November 1966 Report to the Fishermen
Pennsylvania ANGLER
Pennsylvania Fish Commission
1866-1966
One Hundred Years of service in the conservation of Pennsylvania’s wildlife resources.
The Pennsylvania Fish Commission celebrated its 100th Anniversary this year. For most sportsmen it will be difficult to believe that way back in the “good old days” in 1866, it was necessary to have an agency established for the purpose of protecting our fishery resources. However, the records show Governor Andrew Curtin signed into law on March 30, 1866, legislation that marks the birth of our present day Fish Commission.

During its 100 years of existence the Fish Commission has grown from a one man operation to an agency employing approximately 300 people. Initially the fisheries program was supported by legislative appropriations. However, one year the General Assembly overlooked passing the appropriation. Sportsmen of the State met in Harrisburg and pledged contributions to keep the program going.

By 1921 the Department of Fisheries, as it was known then, had grown to a sizeable organization. A fishing license fee was established and the revenues derived became the source of financial support for the program.

In the 44 years from 1922-1966, these license dollars have not only paid for the operation and maintenance of a program to perpetuate our fishing resources but have financed construction of several fish hatcheries and paid for acquisition and construction of over 4000 acres of lakes and over 70 public access areas on fishing and boating waters. The assets of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission rank in the 50 million dollar bracket, thus the fishermen of Pennsylvania can be justly proud of their license fee investment and of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission’s management of this fund.

The big question now is—where is the fishery program going in the next 100 years?

Frankly, things never looked brighter for the fisherman. The amount of available fishing waters in Pennsylvania is growing every year. With the passage of stronger anti-pollution legislation and the effects of long range pollution abatement programs being felt, miles of formerly “dead” water are coming to life for fishing use. But even more exciting is the fact that in less than ten years the acreage of fishable lake waters in Pennsylvania will almost double—going from 57,000 acres today to about 111,000 acres in 1975. These new waters are not just planner’s dreams. Many of the impoundments are under construction today. Some are about completed and will be “favorite” fishing spots in a year or two. On others the land is being acquired with construction scheduled in the near future.

To meet the rapidly growing demands made on it, the Pennsylvania Fish Commission has launched a long range program that includes comprehensive formal training for all field officers; redevelopment of our trout production system and establishment of a salvage and production program for needed species of warm water fish, especially muskellunge, northern pike and walleye and catchable size pan fish. Additionally, the Commission’s program of fish management will be implemented starting with special work on the Delaware River, Lake Erie and on trout management problems, and will be expanded in other areas as time goes on.

Cooperative programs with sportsmen on trout rearing and stream improvement are under way as are greatly expanded programs of public relations. For the first time in Commission history, a strong effort is being made to reach both young and old Pennsylvanians with the story of fishery conservation, emphasizing the sporting and recreational aspects of all types of fishing.

Strides have been made in the Fish Commission’s boating program. The main emphasis has been on safety and increased boating knowledge.

Briefly, it can be said the Fish Commission is looking ahead, planning and building for a greatly expanded development of our fishery resources that all Pennsylvanians can enjoy this relaxing but exciting form of outdoor recreation.

Robert J. Bielo
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Fish Commission
Pennsylvania Angler
Published Monthly by the PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
William W. Scranton, Governor

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WALLACE C. DEAN, Vice President — Meadville

CLARENCE DIETZ —— Bed ford
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NOVEMBER, 1966 VOL. 35, NO. 11

REPORT TO THE SPORTSMEN

Cover art by John Clark

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THE Pennsylvania Fish Commission observed its 100th Anniversary this year. Records show Governor Andrew Curtin signed into law on March 30, 1866, legislation that marked the birth of the present day Fish Commission.

The Anniversary year was announced when Governor William W. Scranton proclaimed the week of March 27 to April 2, 1966 as Pennsylvania Fish Commission Centennial Week in honor of the 100 years of service conserving the natural resources of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs honored the anniversary at their March 25, 1966 dinner in Harrisburg with U. S. Fish & Wildlife Commissioner Clarence F. Pautzke as speaker.

The Pennsylvania Outdoor Writers Association also honored the Commission's Centennial at their Spring, 1966 meeting.

Numerous articles and accounts of the history of the Fish Commission appeared in newspapers throughout the state, over the air via radio and TV and in the "Pennsylvania Angler."

Posters, bumper stickers, pamphlets, dining place mats, beverage coasters, gold emblems, plus many more mementos to honor the anniversary year were distributed to conservation organizations, clubs, Scouts, state legislators and officials.

A special centennial issue of the Pennsylvania Angler appeared in January to commemorate the anniversary.

A popular feature of the celebration was the introduction of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission "Centennial Streamer Fly," an original tying of Sam Slaymaker, Lancaster, Pa. While no new record fish were reported caught on the new creation, the fly did prove a good trout attractor throughout this and other states.

All divisions of the Fish Commission participated and assisted in the Anniversary Year activities. The warden force and their deputies did an outstanding job in bringing the all-time accomplishments and records of the Commission to the public through many outlets—including fairs, shows and demonstrations throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commission is grateful for the reception and statewide enthusiasm shown by the people of Pennsylvania.
ADMINISTRATION

The main functions of the administrative program are policy recommendations, personnel, reports, records, liaison between other state and federal agencies, review and issuance of many types of licenses, permits, regulations, preparation, legislative study and reporting, and most important, budget analysis and preparation.

In this fiscal year the fishing license sales in all categories increased with a resulting increase in the fish fund revenue. A supplement to the fiscal year's budget made it possible for the Commission to acquire replacements for worn-out equipment and vehicles for most of the programs. Additional funds were also budgeted for some needed hatchery repairs and renovation.

The personnel section of the program acts as a liaison between the operating programs, the State Civil Service Commission and the Office of Administration. During this fiscal period a total of 336 personnel transactions were processed. A large number of these personnel transactions were a result of Legislative action which provided for an across-the-board salary adjustment for all employees effective July 1, 1965. Presently there are 98 employees covered under the State Civil Service program. This is an increase of 11 receiving coverage over the previous fiscal year. The total salary complement increased from 263 in 1964-65 to 270 in 1965-66. This increase was due primarily to additional personnel employed to participate in the Project 70 program.

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The following licenses and permits were reviewed and issued:

- Artificial Propagation Licenses: 225
- Live Bait Dealer’s Licenses: 248
- Transportation Permits: 72
- Dynamite Permits: 72
- Draw Down Permits: 123
- Regulated Fishing Lake Licenses: 274
- Net Permits: 272
- Scientific Permits: 69

The following requests for permits were reviewed and acted upon in conjunction with other state agencies:

- Mine Drainage: 431
- Highway Channel Changes: 174
- Construction of Dams: 27
- Water Allocations: 22
- Stream Clearance Projects: 18
- Relocation of Channels: 17
- Dredgings: 14

Legislation passed during the 1965 Session of the Legislature which amended the Fish Law was as follows:

- Act No. 134—Amends the Act of December 15, 1959, known as “The Fish Law of 1959,” Section 30, Legal Sizes—No person shall have in possession striped bass or rock fish less than eighteen inches in length.
- Act No. 280—Amends “The Fish Law of 1959,” Section 225, to read: The license shall become void upon the thirty-first day of December next following the date of issue. However, all licenses issued for the year 1965 shall be valid until February 28, 1966.
- Act No. 165—This act makes an editorial correction, Closed Season, by changing penalty from Sections 71 and 72 to Sections 81 and 82.

—PAUL F. O’BRIEN

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Our production records show a slight decrease in numbers but a substantial increase in total poundage as compared to the 1964-65 fiscal year distribution.

A substantial savings in transportation costs in the distribution program was realized due to the addition of six (6) new modern transportation tanks that were placed in service at the beginning of our trout stocking program this past spring. Several more are scheduled for construction and will be added to the fleet in the spring of 1967, which will further reduce the costs of this phase of the program.

The renovation of the Huntsdale hatchery is progressing rapidly and extensive research and planning is being conducted regarding this program, as it will affect other State hatcheries.

Many fry and fingerling of the Esocid species were shipped via air freight for distribution this past year, by Commercial Air Lines and chartered flight, resulting in a substantial monetary saving to the Commission. It is planned to expand this air flight service in future years.

For the first time in the history of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, a Fish Culture Workshop or School was held the past winter and spring. This program was under the direction of Mr. Keen Buss, Director of Research and Fish Management for the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Instructors included Mr. Buss and his staff as well as many noted fisheries personnel from other States and the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service. Ten fish culturists from the propagation activity attended this first workshop. It is planned to continue this much needed and outstanding program in future years. Plans are in progress at the present time for the second such workshop to be held this coming winter and spring.

Attached is a summary report of all fish stocked in the waters of Pennsylvania, including trout stocked by the Federal Hatcheries in the State-Federal Cooperative Trout Stocking Program and by the Cooperative Nurseries.

—HOWARD FOX

NOVEMBER—1966
## RECORD OF TROUT STOCKED

**Fiscal Year July 1, 1965-June 30, 1966**

### STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATIVE TROUT STOCKING PROGRAM

#### STATE HATCHERIES

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## RECORD OF WARM WATER SPECIES STOCKED

**Fiscal Year July 1, 1965-June 30, 1966**

### STATE HATCHERIES

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**GRAND TOTAL ALL SPECIES**

- 18,975.730
- 998,897.29

**PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER**

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*Image of a man fishing*
RESEARCH AND FISH MANAGEMENT

Research and management are becoming more important each year in improving fishing. Additional knowledge derived from the research at the Benner Spring Fish Research Station, and cooperative agencies, has helped to improve fish culture and fish management in the Commonwealth. Applications of these innovations lead to better fishing.

A valuable contribution was made to fish culture with the publication of "Advances in the Use of Air in Taking Eggs From Trout" in the PROGRESSIVE FISH-CULTURIST. The mechanical spawning of trout increases egg viability and decreases the chance of injuring the brood fish.

The bio-assay study on the effect of certain physical and chemical conditions on American shad eggs and larvae was completed. A final report on the results was submitted. One lot of shad eggs was hatched at the Linesville Hatchery. The larvae produced were reared to fingerling size and transferred to Benner Spring where they were held for a year by feeding trout pellets.

The evaluation of aquatic herbicides continued. The Benner Spring Fish Research Station contributed to the publication AQUATIC PLANTS—MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL IN PENNSYLVANIA which was published by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State University.

The cooperative project which was initiated last year with the Pennsylvania State University Cooperative Extension Service on the effect of aquatic life from DDT spraying was continued. The spraying took place in the Spring of 1965 in Potter and Tioga Counties. Samples of fish, crayfish, water, and soils were collected prior to spraying operations and at intervals since that time. Particular attention was directed toward possible adverse effects on trout reproduction as well as any build-up of DDT in the tissues of trout and crayfish.

A further cooperative project with the Pennsylvania State University Cooperative Extension Service involved a study of pesticide levels in trout feeds and their effect, if any, on the fish tissue levels of pesticides.

The Benner Spring Fish Research Station continued to give advice on methods of control of fish diseases in state, commercial, and sportsmen-operated cooperative nurseries. Commercial hatcheries continued to seek advice on hatchery construction and modern fish cultural practices.

As many management surveys were undertaken as the limited personnel could conduct.

The studying of lake profiles to determine the thermal and chemical characteristics were continued to 32 additional lakes. These data were used to help to determine the fitness of a water area for trout, salmon or warm-water fish species.

Beaver Lake in Lycoming County and Somerset Lake in Somerset County were treated successfully for heavy growths of aquatic weeds.

Several creel censuses were conducted on the Susquehanna River system to determine the utilization of these waters by anglers. One census in the vicinity of the proposed industries on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River will be invaluable to compare recreation benefits as compared to industrial economy, and to prepare a base for future studies of the effect of industries on the river.

The kokanee project at Upper Woods Lake continued with the aid of hatchery personnel. Kokanee were again spawned and restocked in the lake.

Fifty-four Project 70 sites were investigated. These consisted of dam sites, existing lakes, springs for hatchery sites, and access areas.

The Atlantic Fishing Contest was continued this year and again 10,000 trout and 10,000 warmwater fish were tagged. After two years of tag returns, valuable information will be available for more intensive fish management.

The biologists also contributed to the education and information program of the Fish Commission by giving lectures and conducting workshops for college groups, scouts, science clubs, teachers’ groups and civic organizations.

Other routine duties such as fish salvage, stream shocking, and pollution investigations took much of the time of the biologists. The trouble shooting chores are expanding as the population and industry grows.

Cooperative studies by geneticists at the Pennsylvania State University have resulted in establishing the inheritance patterns of protein differences in the serum, eye lens, and other tissues of trout. Variability (genetic polymorphism) of these proteins permits the detection of racial differences in species based on the different relative frequencies of these genetic markers in different hatchery and natural populations. Association of these protein differences with growth and reproduction has been found in at least one case.

The iron-binding serum protein, transferrin, shows inherited differences within brook, lake, and rainbow trout. In brook trout one of these transferrin types has been shown to lower survival of young fish; in crosses of hybrids of lake x brook back to brook trout a transferrin type from lake trout has been shown to be associated with faster growth rate.

Theoretical studies on variations of the enzyme lactic acid dehydrogenase (LDH) in inbred lines of trout species have permitted the best definitive information on genetic control of this enzyme in any animal species to date.

The Cooperative Fishery Unit of the Pennsylvania State University which is partly supported by Fish Commission funds has been working essentially in two areas of aquatic biology: (1) fish behavior and (2) water quality.

The research projects of the Unit are as follows: Pond morphometry as it is related to the maintenance of bass and golden shiner population; the bowfin as a predator on bluegills; the behavior of smallmouth bass as related to cover in flowing water; effects of petroleum brine on trout streams; comparisons of eye lens of stunted and normal population of bluegills; effect of the insecticide Sevin and the biological control spray, Bacillus thuringien-
RESEARCH AND FISH MANAGEMENT

(Concluded)

sis on an aquatic ecosystem; aquatic life as related to natural acid streams and as related to acid mine streams; the effect of rotenone on stream invertebrates; distribution patterns among fish in reservoirs.

A Master of Education student is determining the diameter and weight differences that may be expressed in the eye lens of the stunted and normal bluegills. His thesis is expected to be completed this winter. Another Master of Education student has taken for his thesis, "The Effect of Rotenone on Stream Invertebrates." This work will be completed this winter.

A Master of Science student is studying the covering preference of smallmouth bass in various flow rates. A stream is simulated in a flume built in Cedar Creek near Linden Hall.

A study of season changes in aquatic invertebrates affected by petroleum brine has been continued in the Allegheny National Forest.

The Unit is presently determining the effect of the 1965 Sevin spraying of a water course in Potter County. The stream was sprayed so such a study could be made. No fish were killed.

Invertebrate repopulation studies are also in progress. These are expected to be completed this winter.

The Unit has been following season changes in acidity and changes in aquatic in a natural acid stream.

The Unit has been cooperating with the Benner Spring Fish Research Station in the testing of acid neutralizing ability of limestone in a natural acid stream and in taking a preliminary inventory of a mine acid stream preparatory to installing a liming apparatus.

Unit personnel have taken training in SCUBA so that they will be able to make under water observations of fish distribution in reservoirs, especially in winter under an ice cover.

A Fish Culture Workshop was conducted at the Benner Spring Fish Research Station for personnel from the hatcheries of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. This workshop was designed to bring the latest information on fish culture to this group. Nutrition, spawning, care and rearing, and diseases of fish were some of the topics included in the curriculum. In addition, specialists in certain aspects of fish culture and related subjects gave lectures. Mr. Harvey Willoughby, Assistant Chief of Hatchery Production, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Mr. Robert Martin, Chief of Fisheries, Virginia; Mr. Earl Stiles, Regional Fisheries Manager, New York; Dr. Herbert Wahl and Dr. Robert Butler, Pennsylvania State University; Dr. Gary Rumsey, Chief of Research, Agway, Inc.; Mr. John Maxwell, Manager, Lamar National Fish Hatchery, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Mr. Lynn Hutchens, Assistant Chief of Hatcheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service were among the invited speakers who aided the Benner Spring staff with the school.

Members of the workshop also received instructions on warmwater species from Shyrl Hood at the Linesville Hatchery and Leroy Sorenson at the Union City Hatchery.

In order to meet the increasing demands for technical assistance on stream improvement projects, assistant wardens supervisors attended a school at the Benner Spring Fish Research Station to learn the techniques of installing stream devices. The sportsmen of each warden supervisor's region now have a man capable of giving them technical advice on stream improvement in their area.

The Commission instituted a program to provide easily accessible and frequently stocked areas within a 30-mile air line radius of every fisherman in the State. State park lakes were included to provide good weekend fishing for anglers and their families. Under the new program, 64 streams and 40 lakes, ponds, and dams were stocked under the in-season "high pressure" program.

An Open House was held at the Benner Spring Fish Research Station and more than 800 people came to see new innovations in fish culture and the various fish exhibits. Also on display were model stream improvement devices, experimental fish hatching units, mechanical fish feeders, mechanical fish graders, artificially pigmented trout, large trout, kokanee salmon in their brilliant red spawning colors, and displays of all the various types of nets used in fish culture and fish management.

Lectures were given on the Benner Spring operation, fish management, fish diseases and parasites, and the latest fish genetic studies at the Pennsylvania State University.

In addition to research and management, 435,953 legal-size trout weighing 137,437 pounds were transferred to the Production Division. Besides trout, 400,000 northern pike fry, 500 muskellunge fingerlings and 3,000 tiger muskellunge fingerlings from Benner Spring, 3-15 inches in length, were stocked in selected waters of the Commonwealth.

—KEEN BUSS
LAW ENFORCEMENT

On November 8, 1965, the H. R. Stackhouse Fishery Conservation and Watercraft Safety School was opened for the second class of fish warden and watercraft safety officers training. The class of 12 men was graduated January 28, 1966.

At the Commission’s October, 1965, meeting, four fish wardens were promoted to the newly created positions of Assistant Regional Warden Supervisors. One was assigned to each of the four regional field offices, effective January 1, 1966. Their duties are primarily in the Public Relations fields, but they will also serve as utility officers of the Fish Commission.

The fish wardens worked an average of 9.1 hours per day during the fiscal year. 70,904 man hours were spent on stream and lake patrol. 5,649 hours were spent on stream pollution investigations. 21,706 hours were spent on conservation education. 10,193 hours on game law enforcement. 42,377 hours were spent on miscellaneous activities, making a total of 164,537 hours worked. It is noted that less than one-half of hours worked were on law enforcement activities. A fish warden’s duties today are much more diversified than they were twenty years ago. Better service to sportsmen and the public in general has been the end result of this great change over the last two decades.

—W. W. BRITTON

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The public relations division’s activities during 1966 would require more space than we have available. Briefly, the following are condensed and included:

Answered more than 168,000 requests for Commission publications.

Distributed more than 250,000 miscellaneous publications at fairs, sportsmen’s meetings, etc.

Issued 103 fishing citations during 1965. Entries were received in 19 of 21 classes set up for the various species of fish.

The more than 750 Blue Book Agents were contacted at regular intervals by public relations personnel and county fish wardens.

Daily and weekly newspaper editors throughout the State were personally contacted by a representative of the public relations division.

More than 100 fishing schools were held in local high schools, YMCA’s, and other public buildings throughout the winter months. The schools were instructed by teams of wardens with emphasis on slides and movies, display and demonstrations of fishing equipment and a course in fly tying. Ice fishing clinics were also held during the winter. During the summer practical fishing was taught at fishing and boating access areas, state park lakes and other water areas owned or controlled by the Fish Commission.

Several million persons viewed the Commission exhibits which were displayed at all of the major sports shows, the Farm Show, and many county and state fairs and other local events. Special exhibits were constructed for the Commission’s 100th Anniversary observance.

The Fish Commission was represented whenever possible at meetings of sportsmen’s clubs, boating clubs, and many programs about fishing and Fish Commission activities were presented by our personnel at such meetings.

Fish Commission personnel appeared on numerous radio programs and TV shows, and presented interesting programs about fishing, Commission activities and the history of the Commission. Several programs were presented on local educational TV stations.

For the first time in many years, the Commission is establishing a 16mm film library. In addition to these films, our slide lectures have been shown to many groups of all ages throughout the state by our personnel.

“Let’s Go Fishing in Pennsylvania Week” was proclaimed by the Governor during the week of June 18-25 and proved very popular. Teams of wardens conducted family fishing clinics at state parks throughout the state. The theme of the week was “fishing is family fun.”

Public relations personnel cooperated with other divisions in holding “Open house” at the Benner Spring Fish Research Station in the Fall, and at the Linesville Fish Cultural Station in the Spring.

In addition to weekly fishing reports and special news releases which are mailed to more than 2400 newspapers, radio and TV stations, outdoor columnists and information agencies, the division’s “Fishing Lines” and the new “Boating Lines” have proven extremely popular with members of the news media.

The format of the “Pennsylvania Angler” was improved. Several new publications were prepared, including a “Directory of Fishing and Boating Information Centers,” “Billfold Guide to Fishing Regulations,” a new revised edition of “Fish Culture in Pennsylvania” and a revised “Boating Guide to Pennsylvania Waters.”

The division cooperated with the Vacation and Travel Development Bureau of the Department of Commerce in the preparation of a pamphlet, “Pennsylvania has Millions of Acres to Hunt and Fish.”

—GEORGE W. FORREST

NOVEMBER—1966
REAL ESTATE

TODAY'S city dweller lives in a world of restrictions and congestions, plagued daily by pressures, speed, noise and dirt. He is compelled, in some instances, to travel for hours to reach that "Quiet Spot"; that clean stream, in which to fish or boat and satisfy his need for outdoor recreation. Visit any public fishing lake on a hot summer day and you will find that the urban fishermen solidly line the banks of these lakes.

Traditionally, Pennsylvania has been and still is known as one of the most concentrated regions of heavy industry in the world. It, further, is an undisputed fact that the Pennsylvania countryside is being consumed at an alarming rate by urbanization, industrialization, new expressways, and countless forms of commercialization. Fish, as well as other forms of aquatic life, are being threatened by unplanned developments. Only through the Fish Commission's continuous program of acquiring and developing public access to lakes and rivers and the creation of new lakes throughout the Commonwealth, can we assure the public of a fishing future.

The principal purpose of the Real Estate Division is to acquire and preserve these vital and much needed land and water sites for the fishing and boating public. The results have been gratifying. It is an investment in our future, paying dividends day after day, year after year, generation after generation, for all of Pennsylvania and for all of its citizens.

During the past fiscal year, the Real Estate Division worked on many properties being considered for acquisition. Properties considered for acquisition with the use of Project 70 monies include:

- Painter Run Dam Site, Beaver County
- Addition to Reynoldsdale Hatchery, Bedford County
- Piney Springs, Blair County
- Ingham Springs, Bucks County
- Cedar Springs and Bald Eagle Creek Access, Clinton County
- French Creek Access, Crawford County
- Big Springs, Cumberland County
- Little Ontelaunee Creek proposed dam site, Lehigh County
- Harris Pond Access, Lily Lake and Harvey's Lake Access, Luzerne County
- Newton Hamilton Access, Mifflin County
- Martins Creek proposed dam site, Northampton County
- Oswayo Springs, Potter County
- Canonsburg Lake Access, Washington County
- Fishing Creek Access, York County

In addition, 1.16 acres of land was acquired for the Colyer Lake Dam Site, Centre County, and a 1.00 acre access was acquired to the Monongahela River in Washington County. Acquisition of the 223 acre dam site on Four Mile Run, Westmoreland County is more than 90% completed.

Progress was made at three P. L. 566 projects where Project 70 funds were used for the acquisition of future dam sites. At Marsh Creek, Tioga County, the total proposed acquisition of 229 acres is now 85% complete; acquisition at Briar Creek, Columbia County is 50% complete and preliminary steps for acquisition at Middle Creek, Snyder County are in progress.

During the fiscal year, four additional properties at East Bangor Dam, Northampton County were acquired using General State Authority funds. The acquisition of this existing lake is now about 90% complete.

—GLEN SPENCER

ENGINEERING

DURING the 1965-1966 fiscal year, the Engineering Division expanded to meet the demands of the Project 70 Acquisition Program and the increased maintenance work on public access areas and fishing lakes. The technical staff was increased to carry out the work of the Project 70 program and, at the same time, handle the Accelerated Hatchery Improvement Program.

Major development projects completed during this period included development of Speedwell Forge Lake, Lancaster County, in June, 1966. This lake will contain 108 surface acres at normal pool elevation, and has two large access areas available for use by the fishing and boating public. This project was developed for the Fish Commission by The General State Authority, on a contract basis, and provides a new fishing lake which is readily accessible to large population centers of southeastern Pennsylvania. Water is presently being impounded and it is hopeful that this facility will be ready for full public use late in 1967.

During this fiscal period, acquisition of Kyle Lake and Cloe Lake, in Jefferson County, was also completed. Development of public use facilities at these newly acquired lakes was nearly finished at Kyle Lake during this period, and construction was under way at Cloe Lake. Kyle Lake, which has a normal pool acreage of 155 acres, and Cloe Lake, with a normal pool area of 29 acres, provide the first public fishing lakes in Jefferson County and should provide many years of fine fishing for residents in this area of the Commonwealth.

Construction of Colyer Lake, in Centre County, was largely accomplished during this period. This project, which is being developed by Fish Commission personnel, was about 40% complete on July 1, 1965, and work was 95% complete on July 1, 1966. This development has now been completed and water is being impounded to
form a 77 acre lake. Two large public access areas have also been developed at this site. Many unique fish management devices are included in this project for use in providing ideal lake fishing conditions. Some of these management devices are innovations in engineering design of public fishing lakes.

In September, 1965, initial work was started for the renovation and modernization of approximately 50% of the Huntsdale Hatchery complex, in Cumberland County. This project, which is being developed by Fish Commission personnel, was about 35% complete on July 1, 1966, and the project is scheduled for final completion in September, 1967. This project will provide 7,200 lineal feet of modern concrete trout rearing raceways for use in the trout propagation program. The new units are the latest in modern design, and operation and maintenance of the completed facilities will be possible at a minimum of expense.

The maintenance personnel of the Engineering Division maintained 35 public fishing lakes presently owned, or controlled, by the Commission and more than 104 public access areas. The maintenance personnel also assisted on development projects at many locations. Some of the more important projects included remodeling of the new northwest regional headquarters at Tionesta; development of the Falmouth Access Area, Lancaster County; construction of new public use facilities at Dutch Fork, Washington County, and many other areas.

In addition to the major projects already described, the Engineering Division conducted its access development program, performed engineering investigations of proposed acquisition areas, coordinated the work of consulting engineering firms, prepared plans for the General State Authority program, and performed many other duties which are included in the following summary:

Engineering plans and specifications were completed for development of a new fishing lake on Four Mile Run, Westmoreland County; development of a large public boating and fishing access site on the Youghiogheny Reservoir, Fayette County; construction of a new storage building at the Benner Spring Research Station, Centre County; construction of a Regional Office and Maintenance Building at Harris Pond, Luzerne County; development of New Brighton Access Area, Beaver County; development of the Dutch Fork Access Area, Washington County, and preparation of plans for cooperative nursery developments in several locations. Preliminary engineering designs were also prepared for the development of the proposed Piney Creek Hatchery, Blair County, and the proposed Straight Run Lake, in Indiana County. Engineering and topographic surveys were conducted, as required, on all the projects on which design plans were completed.

Development of the following projects was completed:

**SPEEDWELL FORGE LAKE, LANCASTER COUNTY**

106 acre fishing lake with boat launching ramp, access roads, parking area and sanitary facilities.
**Kyle Lake, Jefferson County**
Installation of access road, parking area, sanitary facilities, concrete boat launching ramp, and renovation of the existing dam and 155 acre lake.

**New Brighton Access Area, Beaver County**
Installation of concrete boat launching ramp, floating boat dock, and paved access roads on the Beaver River.

**Falmouth Access Area, Lancaster County**
Installation of paved boat launching ramp, large paved parking area, sanitary facilities and major overall property improvement to provide access to the Susquehanna River at one of the best fishing locations within the Commonwealth.

**Thompsonstown Access Area, Juniata County**
Installation of stone surfaced access road, parking area and boat launching ramp on the Juniata River.

**North Fork Red Bank Creek, Jefferson County**
Installation of two small public access sites consisting of access roads and parking areas to permit public parking and walk-in access on this fine trout stream.

**Dutch Fork Lake, Washington County**
Installation of a new stone surfaced access road, parking area and boat launching ramp and public sanitary facilities on the west side of the existing lake.

Major improvements were made at the following access areas:

**Wrightsville Access Area, York County**
Major property improvements including new landscaping.

**Greenwood Access Area, Perry County**
Regraded the existing boat launching ramp.

**Walker Access Area, Juniata County**
General property improvements.

**Raystown Dam Access Area, Huntingdon County**
Installation of a new floating boat landing dock.

**Dutch Fork, Washington County**
Regrading and stone surfacing of existing access road on the east side of the lake.

**Somerset Lake, Somerset County**
Regrading and stone surfacing of existing access road and development of an additional small public parking area.

In addition to the projects having completed plans and specifications, topographic and engineering surveys were conducted on Straight Run, Indiana County; Piney Creek, Blair County; Canonsburg Lake, Washington County and McKeesport Access Area (Youghiogheny River), Allegheny County.

Property surveys were conducted on Briar Creek, Columbia County; Mancini Access Area, Washington County; Canonsburg Lake, Washington County; New Brighton, Beaver County; Reynoldsdale Hatchery, Bedford County; Big Spring, Cumberland County; East Branch Martins Creek, Northampton County; Marsh Creek, Tioga County, and Cedar Springs, Clinton County.

Preliminary investigations were conducted on Straight Run, Indiana County; Marsh Creek, Bucks County; Muddy Creek, Lancaster County; Piney Creek, Blair County; Ingham Springs, Bucks County; Roaring Run, Somerset County; Briar Creek, Columbia County; Middle Creek, Snyder County; Mauch Chunk Creek, Carbon County; Little Ontelaunee Creek, Lehigh County; Newton Hamilton Access Area, Mifflin County, and many other sites throughout the Commonwealth.

Other major projects included review of plans for all highway construction projects within the Commonwealth; emergency drawdown and breaching of Hunters Lake, Sullivan County; remodeling the central engineering office at Pleasant Gap; construction of prefabricated toilets for installation on Fish Commission projects and serving as consultants and assisting other Divisions in the maintenance and operation of Fish Commission facilities. The Engineering Division also was represented at the Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference held in Boston, Massachusetts; the Boating Access Conference in San Diego, California, a Purchasing Seminar in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and the Dingell-Johnson Coordinators' meeting in Philadelphia.

—Edward Miller
During the calendar year ending December 31, 1965, the Fish Commission's Office of Watercraft Safety received the National Gold Cup Award for achievement in Boating Safety. Sensible regulations, well trained water patrolmen, and the Commission's educational course, "Boating Pleasure," were considered. The final results were proven in the reduction of boating fatalities from the normal of 36 to 12 for 1965.

This award and safety record was a large scale operation in which many people share the credit. The Advisory Board drew up sensible and sound regulations and the Commissioners adopted them 100 per cent. The Fish Wardens and Watercraft Safety Officers received intensive training in the motor boat requirements, both State and Federal, from the U.S. Coast Guard and its Auxiliary Division V under Captain, now Rear Commodore Ward Donohue. These patrolmen did an excellent job of educational enforcement; and, although there was a gradual tightening of enforcement, written warnings exceeded actual arrests, 887 to 438.

To assist in public education, 90,000 booklets on "Pennsylvania Pleasure Boating Requirements" were printed for distribution. This booklet contains the complete law and regulations. Ninety-one thousand folders entitled "Numbering, Equipment, and Operating Summary" were printed for inclusion with all certificates of registration. Fifty thousand of each of the following folders were prepared for shows, clubs, and individual usage:

- "Boat Trailering"
- "Marine Parades, Regattas, Races, Tournaments & Exhibitions"
- "Water Skiing"
- "Uniform Waterway Marker System"

Display cases were built for use at boat shows in each of the four (4) Regions. The equipment displayed in these cases is supplied by various manufacturers and dealers throughout the Commonwealth and nation.

Early in this fiscal year the Educational Committee, under the guidance of its Chairman, Gustave F. Straub, held a critique of the pilot courses conducted during the previous fiscal year and prepared the final course which in its first year was offered in 8 areas around the State. There were 202 students successfully completing these courses. Classroom instructors were obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary and U.S. Power Squadrons to assist the then three Watercraft Safety Officers.

The third Watercraft Safety Officer was added in July 1965 to the two hired in the previous fiscal year. In June 1966, a fourth Officer was hired so that there is now one in each of the Fish Commission's four regions. Plans are underway to hold an examination for a fifth Watercraft Safety Officer who is sorely needed with the completion of the Shenango River and Allegheny River Reservoirs and the overall increase in boating.

Four carry-all trucks were purchased for these Watercraft Safety Officers because they must cover an entire region of 14 to 17 counties. In addition, five small patrol boats, motors, and trailers were obtained to cover water areas where boating pressure had increased. Sirens, flashing blue lights, public address equipment and resuscitators were procured for use on major patrol craft in areas of highest boating intensity. The usual life saving devices and fire extinguishers were supplied to all vessels in the fleet.

During the 1965 fiscal year, motor boat registration increased to over 106,000. It is estimated that there are at least 57,000 other craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, canoes, etc., and this would mean that between 800,000 and 900,000 people took to our waterways.

Other activities during 1965-66 included the authorization and control of 47 Marine Parades, Regattas, Races, Tournaments and Exhibitions. Because kite flying is a relatively new sport and creates a safety hazard on our congested waters, only three permits were granted after careful consideration of the waters and operators. In a continuing effort to mark our waterway hazards and zone areas for safety, all 270 buoys previously purchased have been established on such waters as the Susquehanna River, Youghiogheny Reservoir, Tionesta Reservoir, Lake Wallenpaupack, Schuylkill River, etc. To these, almost 1,000 private aids were authorized to mark swimming areas and channels. Fifty larger buoys with higher intensity lights were purchased for marking more exposed waters such as Lake Wallenpaupack and Pymatuning Reservoir.

For the third consecutive year under our new Motor Boat Law, Governor Scranton proclaimed Safe Boating Week. Five hundred posters were printed and distributed to dealers, marinas, clubs and other boat organizations.

—Edward R. Tharp

November—1966
A GROUP of soil conservationists, members of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, a county planner and a Pittsburgh Press reporter took a look this fall at the lower Allegheny.

The tour, conducted by the southwest regional office of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, started at the Hideaway Harbor Marina at Squaw Run and Old Freeport Road a few miles above the point and extended north some 20 miles to Freeport near the southeast corner of Butler County.

Traveling in two patrol boats owned by the Commission the group watched for areas with possible future recreational development potential for such things as boating access areas, public picnic areas and parks.

Also under observation were problems created by the vast industrialization in the area—areas where large amounts of wastes are being dumped into the river leaving shorelines and boat bottoms covered with heavy, dark scum.

The day preceding the tour made by the conservationists, members of the Pennsylvania Game Commission were taken on the trip.
CONSERVATION GROUP GETS BOATS EYE VIEW—

THE LOWER ALLEGHENY

By TOM EGGLER—Staff Writer—Photographer

ABOVE—Smoke pours from the stacks of an industrial plant as the boats leave one of the locks on the trip upstream.

RIGHT—Bill Lucas, Soil Conservation Service, and Dave Owseley, Allegheny County Planning Board, check navigation charts of the river during the trip.

BELOW—Members of the group were (left to right), kneeling: Bill Lucas, Soil Conservation Service; Dave Owseley, Allegheny County Planning Board, and Art Glickman, Pittsburgh Press reporter. Standing are: Bill Sterling, Water Safety Officer, Pennsylvania Fish Commission; Ray Newberg, Soil Conservation Service; Eugene Coyne, District Director, Allegheny County Soil and Water Conservation; George Geisler, Allegheny County Soil and Water Conservation District; Paul Altinger, District Director, Allegheny County Soil and Water Conservation; and Lee Shortess, Asst. Warden Supervisor, Pennsylvania Fish Commission.
BIG DOINGS AT BENNER SPRING—PLEA

ALL FILLED with different species of fish, these ponds provided visitors with hours of entertainment. In the left foreground personnel demonstrate the mechanical fish grader.

ARTHUR BRADFORD, chief pathologist of the research staff at Benner Springs, explains fish disease problems to Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Eggelton of Hawley.

VISITORS WATCH as eggs are washed into some of the trout stocked in Spring Creek Hatchery. Eggs taken directly from the hatchery will be used to breed more fish.

LOOK AT THAT ONE! A trio of young visitors to the open house at the Pleasant Gap Hatchery look in wonderment at a variety of large fish on display at the Pleasant Gap Hatchery, one of the three stations of the complex open during the open house.
ANT GAP—BELLEFONTE OPEN HOUSE

THOUSANDS VIEW PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION'S BIG CENTRE COUNTY HATCHERY COMPLEX

ON OCTOBER 8 and 9, 1966.

By TOM EGGLER—Staff Writer—Photographer

VISITORS REGISTERED when they got off the bus that transported them from the parking lot to the main office at Benner Springs. Registration records were kept at each of the three stations open to the public during the open house.

FISH WARDEN of Mifflin and Juniata Counties Richard Owens shows a troop of girl scouts from his home area some of the fish on display.

FISH FOOD was explained to visitors at the Pleasant Gap Hatchery during the two day open house. On display here are various pellets used in the daily feeding of fish.

DOES IT HURT? Students visiting the Benner Springs Research Station during the two day open house watch as eggs are taken from a trout on the air spawner. A short needle, through which some two pounds of air is forced in order to force the eggs out, is inserted into the fish. Before this is done, the fish are "knocked out" temporarily with methyl pentynol.
AN ACCOUNTING TO
PENNSYLVANIA'S ANGLERS AND SPORTSMEN...

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1965
TO JUNE 30, 1966

By JOHN M. SMITH, Comptroller

FINANCIAL operations of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965, and extending through June 30, 1966 are presented in detail in the following statements, charts, and schedules. Expenditures made by other departments of the Commonwealth authorized to spend monies from the Fish Fund are included in order to show a complete record as to the status of the Fish Fund.

The Fish Commission is a self-supporting organization which receives no support from the tax revenues of the State. The operations of the Commission are financed entirely by income derived from the sale of fishing licenses, collection of fines due to Fish Law violations, monies received from the Federal Government under provisions of the Dingell-Johnson Act whereby the Federal Excise Tax on fishing equipment is distributed to the various states, participation in other Federal funds and from other varied activities which are listed in Schedule II of this report.

To assist in the interpretations of the financial schedules contained in this report, the following facts are presented:

Schedule No. I shows the cash on hand as of June 30, 1966. This schedule also shows the accrued liabilities existing at the close of the fiscal period and provision for necessary working capital resulting in the net balance available for expenditures during fiscal year 1966-67.

Vouchers payable represents invoices in the amount of $3,407.38 which has been submitted to the Auditor General and State Treasurer for payment prior to the close of business on June 30, 1966 but remain unpaid as of that date. The amount of $328,187.94 is set aside for the
payment of Fish Commission commitments to purchase feed, fuel, materials, supplies, rentals, utility expenses, and accrued payrolls which were unpaid at the end of the fiscal period.

The Department of Revenue is authorized by law to issue all fishing licenses and Fish Fund monies are appropriated to cover the required expenses. The sum of $964.24 is reserved to cover the outstanding bills for this activity. Since the greater portion of the Commission’s revenues are deposited to the Fish Fund during the last three months of the fiscal year, it becomes necessary to provide a sufficiently large cash reserve at the start of the fiscal period in order that adequate funds will be available to permit the Commission to function and to pay its obligations during the first nine months when expenditures exceed revenues. In order to meet these requirements, a cash reserve of $1,000,000.00 is required as of July 1, 1966.

The remaining amount of $1,154,789.89 is available for the operations of the Fish Commission during the following fiscal year.

Schedule No. 11 shows a cash balance of $2,174,981.78 in the State Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1965, less unpaid vouchers in fiscal offices as of June 30, 1965 amounting to $7,898.29 or net cash available for expenditures as of July 1, 1965 in the amount of $2,167,083.49. Revenues from all sources during the year amounted to $2,973,837.83 which, when added to the net cash balance provides a total of $5,140,923.32 available to the Commission to finance the operations during the 1965-66 fiscal year.

From these funds, the Commission expended $2,439,223.00 and other State Departments disbursed $217,759.25 for a grand total $2,656,981.25 including $3,407.38 vouchers “in transit in fiscal offices at June 30, 1966.” The cash balance and investments in State Treasury to credit of the “Fish Fund” at June 30, 1966 amounts to $2,487,349.45.

Revenues received during the 1965-66 fiscal year showed an increase of $138,094.18 over the prior fiscal year. It is encouraging that increases occurred in the sale of resident, non-resident and tourist fishing licenses over the prior fiscal year.

Schedule III shows the expenditures made by the Fish Commission in compliance with Legislative Act No. 673, Session of 1959, and Act No. 458, Session of 1963. Expenditures are classified by the nature of the activity to which they apply. This schedule indicates that the Commission exceeded the mandated requirements for this fiscal period by $475,874.52.

Schedule No. IV and V shows the financial condition of the “Boating Fund” as of June 30, 1966.

The Commonwealth has many controls and safeguards to insure accurate records and accounts and the judicious expenditures from the “Fish Fund” and “Boating Fund.” Under the provisions of Article IV, Section 402 of the Fiscal Code, the Auditor General is required to audit the records and accounts of all Commonwealth Departments, Boards and Commissions at least once a year. The formal audit of the Fish Commission (which includes Watercraft Safety Division) for the year ended June 30, 1966 has not been completed, but as the records and accounts are in good order, no problems are anticipated.

Other controls imposed on all Departments, Boards and Commission are:

1—Mandatory requirement that all expenditures shall be audited by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer before payment.

2—The daily mandatory reporting of all financial transactions to the Bureau of Accounts in the Office of Administration.

3—The control exercised by the Governor’s Budget Secretary over all budget matters.

4—The periodic verification of Commission accounts with those maintained by the Department of the Auditor General, State Treasury and the Bureau of Accounts of the Office of Administration.
# SCHEDULE NO. II

## PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

### STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CASH BALANCES

#### FISH FUND

**FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1965 TO JUNE 30, 1966**

## REVENUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in State Treasury to Credit of “Fish Fund” July 1, 1965</td>
<td>$2,174,081.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Unpaid Vouchers in Fiscal Offices as of June 30, 1965</td>
<td>7,856.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Cash Available for Expenditures as of July 1, 1965</td>
<td>$2,166,224.89</td>
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## Classifications of Expenditures by Organizational Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Expenditures</th>
<th>Executive and General Administration</th>
<th>Fishery Management and Research</th>
<th>Law Enforcement</th>
<th>Conservation Education</th>
<th>Land and Waters Management</th>
<th>Engineering and Development</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$732,496.41</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>34,762.06</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>337,756.42</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16,002.02</td>
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<td>Postage &amp; Freight</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3,552.69</td>
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<td>Contributions &amp; Other</td>
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<td>4,881.56</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>9,304.31</td>
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<td>8,618.11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19,304.02</td>
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<td>Utilities &amp; Fuel</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Membership Dues &amp; Subscriptions</td>
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<td>Insurance, Surety &amp; Fidelity</td>
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<td>8,005.68</td>
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<td>Bonds</td>
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<td>4,524.78</td>
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<td>Real Estate</td>
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<td>300.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>800.80</td>
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<td>Best of Equipment &amp; Repairs</td>
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<td>200.80</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>401.60</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Materials &amp; Supplies</td>
<td>3,548.75</td>
<td>19,593.33</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>23,142.08</td>
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<td>Food Fish &amp; Other</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,125.41</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.125.33</td>
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<td>200.80</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>701.60</td>
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<td>Machinery &amp; Equipment</td>
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<td>9,883.18</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>10,989.24</td>
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<td>Buildings &amp; Structures</td>
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<td>Non-Structural Improvements</td>
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<td>Refunds of Receipts</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,953.75</td>
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<td>Grants &amp; Subsidies</td>
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<td>7,500.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures by Fish Commission</td>
<td>$175,824.84</td>
<td>$941,337.28</td>
<td>$1,181,359.34</td>
<td>$847,721.83</td>
<td>$128,415.23</td>
<td>$121,800.21</td>
<td>$842,486.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
- Expenditures by Other State Departments from Fish Fund
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Labor & Industry
- General State Authority Rentals
- TOTAL EXPENDITURES
- Total Receipts from All Sources

## Cash Balance

- Cash Balance in State Treasury to Credit of “Fish Fund” July 1, 1965 $2,174,081.78
- Cash Balance in State Treasury to Credit of “Fish Fund” June 30, 1966 $2,439,233.00

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18 PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER
SCHEDULE NO. III
EXPENDITURES IN COMPLIANCE WITH ACT NO. 673,
SESSION OF 1959 AND ACT NO. 458, SESSION OF 1963

Act No. 458, Session of 1963 amended Act No. 673, Session of 1959. This Act became effective March 1, 1964 and provides that the sum of fifty (50) cents from each resident and non-resident fishing license fee shall be used exclusively for (I) the acquisition, leasing, development, management and maintenance of public fishing waters and of areas for providing access to fishing waters and the carrying out of Lake and Stream reclamation and improvement; (II) the rebuilding of torn out Dams, and (III) the study of problems related to better fishing.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1965 TO JUNE 30, 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management and Fishery Acquisition and Research</th>
<th>Management of Lands and Fishing Waters</th>
<th>Development of Lands and Fishing Waters</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$120,677.40</td>
<td>$7,455.95</td>
<td>$67,297.04</td>
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<td>Wages</td>
<td>4,250.30</td>
<td>10,104.38</td>
<td>4,441.78</td>
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<td><strong>SALARIES AND WAGES—TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$124,927.70</td>
<td>$8,560.33</td>
<td>$71,738.82</td>
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<td>Professional and Special Services</td>
<td>321.96</td>
<td>81.00</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
<td>141.52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78.19</td>
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<td>Postage and Freight</td>
<td>402.39</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>233.00</td>
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<td>Communications, Utilities and Fuel</td>
<td>7,072.36</td>
<td>79.22</td>
<td>1,588.38</td>
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<td>Membership Dues and Subscriptions</td>
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<td>72.00</td>
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<td>767.88</td>
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<td>279.10</td>
<td>3,060.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motorized Equipment Supplies and Repairs</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Contracted Repairs and Maintenance Service</td>
<td>320.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Real Estate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Equipment</td>
<td>112.58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Materials and Supplies</td>
<td>7,571.34</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>3,097.32</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pike Food and Other Agricultural Supplies</strong></td>
<td>1,274.17</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td><strong>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES—TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>25,432.44</td>
<td>1,502.92</td>
<td>24,062.07</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
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<td>5,662.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, Machinery and Furniture</td>
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<td>2,385.84</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EQUIPMENT—TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>8,048.05</td>
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<td>Buildings and Structures</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>247,341.67</td>
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<td>Non-Structural Improvements</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>40,409.45</td>
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<td><strong>OUTLAY—LANDS, STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS—TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>287,751.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRANTS</td>
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<td>7,500.00</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td>$178,159.34</td>
<td>$8,258.87</td>
<td>$113,041.34</td>
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</table>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—ACT NO. 458—SESSION OF 1963

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Resident Licenses Sold</th>
<th>Non-Resident Licenses Sold</th>
<th>Minimum To Be Expended</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Over (−) or Under (+) Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>472,719</td>
<td>14,784</td>
<td>$243,751.50</td>
<td>$719,026.02</td>
<td>$475,874.52</td>
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NOVEMBER—1966
SCHEDULE NO. IV
PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CASH BALANCES
BOATING FUND
FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1965 TO JUNE 30, 1966

REVENUE

Cash in State Treasury to Credit of "Boating Fund" July 1, 1965
Receipts July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966:
- Motor Boat Registration Fees—Fish Commission: $317,397.00
- Motor Boat Registration Fees—Delaware River Navigation Commission: 28,668.00
- Motor Boat Fines—Fish Commission: 2,285.00
- Miscellaneous Revenue—Fish Commission: 14.44
- Miscellaneous Revenue—Revenue:
  - Motor Boat Fines—Delaware River Navigation Commission: 220.00

Total Receipts from all Sources: $348,654.58

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Expenditures</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Law Enforcement</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$209,115.65</td>
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<td>$59,758.63</td>
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<td>Wages</td>
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<td>Professional &amp; Special Services</td>
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<td>727.89</td>
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<td>Travel</td>
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<td>Memberships</td>
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<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>344.33</td>
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<td>Motorized Equipment Supplies &amp; Repairs</td>
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<td>5,105.91</td>
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<td>1,511.96</td>
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<td>Rent of Equipment</td>
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<td>2,515.00</td>
<td>2,515.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>320.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles, Boats &amp; Equipment</td>
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<td>7,200.01</td>
<td>8,498.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Structural Improvements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,088.07</td>
<td>7,088.07</td>
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Total Expenditures by Fish Commission from "Boating Fund":
Administration: $51,065.11
Law Enforcement: $98,055.11

Plus: Expenditures by Other Departments from "Boating Fund"
- Department of Revenue—Provide forms for registration of motor boats: $47,486.83
- Department of Labor & Industry—Contributions to Social Security: 480.00
- General State Authority Rentals: 1,984.86
- Delaware River Navigation Commission: 35,346.19

Total Expenditures: $234,113.10

Cash Balance in State Treasury to credit of the "Boating Fund" at June 30, 1966: $408,280.14

DELTAWARE RIVER NAVIGATION COMMISSION
EXPENDITURES—LAW ENFORCEMENT
BOATING FUND
FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1965 TO JUNE 30, 1966

Classification of Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Expenditures</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Professional and Special Services</th>
<th>Insurance and Memberships</th>
<th>Communications</th>
<th>Motorized Equipment Supplies and Repairs</th>
<th>Rent of Real Estate</th>
<th>Miscellaneous Materials and Supplies</th>
<th>Boats and Equipment Total Expenditures</th>
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<td></td>
<td>14,812.80</td>
<td>6,048.53</td>
<td>779.62</td>
<td>203.38</td>
<td>660.88</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>12,608.40</td>
<td>35,346.19</td>
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SCHEDULE NO. V
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
BOATING FUND
AS OF JUNE 30, 1966

Cash Loss: Liabilities and Working Capital
- Encumbrances—Pennsylvania Fish Commission: $425,323.54
- Encumbrances—Department of Revenue: 23,957.37
- Reserve for Working Capital: 50,000.00
- Encumbrances—Department of Labor and Industry: 294.00
- Reserve—Delaware River Navigation Commission: 13,753.56

Net Balance Available for Expenditures During Fiscal Year 1966-1967: $594,051.67

NOVEMBER—1966

21
PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

FISH FUND

RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR — JULY 1, 1965 TO JUNE 30, 1966

A - RESIDENT FISHING LICENSES $2,455,371
B - NON-RESIDENT LICENSES 140,450
C - TOURIST FISHING LICENSES 42,270
D - MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES (FEE FISHING LAKES, COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, LAKE ERIE, SPECIAL EEL AND MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES) 18,935
E - FINES - FISH LAW 30,361
F - CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 157,161
G - MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RESTOCKING STREAMS, SALES OF PUBLICATIONS, INTEREST ON SECURITIES AND DEPOSITS, RENTAL OF COMMISSION PROPERTY, SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY, AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE) 129,290

TOTAL $2,973,838
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>A -</td>
<td>6.62%</td>
<td>Executive and General Administration (Director's and Comptroller's Office, Service Division and General Administration)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B -</td>
<td>35.44%</td>
<td>Propagation and Distribution</td>
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<td>C -</td>
<td>18.06%</td>
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<td>D -</td>
<td>15.66%</td>
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<tr>
<td>E -</td>
<td>6.63%</td>
<td>Fisheries Management &amp; Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>F -</td>
<td>4.59%</td>
<td>Land and Water Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>G -</td>
<td>4.60%</td>
<td>Conservation Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>H -</td>
<td>8.20%</td>
<td>Other State Departments (Department of State, State Employees' Retirement Fund, Department of Labor &amp; Industry, Social Security Taxes, Department of Revenue - Printing &amp; Issuing Licenses, General State Authority - Rentals)</td>
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**Total** $2,656,981
MEET THE NEW COMMISSIONER

Charles E. Dietz, Bedford, Pa., has been named by Governor William W. Scranton as a member of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission for an eight year term to expire the second Tuesday of January, 1974. He succeeds Joseph Critchfield, Confluence, Pa.

Mr. Dietz was born in Turtle Creek, Pa., on April 17, 1919 and has been a resident of Pennsylvania all his life. He has been a sportsman interested in hunting and fishing since early youth.

He is a life member of the Bedford County Sportsmen’s Club and, as past president, served two consecutive terms. Also a member of the Southern Rod and Gun Club at New Enterprise, Pa. Mr. Dietz has had varied experience in working with sportsmen’s organizations in Pennsylvania.

A veteran of World War II, he served in the U. S. Air Force. He is presently active in community affairs and a member of many civic organizations in Bedford.

Mr. Dietz is an insurance broker by profession, a graduate of Mann’s Choice High School, Mann’s Choice, Pa., and attended Loyola University, New Orleans, La. He is married and has one daughter.

ROBERT ADAMS, Glenside, right, receives the Governor’s Cup from M. George Mooradian, executive director of the Governor’s Committee of 100,000 Pennsylvanians, as the top Lightning Class sailboat skipper in the state. On the left is Martin T. Groethe, York, commodore of the Susquehanna Yacht Club, which served as host for this first annual series on the lower Susquehanna River, below Wrightsville.
This year for the first time a conservation camp was started in Lancaster County. Boys from various scout troops throughout the county were chosen for the camp on the basis of desire to learn good conservation practices, conduct and leadership. Assistant Regional Warden Supervisor Miles Witt, Biologist Dave Daniels and I spent an entire day with these boys instructing them in fish management practices—District Warden SAMUEL W. HALL (Lancaster-Lebanon).

Three years ago the Fish Commission stocked the Allegheny River, Potato Creek and Marvin Creek with young eels. I have had quite a few reports of eels from 20 to 26 inches long being caught in all of these streams this year.—District Warden WILBUR WILLIAMS (McKean). Because of the Fish Commission's expanded program of introducing muskellunge in streams and lakes that never contained this fine game fish, many interesting incidents are taking place along the Bald Eagle Creek in Centre County. The local fishermen for the most part have adapted to the different fishing methods that are required to take muskies and are making many nice catches. However, there are some that still will not change their trout fishing habits while fishing for muskies. One local fisherman has caught four legal muskies on a regular trout-size spinner. Believe me, here is one guy that "would rather fight than switch."—District Warden PAUL ANTOLOSKY (Centre).

Do monkeys need a fishing license? While on patrol recently my deputy and I came upon a woman fishing. When I asked to see her license, she replied, "I'm not fishing," and pointing to a cage beside her explained, "I'm trying to teach the monkey how."—District Warden RICHARD R. ROBERTS (Susquehanna).

A local Huntingdon angler recently spent a day fishing one of the Fish Commission-owned lakes and hooked twenty-eight northerns and seven largemouth bass. This exceeded the number of fish he hooked during an entire week's fishing in Canada. The largest northern was 32 inches, and was larger than any taken across the border. Needless to say this angler intends to spend next year's bass season. But he caught a 15-inch bass two and one-half miles from the nearest body of water. He saw traffic near his service station dodging something in the middle of the road. Upon investigation he found the bass netted in a plastic bag. The fish was still alive and flapping. How's that for a catch?—District Warden PERRY HEATH (Huntingdon-Fulton).

Recently the American eel has been caught in the Allegheny River in Warren County and many of the local fishermen have not only been wondering where they came from, but what to do with them. A load of eel (young eels) was stocked in McKean County several years ago and apparently they have come down-river to the Warren area. When I tell people to eat them, they just won't believe me. I try to convince them by telling them that at one time they were marketed in the Susquehanna River area and were considered a great delectable food fish.—District Warden KENNETH G. COREY (Warren).

While manning the Fish Commission's live fish exhibit at the Butler Farm Show, I noticed that my perch in the fish tank had died. I decided to try and get another from the Butler Water Dam. There were only two fishermen at the dam and I walked down to the first one, who had just hooked a fish. The timing was perfect, as it was a perch and when he heard my story, he willingly gave it to me.—District Warden EUGENE SCOBEL (Butler).

Once again the pleasure boating public has chalked up a season on the East Branch Clarion River Flood Control Reservoir near Glen Hazel with no fatalities. This makes the fourteenth year in a row (since the reservoir was built) that no fatalities have been reported.—District Warden BERNARD AMBROSE (Elk).

The old story that a snake will live until sundown is sometimes classified as an old wives' tale. However, there is one amphibian that is quite active for some time after the head has been removed—the snapping turtle. A fellow I know was cleaning a big twenty-pounder and had tossed the head off to the side. It didn't take his puppy long to locate this tid bit and apparently he thought it was a bone. It also didn't take long to turn his happy puppy into a ramming, twisting, squealing animal. The turtle head had latched quite solidly onto the lip of the puppy. It took one person to hold the dog and another person with two large screwdrivers to remove the turtle head.—District Warden THOMAS L. CLARK (Crawford).

A lady walked by the Fish Commission exhibit at the Jefferson County Town and Country Fair and then screamed and ran from the tent. She refused to re-enter the tent and was almost hysterical. It seems she glanced at the copy of "Pennsylvania Reptiles and Amphibians" at the display. The book was opened to the page showing rattlesnakes and she despised snakes so much that she couldn't bear to walk by the booklet of snake photographs.—District Warden JAMES F. DONAHUE (Jefferson).
CATCHES

DORIS CHIZMAR, age 6, of Arnots Addition is a mighty proud young lady as she holds the 25⅞-inch, 5 lb. northern pike she caught at Sweet Arrow Lake in Schuylkill County on a nitecrawler.

Tribune Photo—Eddie Fray

75 INCHES OF MUSKELUNG—Rich Donnachie (right) of McKeesport, a senior at Edinboro State College, landed pictured muskies at Conneaut Lake while trolling Creek Chub plug. Fish measured 35 to 40 inches in length. At left is Jimmy Klinginsmith, son of Mearl J. Klinginsmith, Conneaut Lake, Donnachie's father-in-law to be.

Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, of Allentown, and the 30½-inch, 9 ¾ lb. walleye she caught from Lake Wallenpaupack on the opening day of the 1966 season.

L. A. Fisher of Canton, Ohio and the 30-inch, 9 lb. walleye he took at Pymatuning Lake, Crawford County.

CITATION BASS, a smallmouth caught by Glenn E. Shaffer, Jr., Selinsgrove, Pa., in Penns Creek, Snyder County, on a softshell. The big fish weighed 4 lbs., 4 oz. and measured 21 inches.

The Delaware River yielded this 23-inch, 7 lb. 1 oz. smallmouth bass. Frank Corcione, of Bethlehem, took the citation fish on a nightcrawler.

A piece of corn took this 11½-inch, 1 lb. 1 oz. rock bass. Garry Vadella, of Selinsgrove, used a casting rod and reel to land the fish in the Susquehanna River.

PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER
BLOOMSBURG FAIR EXHIBIT was very popular with fairgoers. Regional Supervisor Clair Fleeger and Northeast Regional wardens set up the exhibit.

Trooper Harry Jabo of the Pennsylvania State Police, Warren, and the 30-inch, 10 lb. 12 oz. brown trout that he took from the Kinzua Dam in Warren County on a live river minnow.

James Stella of Wilkes-Barre, proudly holds the walleye that rated a PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER citation. He used a fly rod with a spinner-nightcrawler combination to take the fish which measured 32½ inches and weighed 13½ pounds, from Lake Wallenpaupack.

16TH ANNUAL FISHING RODEO for youngsters sponsored by West Chester Fish & Game Assn. Chairman Charles Andrews and Katherine Goading admire 13 inch bass caught by Curt Lane, West Chester.

EVERY GOOD GUY Citation northern pike taken by Victor L. Korouch of York, from Pinchot State Park Lake. The lunker measured 39½ inches and weighed 12½ lbs. Korouch used a four-inch shiner minnow and spinning tackle.

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NOT too many years ago the northern pike was found only in western Pennsylvania. Today it can be caught in many parts of the state, especially in the larger lakes. Because it weighs up to twenty pounds and is a willing striker it provides a lot of sport.

Many anglers mistakenly call the smaller chain pickerel a “pike,” and with the spread of the similar muskellunge into eastern Pennsylvania it is important that fishermen everywhere learn to identify these look-alikes.

Briefly, the pike is dark olive with many small, pale, bean-shaped spots on its sides. The entire cheek and upper half of the gill cover are scaled. The huge musky’s sides are plain, or marked with vertical stripes. It has scales on only the upper halves of the cheeks and gill covers. The pickerel, smallest of the three, has a coarse, chain-like pattern on the sides. Both gill covers and cheeks are fully scaled.

If the weather doesn’t turn too cold the northern pike will hit well as late as mid-November. Pike like cover, so fish carefully around weed beds, sunken trees and brush, and along drop-offs. They will hit surface plugs, but the best lures are wobbling spoons, particularly the red-and-white ones. Floating plugs that dive on the retrieve, sinking plugs, and jigs are also good. Some of your lures should be weedless.

Frequently a pike will follow a lure, then turn away without grabbing it. By speeding up the retrieve he can sometimes be teased into striking it. At other times one will take the spoon or plug in his mouth and swim toward the boat. When this happens you can hardly feel it, so be sure to set the hook at the slightest nudge—don’t wait for a smashing strike.

Because the pike has needle-sharp teeth it is best to use a short wire leader—the nylon covered type is least apt to kink. Be careful to keep your fingers out of his mouth when unhooking him. If you don’t have a landing net ease your thumb under one gill cover and a couple of fingers under the other and pick him up by the “scruff of his neck.” Even twenty pounders will hold still when held this way. Use long-nosed pliers or special “hook-outs” to remove the hooks.

SPIDER TIME

Some years early November treats us to a spell of clear days and very warm weather. Insects become active, especially winged ants. Silky strands of gossamer can be seen drifting through the air or streaming from bushes and trees. These filmy threads are special “parachutes” of silk that certain spiders spin to carry them on long, wind-borne journeys. If you happen to be on a lake or large stream at the time you’ll notice these spiders scampering across the water or being dragged across the surface as their parachutes are blown about in the breeze.

Fish notice these spiders, too, and often go on lively feeding sprees that can result in the best fishing of the year. Watch for the widening rings made by feeding fish. Casting a surface plug or bass bug at the spot will often produce a strike. Largemouth and smallmouth bass, fallfish, pickerel, pike, and various panfish will feed on November spiders.
PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

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