Falls and points intervening. Gibson's Landing, Steelman's Landing, etc., on the Great Egg Harbor River, are good places. As to bait, minnows or roach bait, but live crawfish are excellent, likewise the spoon and spinner. The tackle necessary for its capture depends entirely upon the size of fish, the water area and the skillfulness of the angler. Strong tackle and the very best, with good salmon hooks, size according to fish, and I may here advise a little stouter rod; a good multiplying reel, or other, according to fancy (200 to 250 yards capacity). But skillfulness in handling any fish is the governor of your tackle requirements to a very great degree.

As the fish returns to salt water about the end of summer, they may be taken in the surf and on the flats outside, in and around Delaware Bay. Numbers of them are taken in these localities by means of the hand-line, and wading out into the surf if necessary. But they may be taken better from a boat using a troll or even a spinner with rod and line.

[OTHER THAN GAME FISHES.]

WHITE PERCH.

A brackish water fish. And, while not a game fish, certainly deserves the notice of the angler if for no other reason than it affords the amateur or aspirant excellent practice if taken on the lightest tackle. From May to August it may be found in goodly numbers in most all

the tributaries to the Delaware as far north as Trenton Falls. Good bait for these are the angle worms in spring, small minnows later on; grasshoppers, meat maggots, and even a trout spinner.

YELLOW PERCH.

So well known that a description is scarcely necessary. May be found in more or less abundance in most of our ponds and lakes. They bite very freely in the spring, and will readily take all the baits and lure prescribed for the white perch; and while not a game fish yet is just as useful to the amateur as the former. Light tackle only is necessary. They frequent flood gate holes and the mouths of small tributaries, in the slack waters or counter-flows, if not too rapid.

THE SUNFISH.

SUNFISH.

The above illustration is that of the "tide sunnie" referred to last season as taking the spinner. This one was taken also on a No. 2 spinner. They will also take the baits prescribed for the white perch. Taken on spool cotton and a slender rod, it furnishes an agreeable pastime.

ROACH.

Scarcely needs mention but for the fact of its being so valuable to the angler, inasmuch as it makes one of the best live baits for pike and bass as may be found. Very prolific. Omnipresent. May be found in tide and stagnant waters and streams when not too rapid. Also many ponds and lakes. They abound at the mouths of runs and small tributaries to ponds, lakes, etc. The baits acceptable are angle worms, dough bait, meat maggots, meal worms, etc.

CHUB, OR FALL FISH.

Some regard this as a gamey fish, others do not. It is a very useful fish also for the amateur. A little practice with this fish will pretty soon equip him in knowledge for the more advanced idea—that of taking the trout.

THE CHUB OR FALL FISH.

The chub in New Jersey may be taken in pretty much the same localities as the trout, with the difference that a little less spring water seems to suit him. A valuable fish to the angler also from the fact of them making attractive live bait for bass and pike. There are a goodly number to be found in the two runs below Grenloch, also Clementon, and many others in close proximity to trout streams.

The above is a good representation of the chub—taken also on a No. 2 spinner at Clementon.

As an exhaustive description of the manner in which to handle the game fishes was made in last season's edition, I have deemed it unnecessary to again refer to it in this; but should there be any one who failed to get the first edition, and wish to do so, I will mail them a copy for ten cents. Only a few copies of such may be had.

GENERAL REMARKS

The temperature and condition of the water governs the aggressiveness of the fish, perhaps, more so than do the circumstance of from what quarter the wind blows.

Your catch will keep better in a bag net, placed in the shadiest and coolest place in the boat or damp grass, giving them an occasional dip in the water.

To preserve fish lines and make them buoyant rub them well with paraffin wax, but do not use grease or oil, as this rots them.

Lines and all tackle should be dried as soon after use as possible, if you want to preserve them, more particularly so after salt water use. Clean your reels and oil occasionally with a good lubricant.

Should the tip of your rod be bent from handling heavy fish or other cause, you may remedy it by placing the guides of that joint in a reverse position. To keep a rod in good order it should be rebound and varnished when necessary. A good rod may be condemned sometimes for lack of attention in this detail.

One or two moments' exposure to the sun's rays will often kill your bait, especially worms. Roach and minnows should be protected from the hot sun. If you have no covering to your bait can lily pads will answer the purpose well. The water should be constantly changed.

There are many who have proved the value of dead minnows and roach for bait; but how to preserve them in that state is not so widely known. The following is not a bad plan; take 100 or 200 small roach, and some kind of vessel which will accommodate the number; sprinkle the bottom fairly well with common table salt,

and then make your first layer of fish upon it, in much the same manner as you may have seen the bloaters or herrings packed. Next sprinkle this first layer, and so on until you have them all disposed of in this way, having a thicker layer on top. Cover, but not air-tight. You will find that by keeping in a cool place you will always have a supply of bait. Rinse well before using.

SEA FISHES

In regard to these fishes there are no legal restrictions governing the taking of them by means of rod and line or the hand-line. From April to November excellent sport may be had at most all vantage points from Cape May Point to Barnegat Bay (northerly). In mentioning the more important sea fishes to be found along the coast I will do so in that order when they generally arrive.

FLOUNDER.

is said to arrive in April; whether he does or not, or whether he hibernates is of little moment, considering the fact that he is generally on hand about that time, sometimes earlier. The last to leave or disappear. Its edible qualities are of the best. A fairly vigorous biter; frequenting the shores and small channels in the inlets and around the pilings of bridges and at the mouths of the small tributaries. The young floodtide is generally the best time for taking them. As to bait, the shiner is readily taken, fiddlers, sand worms, crab meat, clams, strips of fish, etc. Not too large a bait should be offered, and a medium-sized hook, and strong, should be used.

BLACK FISH.

Arriving about April. A free biter, about a pound weight. Some larger ones have been taken. This fish is often mistaken for the sea bass; but, on comparison, it may readily be identified. Small strong hooks and fished for on and near the bottom, with any of the baits mentioned for the flounder, will tempt him.

WEAKFISH

Arriving about May; sometimes later; the females are said to arrive first. A gamey fish. Having hooked a two or three-pounder, one is soon convinced as to its claim for gameness. They may be found during the flood tide in the estuaries, upon the flats in both deep and shallow water. Like all other fish coming in from outside, they take advantage of this tide to get up on to the flats, etc., for the purpose of feeding, returning on the ebb tide. Fiddlers, shrimp and shedder crab are excellent baits, three to four-inch shiners are readily taken. The best lines are necessary (according to fancy), from 100 to 150 yards should be ample, according to skill. Heavy rods are not indispensable. Salmon hooks are serviceable. They may be fished for from about one foot from bottom to same distance from top. A float may be used to advantage, if desired, especially if you are angling on the shallow flats and when live bait is used, playing out plenty of line. By this method you may better allow your bait to drift and thus have the advantage of being at a necessary distance from it. The smaller ones have been taken in fairly goodly numbers from Cape May Point to Penns Neck, on the Delaware.

BLUE FISH.

Possibly most sought after on account of its greater power and endurance. About June is the time to expect their arrival. The temperature of the water, no doubt, is a factor in this respect. A two or three-pounder, once hooked, leaves no doubt upon the angler's mind as to the qualification for the ranks of a game fish. Any one who skilfully takes this fish on the rod and line may safely be placed in the front rank of proficiency in angling. The method of taking them by means of squid and hand line, or clothes line, or cable, whichever it may be, is all very well so far as it goes; but the real

essence remains in the rod and line. These fishes may be taken by the latter method from an ordinary sail boat.. A much stouter rod is necessary than for ordinary sea fishing, as the tension upon it is considerable; but this may be regulated to suit the requirements by occasionally luffing. Bait fishing is also becoming popular, the whole side of a menhaden, or fresh herring, or other like fish being used for bait. A strong hook, same size as a No. 4 squid hook, or larger, may be used, and snooded with four or five strands of copper wire. A good cuttyhunk line, 200 yards. If you have attained sufficient proficiency in angling fish of less importance than the blue fish, you need little or no advice for his capture, but perhaps a little practice; but if you have had but little experience in that direction, then my advice would be to try some of them first.

KING FISH.

is one of those fishes which may be well recommended as having that gameness to educate one up to that skillfulness necessary for the blue fish. Arriving about the same time as the weakfish. When hooked it leaves no doubt upon one's mind as to its gamey qualifications. Making long, swift runs and deep dives, often changing and counter-changing its course, keeps the angler busy from the time he is struck until landed. Handle him with delicate firmness, looking well to your slack line, which may be made at any moment.

In the channels, and on and near sandy banks, near shore, is where it may be found. Having a proportionately small mouth, the mistake should not be made of offering too large a bait—little and often is the rule. Being aware of their presence, it is not a bad plan to tempt them to stay in your neighborhood by throwing overboard some unimportant morsels of bait, at the same time baiting your hook with a superior kind. In this manner a goodly number may be kept on the same

ground for considerable time. Of course allowances must be made for tide in this operation. Crab meat, fiddlers, oysters, clams, sand clams and small pieces of fish, etc., are good baits. The best tide to take them is on the young flood until flood. Small hollow point salmon hooks are very serviceable, from 1-0 to 3-0; a good light sea line, and light rod and reel, 150 yards or more.

SHEEPSHEAD.

A beautiful representative of the sea fishes, and not unlike the yellow barred perch of the fresh water, being similarly marked with bands or bars, but of a much deeper hue. A tropical fish, and their advent is alluded to as being governed by weather conditions and water temperature. Favorably considered, it may be said to arrive about June. One or two hours before flood, and the same time after ebb tide, is generally considered to be the best for taking them inside, their preference being for the slack water for feeding. Barnegat Bay, Little Egg Harbor, Somers Point (Great Egg Harbor), Sea Isle City and Anglesea are first rate grounds. It may be found, during the tides mentioned, around and in deep holes, in the vicinity of sunken rocks, old wrecks, and along the banks where deep water may be found. But do not hesitate to try water from six to seven feet deep, especially where the bank overhangs. Being possessed of a set of teeth, in appearance not unlike the front dentals of the sheep, and powerful jaws withal, it becomes almost an impossibility to effect a capture with the ordinarily snooked hooks; consequently many effectively snooded ones are on the market at the present time. Its teeth and crushing powers consistently points out its natural preference as to food or bait. Crab meat, shedder crab, fiddlers, oysters, clams, small live crabs and sand worms as a delicacy. Strong tackle is necessary, the best, the line perfect (100 to 150 yards);

for angling, not necessarily the heaviest; but for fishing, heavier.

His biting sometimes is so feeble as to be almost imperceptible to touch; at other times the reverse is the case. But a little experience with him in this respect will soon educate one as to the proper time to strike.

Having hooked a fairly good specimen, a lively business ensues, and being in possession of all the many little tricks of his brethren, scientific and judicious handling becomes necessary. Assuming that your hook and snood are perfect, and the former properly imbedded in a safe place, your chances are good for ultimately boating him.

SEA BASS, PORGY AND CROAKER.

Arriving in May; the sea bass attaining a weight of five pounds, not to exaggerate. Neither of them having any claim to gameness. The two former may generally be relied upon for their usual appearance along the Jersey coast in the spring, if not so with the croaker. They may all be found in more or less abundance from Cape May to Barnegat Bay, on the banks.

The baits for these fishes, speaking collectively, may be mentioned, shedder crab, clams, oysters, fiddlers, strips of fish, about two inches long and half that width. Blood worms are most tempting morsels for the porgy; the bass and croaker, also, not having any aversion to them. The same size hook for one is, generally speaking, adaptable for the other two. From twenty-five to sixty or seventy feet depth may be the expectations of those fishing these banks, consequently a medium heavy sinker or dipsey will be necessary, according to stoutness of line used, tide, etc.

A FEW WORDS TO THE BEGINNER

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS—Witnessing as I have such an increased love and interest for the noble art of

angling by so many youthful aspirants during the past season, induces me to extend to all such the hearty appreciation and encouragement which one true sportsman always extends to another—"Come, let's go angling." There may be only one fish each; so let us each take one. There may be only one bait which will effect the capture, so let us all possess such a bait. And one qualification necessary to the making of a true and noble sportsman—an angler—is gentleness. An innate gentleness can scarcely be disguised. On the other hand, inborn ungentleness and roughness can never be disguised, and the element of which has no place in the formation of a true and noble sportsman.

Gentleness and patience, then, are necessary qualifications. And if you are the happy possessor of these—however crude your ideas may be for the prosecution of your proclivity, you may find a deal of encouragement in the fact of your early possible arrival at the goal of proficiency and success. Being possessed of these two, it is safe to presume that you have yet another qualification—generosity. And possession of these three means that you have highly accredited credentials for your entrance into the realms of such a noble pastime and recreation.

Therefore, it gives me much pleasure to impart any knowledge that may pass you gently along to that standard of proficiency in the sport which must be your desire.

In the first place, be careful of your advisors; that means me, too. Look well to the intent of those who would instruct you. For pot-hunters will often tell you how to take fish by means of hook and line, even if they do not show such a ready display of so-called generosity in telling you where the fish may be found. I would also warn you against too close an intimacy with their *modus operandi* only for the fact of your credentials above referred to. Bear in mind that just so soon as your methods meet with their disapprobation, those same

methods will be hailed with pleasure by all true lovers of sport. Above all, beware of the disguised pot-hunter. Some of whom may be found fishing with a rod the stoutness of which seems to convey the idea of a certain capture of the "Silver King," or tarpon, in place of the much more diminutive representatives of the deep, for which they are after.

I need scarcely ask you, whenever opportunity presents itself, to apply yourself to the work of conversion among them, pointing out, in the spirit of gentleness and patience, that a sure catch is not always an evidence of skill, nor a big string of fish one of sportsmanship. Likewise, use some moral suasion to the end of encouraging them to give the fish some little chance for their lives, etc. But, as I wish and aspire to lay claim to the credentials above alluded to, and fearing lest I should be considered lacking one of the essentials mentioned—generosity—and that it may be thought I am here holding that fraternity up to scorn, I will leave the subject with a sincere wish that the only pot-hunter left in the "sporting" field of Southern New Jersey during the season of 1904 may be "yours humbly." Now, let us consider for a little space a more agreeable subject: "What is necessary for a right beginning; how to begin; and what to begin with."

THE OUTFIT

in the regular order of things appeals to us first. Now, this need only be one of a modest character. You might even take your first lesson by means of the most delicate sapling, not longer than 6 feet; and, together with a few feet of the most delicately made line or even spool cotton with a very small hook and leader attached, and float and sufficient sinkers, still have the knowledge that you had a right and proper beginning. But, while it is necessary to always begin at the beginning, I will not ask you to start out with so modest an outfit as this, simply because I have seen and heard of so many experts commencing in this way. I certainly cherish the fond recollection, though, as falling to my share, even if *I'm* not an expert.

It would entail too much space here to give but a small description of the sublime happiness experienced by a boy spending his long summer vacation in the environments of and up and down some sparkling brook or stream—drinking into his soul some of the first lessons which an all-wise and never-failing NATURE intended should be his. No wonder, then, when an empty creel or game bag is the result of a day's outing that the same pleasure is evidenced as if the reverse had been the case.

But to the outfit. And, as the fish I am going to recommend to your notice for this beginning have different sized mouths, and as the hooks seem to appeal to our sense as the first item to consider, I shall advise you to procure them in one or two sizes at least. And it is not even necessary for me to burden you with the different sizes, for the up-to-date sporting goods dealer knows exactly your needs if you ask for roach hooks (and they will also answer for chub, sunfish and white

perch) ; hooks for yellow perch and catfish may be the same size for both, and considerably larger than those for roach, either single or double gut, preferably the former ; because in your first lessons I would like you to commence with the most delicate.

Now for the line. Silk or linen. Whichever you select (and either will answer just now), let it be of the finest grade. By this I mean purity and minuteness. Fifty yards is ample. A good multiplying reel to accommodate it. I said a good one, and I mean that ; because I would not care to have your patience put to such a test as I have sometimes witnessed in others from just the defect of some of the bad graded reels.

Next comes the "guide" or rod. And in selecting this valuable accessory to an outfit, do not draw mind pictures of some five or ten-pounders, because I do not want you to begin with these ; and I would like you to consider this part of your outfit by the term "guide," even if we do refer to it as a rod. Get a good one if possible ; say a split bamboo or other ; let it be light, six or seven ounces is not too light. Only get one. Don't think that I want to rob a dealer of a sale should a feeling exist to take two. But the reverse is the case ; you put the price of the two or three rods that may be in your mind together, and with it you may get one good rod which will prove more satisfactory to you for use, and the transaction, I feel sure, will be more agreeable to the dealer. This advice is given only in order to acquaint you with the fact that to use two rods at one time is indecorous to any one laying claim to sportsmanship. This, however, does not prevent one from duplicating, etc., and in itself is a good practice, for accidents will happen at times. Agate tips and guides may be had on some rods ; but for those not having them a supply may be had separately and are very easy of adjustment. Now, with one or two two or three-foot leaders, a float and some cut shot, you have an outfit which will enable you to take your first lesson.

HOW TO BEGIN AND WHAT TO BEGIN WITH

It often happens that on arrival at our selected nook we find to our annoyance that some essential part of the tackle has been overlooked, if not so often the most coveted bait. And in order to avoid such misfortunes, it is not a bad plan before leaving home to go through a mental "rigging up"—looking well also to the baits desired.

Arriving at the selected nook proceed to "rig up," after perhaps "chumming" or "ground baiting"—throwing some pieces of bait around the water area. Adjust the rod so that the guides are in proper alignment; adjust the reel in reel plate, so that when the guides are downward the handle is nearest to your right hand and in the underneath position. Your line, of course, having been wound, draw the end out between the butt of rod and standard of reel, passing it through each guide and finally through tip. Now make a loop of about four to five inches long. Next take your leader, which has a small loop at either end, select either one of these, and pass the loop of the line through that of the leader sufficiently far as to allow you to pass the other end of leader through it, and by drawing its entire length down you will now have a very secure fastening and connection of line and leader; and one, possibly, which will stand the greatest strain. Now take the quill from the top of your float and pass it up the leader and line, next the float itself by means of the eyelet at bottom; you may now place the cap or quill in its proper position, and the float is adjusted. Now select one of your hooks and fasten it to the loop of the leader as you did the

leader and line. Now take about five or six of your cut shots and adjust them as nearly as possible at equal distances apart upon the bottom part of leader (not upon the snood of the hook), about one-eighth of an inch apart. Six ordinary cut shots should be sufficient to keep the size of float I would advise you to use in a perpendicular position in the water. And by placing these upon your leader in place of upon the snood of the hook, you not only save the additional time which would be in trimming a new hook, but it allows of freer movement to the bait on the slightest touch by the fish, and which movement appears more natural. Now take a healthy squirming worm and adjust it in this manner: After passing your fingers of left hand over the sand, with the thumb and forefinger hold the worm at about the head extremity; take the hook between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and insert the barb just below the head and push the worm around the hook sufficiently far as to cover the latter. The above procedure having been done as quietly as possible, and at a respectful distance from the intended water to be fished, and the depth of which is presumably four feet, and having adjusted the float accordingly, you prepare for the first cast.

Now grasp the butt of your rod gently with the right hand, just above the reel plate, the reel being downward, and the line outside of the fingers. This you will notice allows of too easy running for the line; but by disengaging the second or middle finger and placing it outside of the line and grasping the butt once more with it, you will find that you have a very good check, and one which may be momentarily increased or diminished at will. And, now, only having so much line released as will enable you to make the required cast, take bottom part of leader between thumb and forefinger of left hand, bring both hands well round to the left side, the right hand being nearly as high as the shoulder, bring the right hand round by a circular movement (at the same

time, of course, releasing the hold upon the snood by that of the left) until the tip of rod arrives nearly to the desired point where you wish the bait to strike. This should be performed with as much ease and grace as is possible, with the result that your bait and sinkers make but very little commotion in the surface water.

Now it is up to the fish. And while they are making up their minds whether to bite or not, it will be well for you to consider what dead weight your snood, leader or line is capable of holding. You may say that with such a delicate outfit that the chances of safely landing or boating a three or four-pounder are very slender. However, this has been done, and the occurrence is daily repeated during the angling season. But, your float tells us that you have a bite. See; it is all under water with the exception of the cap or top of float. Now, it travels outward and has disappeared entirely. And such a movement if not too rapid is indicative of a fair-sized fish to commence with, and also very much like that of the yellow perch. Now you must prepare for the strike. So you put on the necessary check to your line with the middle finger as previously indicated, and taking care not to have any slack line between the rod and the cap of float, you will be able to make a direct strike; and only one of comparatively small effort is needed. And this should be governed by the nature of the fish's mouth—some have hard, others soft fleshy ones. The yellow perch has a hard mouth, so it requires a little more effort to imbed the barb of hook completely. And, again, once imbedded, the hook is so firmly held that it may snap or break should any undue tension be subsequently placed upon it. Either side of the mouth, possibly, is the best place for a desired anchorage for your hook. And the fish assumed to be running outward the strike should be made by dipping the tip of rod to either side of your float. A strike made immediately upward is never attended with as good results as either of the other two, unless the bait

has been gorged, in which case most any kind of resistant force will imbed your hook in the safest possible place, and an assurance of which fact may be fairly well adduced should your fish become more than ordinarily active. And this, no doubt, is caused by the excruciating pain the fish experiences under such circumstances. If for no other reason, then, than for a humane feeling, handle the victim very gently. And if you be so guided, little more need be said as to the subsequent tactics necessary for you to adopt to complete the capture. Play your fish well. Let him make all the dashes and dives he is capable of—giving him a chance for his life—until, finally, becoming exhausted, you find you have him fairly well under control. But even at this stage, do not be too anxious to make your landing; for should he have taken his “second breath,” so to speak, while you had him in control, and just so soon as you appear in close proximity to the fish he will often make another almost superhuman effort to escape; which, if you are not ready to momentarily allow him the necessary slack line, you may have the discouragement possibly of finding yourself minus your hook, etc.

In making long runs, then, it becomes necessary for you to allow a sufficiency of line for the purpose. This may be done with the middle finger of the right hand, as previously described, and you may also find a valuable use for your left hand, which may steady the rod just above that of the right and ready to take its place at any moment; and just so soon as you find it possible to make line on your fish, do this, and carefully take up all you can, always being prepared for further resistance. Should this happen, however, it is not necessary for your right hand to again take its place; but, by hollowing the palm of the hand and placing it over the now revolving handle or the thumb over the reel, another good and additional check is brought into requisition. It requires a little practice, of course, but when

once learned, you are neither right-handed nor left-handed, but both.

Now, having wound up enough line as to enable you, by dipping the point of rod in a circular movement over and to the right rear with the right hand, to secure your line with the left hand about two or three feet above the fish which is presumed to be played out, make your landing by gently drawing him from the water; and where a gaff is used, by inserting the hook in the gills, or by means of the landing net. The rod should never be used for this purpose. And if you will practice the above details in your first lessons with the smaller denizens of the water, I feel sure of your ultimate success with those you aspire to take. I would even go so far as to advise you to land the smallest fish in the above manner, though your rod should be capable of lifting them.

While wishing you every success during the season, I sincerely hope you may pass beyond the point arrived at in the meek instructions given above, and at the end of season may be found among that class landing, boating, etc., from five to ten-pounders, or more, in a true sportsmanlike manner.

PRIZE ANGLING CONTEST

In order to increase and foster an interest for so noble a sport and pastime, it has been decided to offer a prize of a FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE to the contestant catching and weighing-in the heaviest bass, either black or Oswego, small or large-mouthed, during season 1904. It had been intended to offer various such prizes at different places over the routes mentioned, but the late day upon which it was made precluded the possibility of making the necessary arrangements therefor.

THE LAKE, ABOVE DAM, AT BLACKWOOD

Is the place selected, and the duration of contest will be the entire open season. Each contestant must fill in the following blank and mail it, together with 5 cents in stamps to "Contest Editor," 322 Chestnut street, Camden, N. J. On receipt of this a certificate of entry will be mailed you, and must be presented to the Judge and Weigher-in, Mr. Edwin Wilcox, at Blackwood, for enrollment. Contestants may weigh in on any day; and the start to be made with a fish weighing not less than one pound (16 ounces to pound). Not less than quarter pounds will be considered for priority of places. The fish must be taken in the manner known as angling, with rod and line (not hand-line and dipsea), and any kind of bait may be used (within the limit of law).

Should two or more contestants present fish for weighing-in purposes, and which appear to be of equal weight, the order in which such weighing-in will be made will be in the regular numerical order of contest certificate.

The Judge and Weigher-in, also the Editor, are non-

contestants, otherwise contest is open to all, irrespective of sex or age.

The name of the successful contestant will be published in the following season's GUIDE, also those of the second and third places, unless objection is made.

.....

Contest Editor, Anglers' Guide, Camden, N. J.

SIR:—Please enter my name for Prize Angling Contest as per conditions published in THE ANGLERS' GUIDE FOR SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

MAY 17 1904

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