PUBLISHED MONTHLY
by the
PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF FISH
COMMISSIONERS

Ten cents a copy — 50 cents a year

ALEX P. SWEIGART, Editor
South Office Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

NOTE
Subscriptions to the PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER
should be addressed to the Editor. Submit fee either
by check or money order payable to the Common­
wealth of Pennsylvania. Stamps not acceptable.
Individuals sending cash do so at their own risk.

PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER welcomes contribu­
tions and photos of catches from its readers. Proper
credit will be given to contributors.
All contributions returned if accompanied by first
class postage.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

CHARLES A. FRENCH
Commissioner of Fisheries

MEMBERS OF BOARD
CHARLES A. FRENCH, Chairman
Ellwood City
MILTON L. PEEK
Radnor
HARRY E. WEBER
Philipsburg
SAMUEL J. TRUSCOTT
Dalton
FRANK J. PENTRACK
Johnstown
EDGAR W. NICHOLSON
Philadelphia
KENNETH A. REID
Connellsville
FRED McKEAN
New Kensington
H. R. STACKHOUSE
Secretary to Board

C. R. BULLER
Chief Fish Culturist, Bellefonte

IMPORTANT—The Editor should be notified immediately of change in subscriber's address
Please give both old and new addresses
Permission to reprint will be granted provided proper credit notice is given
EDITORIAL

MORE GAME FISH NEED MORE FOOD

YOUR Fish Commission, through its hatcheries, has this year attained a new high in production of small-mouthed and largemouthed bass. We have been able, since virtual completion of the new bass farm on Spring Creek in Centre county, to distribute to suitable waters one of the finest crops of young bass of both species ever developed at the hatcheries operated through your License Money. Other species of warm water game fishes, the wall-eyed pike in particular, have been stocked heavily. If stocking with game fish alone could solve the problem of better fishing on our warmer waters, there would be small cause for concern as to the future of their sport by our great army of fishermen. Certainly this year's production record of voracious species of fish life leaves little to be desired from that angle. And yet, we can stock bass and wall-eyed pike far more intensively than has been ever known in the history of fish conservation in Pennsylvania, natural reproduction by fish already in lakes and streams can increase vastly the supply of young game fish present in our waters—but—poor fishing must still be inevitable unless we take into consideration the vital necessity of a good supply of natural forage for carnivorous species. In other words, the crux of better fishing for bass and wall-eyed pike rests with the food supply available for these species.

There is little reason to doubt the disastrous effect of the 1936 flood on the food supply in many of our larger and most popular bass waters. While the vital growth of vegetation is once more reestablishing itself in some sections of these waters, the loss of food and cover which occurred when raging torrents of water scoured the beds of our streams will require years of mending. The condition of many bass taken by our fishermen during the present season has told a mute story concerning this crippled food supply.

Here, then, is a condition which must be remedied if we are to enjoy the kind of fishing we hope to achieve under the present program of your Fish Commission. Through its program of balanced stocking, the Board has endeavored to hold up the food supply in most waters. We have planted minnows, panfishes and food fishes, the young of the latter species also furnishing some much needed food for game fishes. It is necessary also for our fishermen to face the facts and do what they can to preserve, to as great a degree as possible, the forage now available in our warmer waters. We simply must recognize the damage now being wrought on our bass streams by raking wantonly over riffles for helgromites, and by indiscriminate scooping of minnows and destruction of thousands too small for average live bait fishing purposes.

It is also essential that our live bait fishermen take only enough minnows, stone catfish, crawfish or helgromites to serve for a day's fishing. One dozen lively minnows or other bait are far more effective for a day's sport than three times that number weakened through crowding in a bait bucket.

Conservation of food for game fish is just as important as conservation of the game species themselves. These two factors are linked inseparably. Show me the farmer who would turn loose a herd of cattle to graze in a plowed field and expect them to live; yet not dissimilar forage conditions for game fish exist in some waters today.

More food for game fish must mean better fishing. Let's do our part to improve food conditions in our bass waters. Every effort by the individual fisherman must bring good dividends in better sport.

C. A. FRENCH
Commissioner of Fisheries
A PENNSYLVANIA fisherman, recently returned from a fishing excursion, was displaying a sizeable bass to a friend when two boys ran up to view the catch. After a careful scrutiny of the prize with exclamations of awe at the size of the fish they summed up their approval as they strolled away by sighing wistfully, "Gee, I wish we could catch a carp that big!"

Those two lads are representative of the thousands of boys who like to fish and do fish on Pennsylvania's streams and ponds. From the days when spring fever and its resulting epidemic of "playing hooky" wreaked havoc upon school attendance records until the streams are covered with rafts of floating leaves and ice rims the shores they are eagerly and constantly questing for fish—all fish and any fish. It matters little to the average youthful angler whether the fish he catches be bass or suckers, trout or carp, large or small, in season or out of season. It is his prized catch and his own, the description of young pickersel forming chains in their voracious attempt to swallow each other—these were revelations to evoke expressions of wonder. Educators tell us that two of the most necessary prerequisites in teaching are interest and motivation. It should be a relatively simple task then for the adult sportsman to instruct his youthful counterpart in the ways of sportsmanlike fishing. The interest of the pupil needs little stimulation. A few simple facts, either in picture or story, about fishlife are sufficient to set him well on the road to learning. As to motivation—well, show us the small boy who would not like to catch a "big one." He is self motivated, and if you can slip in a few hints that let him know that most good fishermen are good fish conservationists as well you will be sure to garner a few gold stars behind your name on that celestial record of all fishermen which old St. Izaak Walton must keep.

There are many channels through which this system of education can work and is working. Izaak Walton, himself, suggested the oldest and probably the best method when his Piscator initiated the Venator (huntsman) into the Art by personally demonstrating how to angle for each species of fish and giving a lecture on its life and habits to while away the time between strikes. This personal contact method gives the older angler a great deal of satisfaction as he watches his son or young friend de-
velop into a real sportsman. One Central Pennsylvania who would rather fish than eat made this jocular remark when his son was born: "If he doesn't become a fisherman I'll disown him!" Jesting, of course, but behind the jest is reflected the sincere desire of every parent to see his boy take up the Sport.

Beyond the influence of such personal contact, however, is the great bulk of our boys, and the real problem lies in dealing with this majority. The work has already begun on the part of far-seeing sportsmen's organizations and civic enterprises. Glancing through the pages of the Pennsylvania Angler one sees unmistakable evidence of a growing movement. The projects at Allen-town and Philadelphia, where stocked ponds are maintained for children's fishing under conditions that foster the development of fish conservation; the utilization of boys for the carrying on of campaigns against fish predators; boy-night programs sponsored by Sportsmen's organizations—these are unmistakable evidences that an attempt is being made to solve problems fostering the proper attitude on the part of these lads.

There is, however, ample room for the extension of this "missionary" work. For instance, the schoolboy might be contacted by the media of either speakers, exhibits or motion pictures. With most progressive school systems sponsoring extra-curricular activities it might be practicable to organize junior sportsmen's leagues in the schools. Schoolmen would likewise welcome all the films they could get depicting fish lore and fish conservation—and, incidentally, visual learning by motion pictures is here to stay in the field of education. We should not overlook other institutions which likewise claim a great part of the modern boy's time, such as the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., playground groups, and community boys' clubs. They would eagerly welcome any agency which could open new channels of experience to enrich the leisure time of their youth.

Thus far we have been discussing the matter chiefly from the self interested point of view with an eye to guaranteeing the future of angling. But what about its effect as a service project to building finer character in boys? It is an indisputable fact that a wholesome outdoor sport in close contact with Nature breeds a rugged, self-reliant type of man. Fishing is a tonic for most men—a release from the cares of routine existence. Why should it not act in the same capacity to the youngster who is equally encompassed by stressing psychological problems that loom just as large as those of his elders? One fact is certain: There are far greater dividends in building a race of hardy sportsmen, who love the land because they are close to it, than in building street gamins and gangsters who have never known anything better than the crime school of unsupervised idleness.

TAKES NICE BASS IN LOYALSOCK
George Merrick, of Williamsport, while fishing in Loyalsock Creek near Hillsgrove, caught a bass measuring 13½ inches. Merrick was accompanied by Clayton Bird, also of Williamsport, and they also landed six other fish ranging in size from 10 to 12 inches.

CONNEAUT SMALLMOUTH
Alton L. Cooper, of Harmonsburg, caught a small mouthed black bass in Conneaut Lake, that weighed 4½ pounds. The fish was entered in the Baldwin & Welcome contest in Meadville and will no doubt win the prize. Last year the prize was a $25 rod and reel. Mr. Cooper does a lot of fishing and hunting and this is one of his best trophies.

LAKE MICHIGAN FISH IN RAPID DECLINE

The commercial fisheries operated in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes suffered a sharp decline in production during 1936 according to figures recently compiled and released by the fisheries division of the Michigan Conservation Department. The figures taken from the monthly reports of commercial fishermen show a decline in production of almost 2 million pounds under that of 1935. The drop in the total take of commercial species in 1936 is not particularly significant of a depletion of the supply, as on previous occasions tabulations of yearly productions have fluctuated greatly. A drop of almost 11,000,000 pounds was noted in one year, and the following year the production rose to a point considerably above normal.

Statistics show that the all time peak production of commercial fish from the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes still stands at 32,500,000 pounds, taken in 1927.
NOW here's a pretty kettle of fish! A mess of ugly, slimy goblins, more slippery than eels; the n'th degree of aquatic homeliness. Some scientist or other has bestowed upon these the pet name Cryptobranchus alleganiensis, which is literally Greek to everyone. Commonly, they are called hellbenders and they are the largest of our giant salamanders.

Salamanders are cold-blooded vertebrates intermediate between the fishes and reptiles. They have the general shape of lizards but their bodies are moist and naked, without the dry scales that lizards have. They are thus more nearly related to frogs.

The hellbender, our giant of its kind, has a broad, flat head, small eyes and an orifice on each side of the neck; in effect its physiognomy is stupid and unprepossessing. A thick fold of skin along each side of the body is probably an aid to swimming, while it can walk about in a clumsy fashion on its well-developed four legs. A tail almost as long as the body completes the ensemble and a length of two feet is often attained by examples of this creature. The general color scheme is greenish-black or slate color, varying to brown, which nicely matches the river bottoms and mud in which they reside.

No matter how shy and slow they may be, hellbenders prefer fresh food and consume great numbers of crayfish, which constitutes their main diet. Worms, insects and other aquatic creatures are eaten and fish have been found in their stomachs. However, fish are generally too fast and smart to fall a prey to hellbenders, so the latter may be considered only as special delicacies.

Many persons fear the hellbender but it is quite harmless. If you accidentally get one on the line and pull it in, there is no need to jump out the other side of the boat. These curious salamanders are often caught on hook and line by persons using live bait. H. B. Kirk tells of the old days (when he was a mere boy) when outlines were in vogue. At that time hellbenders were often taken on cut bait or worms. Cut lamprey eels were a tidbit on a hook they seldom missed. He recalls that as many as a dozen specimens were hooked during one running of an outline. Also, a single hellbender would twist a line considerably in its attempts to escape if not removed quickly. After one of these slimy giant salamanders had been taken in a particular locality, Mr. Kirk found that no fish could be caught there for some time, thus suggesting that there is a repelling emanation or some other factor that kept game fish away.

Hellbenders breed in the more shallow areas of river beds. Females lay strings of eggs in masses which are somewhat similar in appearance to those of frogs. Each egg—about the size of a pea and surrounded by a covering of gelatine—is separated, one from the other, by a constricted neck of this gelatinous matter. The whole mass, if drawn out, forms a string somewhat similar to a string of beads, each about the size of a grape. These eggs hatch during the spring into tadpoles, resembling those of frogs. The tadpoles inhabit the shallow shore wa-
ters and feed and grow up in a manner similar to that of their frog cousins.

Hellbenders are found quite commonly in the Susquehanna River; many records from Harrisburg and vicinity indicate a favorite breeding station. Other states can also boast of this interesting denizen of waters. We find records of the species and its varieties from most of the tributaries of the Mississippi River, streams of Louisiana, North Carolina, and in Indiana, Ohio and New Jersey.

It might be fitting at this time to mention the Hellbender Club, an organization developed 'way back in the early 1900's. It was proved by this society, whose president was a chef and whose members were epicures, that, inside the covering of slimy ugliness the hellbender was the perfect food. The flesh, which is firm and tender, corresponds very closely to that of frog meat. The ancient recipe reads that, after cleaning and removing the skin—similar in manner to that of dressing an eel—and coating the meat with batter and crumbs and frying it in butter, there is a tasty dish "fit for a king." So, if you have a chance to try it, by all means do not refuse your portion.

Last—but important—remains the fact that we know very little about this interesting inhabitant of our waters. Accurate information is requested on the life history and habits of the hellbender. Take notes, measurements and stomach records when you get the opportunity. Write past observations on the one you caught. The Fish Commission would be pleased to have such information for its reference files.

It might be well to mention the fact that there are other species of water-living salamanders. The one which might be mistaken for the hellbender, and second largest in Pennsylvania, is the water dog, or mud puppy (Necturus). This latter is easily distinguished from the hellbender; it is smaller in size, it is more or less spotted and it is provided with large, bushy tufts of external gills. It is recorded from the Eastern United States, chiefly North and West of the Alleghenies, and is abundant in the Great Lakes Region.

CATCHES BIG WALL-EYE

What is believed to have been a record fish for all time at dams of the Citizens Water Company in Washington County was caught by Ed Bissett, of Washington, Pa.

His catch was a wall-eyed pike, which measured 30½ inches and weighed eight and one-half pounds when weighed recently. It tipped scales in The Observer office at eight and one-quarter and eight and three-eighths pounds, being weighed on two separate scales.

After a prolonged tussle, Bissett finally worked the big fish into the bank. Just as he scrambled toward it, it got loose from the hook but Bissett and Roy Bissett, who was with him, pounced upon it. Others in the Bissett party were Frank Bissett and Guy Gorby.

Owing to the fact that a fee is charged for fishing in this dam, it is not listed as a public fishing water by the Fish Commission.
GAME FISH REACTIONS
Observations Relative to the Striking Tendencies of Warm Water Species

By ALEX P. SWEIGART

SEPTEMBER 15 of the present fishing season has been jotted down in the fishing notebook as a red letter day. Not that it produced a fish of record proportions; to the contrary, the best fish taken were of just nice average size. However, it did afford opportunity to check the reactions to artificial lures of three outstanding species of game fishes in Pennsylvania waters—the smallmouthed bass, the largemouthed bass and the chain pickerel. The scene was Tuscarora Creek in Juniata county; the time fishing was started 8 A. M. Water conditions were slightly murky, apparently just the ticket for the little ¾ ounce red and white casting lure being used. Of the total catch, a smallmouth and a pickerel were retained.

Fish number 1, a smallmouthed bass 15 inches in length and in prime condition, struck on the third cast of the morning in the lower end of a fairly deep flat, the first stop-off of the day. On the second cast, a bass, possibly the same fish, swirled at the lure but did not connect. Bait castersremark, and it has been observed, that bass frequently strike at the lure immediately as it hits the water or in the first two or three feet of the retrieve. This smallmouth followed the lure to within about eight feet of the shoreline before connecting. It struck solidly in plain view and the ensuing fight it made was typical of a well-fed fish. It broke water two times and put up a lunging type of underwater battle.

Fish number 2, taken at the next stopping place, a long deep flat in the stream, was a 20 inch pickerel. This fish hit near a bed of ruffled pond weed, hooked temporarily, and then tore loose. A few more casts to other pockets and then the lure was drawn over the spot at which the fish had first struck. In clear view, the pickerel followed the lure on the retrieve, twisted in its course and this time struck so savagely that it hooked itself beyond all hope of escape unless the leader or line had been cut or broken. The fight it made was strictly underwater, and after a few sluggish runs, it was landed.

In direct contrast with the poor showing of this pickerel was that of pickerel number 2, taken about half an hour later. Only 15 inches in length, this fish struck the plug cleanly and an instant later cleared the water, head shaking, in as fine a jump as you'd care to see.

The section of the stream from which the second pickerel was taken was mud bottom, and a short time later a ten-inch largemouthed bass struck the plug close to the sharp shelving mud shoreline. While the strike was clean, this largemouth made the poorest fight of the day. After one feeble run, it came in much like a stick of wood. Two other largemouths of similar proportions were caught in this stretch of water during the next half hour. Both followed almost identically the tactics of the first. Then, in rocky shallows about 200 yards upstream, a smallmouth of 10-inch length struck the lure immediately after the cast. And what a contrast was the fight of this little smallmouth as compared with the pathetic showings of its largemouthed cousins! Upon connecting with the lure, it slashed upstream like a demon, turned and, after breaking water, fought the entire way in. It was amazing that a fish of its size could have exhibited so much fiery energy.

Ten minutes later, another smallmouth of 13-inch length struck the lure in a small flat of moderate depth. Unlike the first fish of the day, this bass hit the plug when it struck the water, savagely bored downstream in a splendid run, broke water two times and, altogether, gave a splendid account of itself.

The reactions of these fish after hooking served to emphasize difference in tactics resorted to by individuals of the same species. While there was certainly little difference in the striking and action of the largemouths taken, the other two species furnished variations aplenty in these respects.

Ten minutes later, another smallmouth of 13-inch length struck the lure in a small flat of moderate depth. Unlike the first fish of the day, this bass hit the plug when it struck the water, savagely bored downstream in a splendid run, broke water two times and, altogether, gave a splendid account of itself.

Different Waters—Different Lures?

One thing that has been brought out rather forcibly in bait casting during the past several seasons relates to the effectiveness of certain casting lures in different waters. For instance, it has been observed,
insofar as the pickerel are concerned, there may be something back of a seeming preference for color in a certain water and then again there may not be. Charles K. Fox has a strong liking for plugs or other small casting lures with yellow in them, when it comes to taking smallmouthed bass in the Conodoguinet Creek, Cumberland county, the Conewago Creek, York county, and the Susquehanna River in the vicinity of Harrisburg. Casting lures with a perch finish also rate high in this particular section. Stream smallmouths in the Juniata in Mifflin and Juniata counties and those in Tuscarora Creek, on the other hand, have responded exceptionally well to small lures with a silver and black finish. As for color, one thing may be said with a certain amount of safety in assertion: when a fisherman banks on a pet plug, no matter what its color may be, he usually fishes that plug for all it's worth. Probably, too, his faith in this particular lure may inspire a certain confidence in his casting which may be lacking when he tries others. At any rate, a "pet" is often a fishing panacea to your average fisherman, and if you don't believe this, ask some bait caster of your acquaintance.

One refinement in bait casting, the use of a leader, has apparently made the bait casting rod just about the deadliest fishing device under modern fishing conditions. To the best of our knowledge, Fox pioneered this innovation (the knot used in attaching line to leader served as an illustration in his splendid article "Better Plugging," which appeared in the October ANGLER) and some of our most skilful casters have taken it up with excellent results. On days when the water is clear and low, a leader of from 10 to 20 feet in length is generally used, and at times when the sun is well up, casting lures on the water on chill autumn days seems to increase the activity of game fishes, particularly the bass. Even plugging at midday after the coming of one or two frosts is a favorite system with many veteran autumn bait casters.

It will be found, too, that somewhat different tactics in manipulating the casting lure than those employed during hot weather will often prove more effective. Instead of casting and retrieving fast, it is sometimes best to bring in the lure more slowly. While bass are more eager for food and in a striking mood at this time, they are approaching the dormant period, frequently heavy from feeding and seemingly slower in striking at the plug or other moving lure. Sometimes it is wise in deep water to let the plug sink well down in the depths and to retrieve slowly.

As for types of plugs that are most effective in autumn fishing, a fairly wide assortment may be found effective; that is, of the smaller lures. In weedy waters the writer has a preference for a little ¾ ounce lure, straight running, and retrieved so that it follows a course only a foot or so beneath the surface of the stream. There have been times in autumn fishing, on the other hand, when sinking plugs with a tantalizing wobble have yielded strikes galore. These plugs go deep, and reaching down deep with a fairly slow moving lure often may result in connecting with bass well up in the poundage rating.

There are times when the bait caster is almost convinced that color in a lure is a real contributing factor to success in taking game fish. On the morning of September 17 the red and white lure that had proved so effective earlier in the week was worked hard without a strike. Changing to a different finish of this same model lure, 10 leaves on the water and then again there may not be. In common with other members of the pike family, muskellunge strike readily during autumn. One of the outstanding waters in the state for these giant game fish is Lake Le Boeuf, Erie County, shown above. This picturesque little lake is located at Waterford and to date this year has yielded a number of good fish.
O F PRACTICALLY all chronicles in American history, let alone state and local records, few, if any, give us a continuous reference to the abundant wildlife which abounded in all parts of America before the arrival and early settlement of the white man. A comprehensive picture of the birds and animals, native to the newly discovered northern part of the western hemisphere, can only be compiled by students of natural history from the travel letters, points of occasional note in detailed history, old periodicals, pamphlets, diaries of early pioneers, surveyors and military campaigners, as well as the exact notes of such famous naturalists as John Jacob Audubon, John Burroughs and Alexander Wilson.

In the same trend, the piecing together of varied references is necessary to paint the picture of the hunting and fishing conditions throughout the Lehigh Valley. Since late in the eighteenth and early white settlers in the beginning of the eighteenth century. All evidence points to an abundant supply of game birds and animals which, however, as time went on, were gradually reduced, some to a point of extinction, others altogether wiped out, with few adapting themselves to their new agricultural surroundings.

Trail of the Buffalo

To say that big game, including the buffalo, elk, deer and bear, was most abundant would be no exaggeration since account after account has recurring infinences which leads to such a conclusion. Strange as it may seem the modern motorist within a few minutes passes through the odd gap which nature has devised immediately north of Wind Gap, Northampton county, little realizes that this was an old migratory game trail on which thousands of buffalo and elk were slaughtered, first by the Indian and conservative meat hunter and later by the ruthless hide-hunter who merely killed the animal for the pelt, leaving the carcass to the buzzards.

So greedy were these hide hunters that one early reference is made to a striking incident which occurred at Buffalo Springs, headwaters of Greenawalds Creek, a tributary to Watzl Creek in Northampton County. Here nature had provided a small flat oasis before their journey over the mountains. In the very same manner the mountain lion, because of his special liking for young horses, calves and large game, was sought until he, too, like the wolf, was erased from the category of eastern wild animals.

How Hunters Worked

In their passage, the hunters resorted to ten to several score, would rumor a wide circle about a grazing herd of game. With shouts, firing of guns loaded only with black powder, and making all the noise possible, the group would close in on the herd and concentrate their fire on a small an imaginary corral as could be made under the circumstances. Continuing their closing-in, the gunners would kill the buffalo or elk as they sought to escape from the rapidly closing circle, most puzzling in practically all these ring hunts is the extremely low list of casualties on the part of the hunters who, at times, were shooting in the general direction of the gunner on the opposite side of the circle. It would naturally have to be assumed that all participants exercised the greatest degree of caution or this system of hide hunting would never have been so extensively employed.

Ring Hunting

The third method of killing big game, which because of its highly practical results was the most ruthless of the three, was properly described as ring hunting. Here the early hunters, in groups of from ten to several score, would rumor a wide circle about a grazing herd of game. With shouts, firing of guns loaded only with black powder, and making all the noise possible, the group would close in on the herd and concentrate their fire on a small an imaginary corral as could be made under the circumstances. Continuing their closing-in, the gunners would kill the buffalo or elk as they sought to escape from the rapidly closing circle, most puzzling in practically all these ring hunts is the extremely low list of casualties on the part of the hunters who, at times, were shooting in the general direction of the gunner on the opposite side of the circle. It would naturally have to be assumed that all participants exercised the greatest degree of caution or this system of hide hunting would never have been so extensively employed.

Game Destroyed Crops

One of the greatest difficulties which the early farmer encountered after the land was cleared was the continual annoyance of his grain crops by the deer, crow, blackbird and squirrel. Specific evidence of this is shown by the passage of a law in the early eighteenth century which granted bounties of one shilling and six pence per dozen for the destruction of squirrels, crows and blackbirds. Squirrels in vast numbers, according to early records, were especially destructive to plantings of Indian maize, or what we commonly refer to today as corn. It was even suggested, through a petition to the General Assembly in 1754, that each inhabitant would be obliged to kill a certain number of vermin each year, and that those who destroyed over and above their quota would be liberally paid for their excess while those who fell short would have to pay for their deficiency.

In spite of the incessant vermin campaign on squirrels, blackbirds and crows they continued to hold their own even up to the present day. Squirrels have, with the enactment of present day game laws, been reclassified and placed on the list of small game animals opened in seasons specified by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The same is true of the blackbird, but the crow, a rather unique but clever bird, has profited by advancing civilization and instead of being on the decline the exact opposite is true.

Last of Wolf, Panther

Two large wild animals which within the last 200 years have been rather profitably exterminated from the commonwealth are the wolf and eastern mountain lion. That great damages were made by wolves on the chickens and farm stock of the pioneering farmer are beyond question, since as early as 1746 records in Bucks County reveal the payment of a bounty for 16 wolves to a Nicholas Depui. This incident can be well repeated in numerous historical records as they are related in Northampton County, of which during this early settling age Lehigh was still a part. Accounts show that farmers, because of the repeated ravages of the wolf, lost their complete roost of chickens in a single night raid. Induced by handsome bounties and continual loss of their stock, organized drives were made upon the wolf so that today we are quite safe in saying that no timber wolf is to be found in a wild state east of the Rocky Mountains.

Wild Cat Unexterminated

Smaller than his cousin, the mountain lion, the wild cat, known also as the bay lynx, a small amount of control, has eluded the trapper and gunner until at the present time he is considered a part of the mountain landscape. For years there has been a bounty of $15 on the wild cat, and state records show a gradual decline in the number received for claim. Under the newly adopted game code which gives the Pennsylvania Game Commission discretionary powers on the fixing of bounties, the wildcat, after October 1, 1937, although still classed as vermin, will be taken from the state bounty list. This, as pointed out by the officials, is to avoid a possible extermination of the few remaining wildcats in our native woodland.

Restoration of Deer

In the history of all game conservation, the deer, bear and beaver in Pennsylvania are excellent examples of restoration in which little, if any, can be made, since the wise enactment of early game laws. When the Lehigh Valley was first settled these three, as one can readily see, were most plentiful. Hunted for their hide and meat, the deer...
and bear provided food and clothing for the then frontiersmen while the beaver proved such an attraction for the fortune hunting Europeans that his pelt was sought rather greedily. Hides of the deer and bundles of beaver skins were the basis of the first trade between the colonies and the mother country. Continuously hunted, the deer declined until late in the nineteenth century few 'white tails' were to be found anywhere in Pennsylvania.

Since the enactment of the buck law, in which only the male of the species were killed, and the outlawing of dog trailing, deer have rapidly increased and in some places cause considerable property damage to orchards and farms. Aside from the passage of the buck law, in which only the male of the species were killed, and the outlawing of dog trailing.

Bear, along with the deer, have responded to the protection afforded them by the present game laws of the state and each year the statistics from Harrisburg state that hundreds of black bear are taken by the sportsmen during the fall hunting season.

Beavers' Pathetic History

Beaver, with a more pathetic history than the deer, were hunted and trapped for their valuable pelts until totally exterminated. Numerous border fights between the pioneers and the Delaware Indians were induced because the white man was encroaching on the many beaver dams at the foothills of the Blue mountains and beyond to the north. It is quite probable that few beaver, if any, were to be found in the wild state to the south of the 'endless' mountains after 1800. The great swamps at the source of the Lehigh river in the Pocono mountains, because of their remoteness and inviting nature, proved a false hope for the native beaver. They, too, since the price of the pelts was worth the trouble, gradually yielded to the trapper and in late in the nineteenth century were completely wiped out.

With the enactment of conservation measures, shipments of live beaver from the west were made to Pennsylvania and then released in sections where it was thought little damage could be done. In less than no time the new settlers acclimated themselves and began to increase in numbers until the year 1935 when the first legal trapping period was allowed in Pennsylvania on the beaver for many a year.

Rabbit Always Abundant

Cottontail rabbits, so well known to the small game hunter of today, were very abundant in the early history of the Lehigh Valley. The first regulations imposed were liberal, but as good roads penetrated the countryside and the people of the surrounding villages and towns had access to the farming and wooded sections the cottontail decreased. Seasons were shortened, bag limits reduced, and cottontail rabbits from the central states liberated in order to provide a yearly hunting period during the month of November for the sportsmen of the state.

Game Birds

Overlooking the flicker, meadow lark, robin and many of the larger birds, either permanent or seasonal migratory visitors, which furnished the basis of food for early settlers, the wild turkey, grouse and bobwhite quail were the three primary game birds then, as they are at present. Although hunted continuously, the shy and rather elusive wild turkey may still be found along the Blue mountains in northwestern Lehigh county and eastern Berks county. Your writer, along with others, has seen parts of the flocks on different occasions within the last eight years. Grouse, considered a delicacy by moderns, were so plentiful in former times that hired hands on farms worked only under an agreement that fresh grouse would not be served more than one or two meals in the week, depending upon the section of employment. So great was the fame of the grouse country here at the foothills of the Blue mountains that about the year 1765 one of the governors spent a week at the Ross Tavern, near Nazareth, owned at that time by William Edmonds, for his direct purpose of shooting the native pheasants on the neighboring plains.

Grouse and quail, now fully protected by game laws, are still to be found in varying numbers throughout the entire Lehigh Valley. A goodly number of grouse are shot each year along the base of the Blue mountains from the Delaware river westward as well as the larger wooded tracts of neighboring Bucks and Berks counties. Quail, again far less in number than years ago, are still a common sight to the nature lover and sportsman here in the southeastern part of the state. Severe winters in which the ground is completely covered with deep snow are rare. The native bobwhite not only because of the scarcity of food but also the easy target he may serve roving vermin.

Pollution Harms Fishing

Equally as pathetic as the depletion of game so the fish life of the section has suffered as well. Where formerly the rivers and streams were teeming with fish, both native and migratory, shameful pollution (Continued on Page 12)
The Montgomery County Fish, Game and Forestry Association outing. Seated in front row, left to right: © Hon. J. Hansell French, vice president.

Casting Events and Dog Show Feature Montgomery Meet

With many events of interest in the offing, the Montgomery County Fish, Game and Forestry Association members gathered at the Eastern Penitentiary for their annual outing on Saturday, September 25, 1937.

The fishermen and the hunters divided honors in the two main sporting events of the day. The fishermen ran off with the ball game, 5-1, and the Hunters, led by Lloyd Heebner, bested their rivals in a tug-o-war.

The fly casting event had many entries, but every one agreed that Myron Shoemaker, a fish warden from Laceyville copped the honors.

In the other events, Jerry Kehoe shot a 25-25-50 to take the trap shooting event. John Rigg won Class B honors with a 22-24-46. The Smith brothers, George and Earl, won the horseshoe pitching contest, defeating the team of Clymer and son in the finals, 21-20.

J. Hansell French's entries stood out in the dog show, which was judged by Dr. Harry Steinbach.

Horseshoe Pitching Summaries

First round—G. Smith and E. Smith defeated Hixson and Heebner, 21-15; Witner and Miller defeated Bullen and Pedrick, 21-11; Bertolet and French defeated Tower and Lane, 21-14; Brown and Slavin defeated Hassinger and Powell, 21-11; Brous and Royer defeated Ziegler and Cole, 21-9.

McPherson and Kibblehouse defeated Walton and Sellers, 21-19; Weber and Cleaver defeated Yeager and Hicks, 21-9; Schultz and Horn defeated Harrington and Schall, 21-12; K. Gordon and Judge Knight defeated W. R. Gordon and Moyer, 21-14; E. Clymer and son defeated Heebner and Hooker, 21-6.

Second round—E. Smith and G. Smith defeated Brown and Slavin, 21-12; McPherson and Kibblehouse defeated Witner and Miller, 21-17; Bertolet and French defeated Horn and Schultz, 21-14; Weber and Cleaver defeated Brous and Royer, 21-20; Clymer and son drew bye.

Third round—E. Smith and G. Smith defeated McPherson and Kibblehouse, 21-17; Cleaver and Weber defeated Bertolet and French, 21-16.

Fourth round—Clymer and son defeated Cleaver and Weber; E. Smith and G. Smith drew bye.

Final round—E. Smith and G. Smith defeated Clymer and son, 21-20.

Dog Show Results

Beagle Hounds and Pups—First, Pow-Wow, owned by J. H. French; second, Minkey, owned by J. H. French.

Beagle Males — First, Delmont, Scout, owned by J. H. French; second, Pekrkiemen Governor, owned by J. H. French; third, Pekriemen Leader, owned by J. H. French.

Beagle Females — First, Lucky Music, owned by J. H. French.

Pointer Pups—First, Laddy, owned by Rubenshaw; second, Prince, owned by Charles Todd.

Pointer Dog—First, Joe, owned by John Weber.

English Setter Male—First, Dan, owned by William Gordon; second, Rex, owned by J. Gilman Tyson, Jr.

English Setter Female—First, Bess, owned by Charles Hughes; second, Speck, owned by Rubenshaw.

Irish Setter Female—First, Sally, owned by William Gordon.

Daschund Female—First, Retchie, owned by Mrs. Gordon Tyson, Jr.

English Springer Spaniel—First, Prince, owned by Clem Tingley.

Cocker Spaniel—First, Westie, owned by Mrs. Eugene Muller.

Trap Shooting Summaries

Class A—

Kohoe 25 25 50

Todd 24 25 49

Muller 22 24 48

Kohl 22 23 45

Class B—

Rigg 24 20 44

Ringler 22 22 44

Sailor 20 21 41

Carroll 20 21 41

Class C—

Schultz 19 19 38

Walker 17 18 34

Yardage for trophies (21 yards — 25 tries): Saylor, 23; Weber, 23; Gelbert, 22; Ringler, 22; Kohl, 21; Muller, 21; Rigg, 21; Todd, 21; Knight, 21; Utmer, 20; Schmetz, 19; Cole, 19; Klyner, 18; Gordon, 17; Wood, 16; Isenburg, 16; Judge Knight, 15; Studley, 15; Fleming, 14; Wood, 13; Zeiger, 13; Walton, 13; Miller, 12; K. Gordon, 11; McPherson, 9; and Sellers, 7.
OHIOANS SCORE AT PITTSBURGH

Pennsylvania's outstanding casting event of the season, the seventh annual Pennsylvania State Casting Tourney, was held in Carnegie Lake, Highland Park, Pittsburgh, on Sunday, September 19. Keen competition between some of the outstanding casters of the country developed. It remained for a group of Ohio anglers to walk away with all but one of the championships. Thirty-eight anglers entered the tourney, which was sponsored by the Pittsburgh Casting Club.

With a score of 97 points, H. Lowe of East Liverpool, Ohio, took first place in the wet-fly accuracy cast. Ernest Liottea of Cleveland, national all-round bait and fly-casting champion, won the wet-fly distance cast with a mark of 120 feet. Pennsylvanian Karl Breitenbach of Pittsburgh prevented a clean sweep of first places by the Buckeye anglers by taking top honors in the 1/2 ounce accuracy event with a score of 94 points. Robert Deeds of East Liverpool, Ohio, won the 1/2 ounce accuracy event with a score of 91 points. This contest was staged for boys under 16 years old. A similar contest for men was won by Dr. R. P. Merrill of Columbus, Ohio, who had a score of 96 points. First honors in the dry-fly accuracy event went to Mr. R. Crooks of Columbus, Ohio, who had a score of 96 points. The dry-fly distance event was won by W. Behnen of Columbus, Ohio, who took the distance cast for salmon flies with a cast of 134 1/2 feet.

FRESHWATER SHARKS

Sharks in the Susquehanna River? Actually! reports the Sunbury Daily Item.

Game Protector Bruce P. Yeager of Northumberland turned over to Prof. N. H. Stewart of Bucknell University two specimens of the shark family taken from the placid west branch near the spot where Chillisquaque Creek empties into the main stream. The specimens were identified as chondrichthyans, a branch of the shark family and were termed by Prof. Stewart "most interesting." He plans research into the habitat and customs of the fish, particularly with regard to whether or not it is commonly found in fresh water.

The two sharks were hooked by Thomas Lewis and Charles Heinley of Danville, who, puzzled over the species of the catch, took them to the game protector. One of the fish was about 12 inches in length and the other measured fourteen inches. Both had large, saw-toothed jaws and other aspects of the shark. A report that three fish of the same species were recently taken by anglers at Lewisburg was not confirmed.

The specimens were declared today not to be carnivorous and therefore represent no danger to bathers.

The species were declared today not to be carnivorous and therefore represent no danger to bathers.

Region anglers report having caught larger specimens of the same kind of fish in the Rivers Beach and Chesapeake regions but there was no previous report of their inhabiting fresh water. The theory was advanced today that the unique fish may have traveled up the Susquehanna from the Chesapeake during a period of unusually high water.

ADAMS ANGLERS SCORE

Jay Bringman, Biglerville, reports catching six bass in Bream’s dam on Marsh Creek on the first day of bass season. He reports catching a total of 24 bass, 18 of which he returned to the water. The largest fish in the half dozen he brought home is said to have measured 19 inches. It was a small mouth bass. The other five fish measured more than 12 inches each. John A. Sheffer, Bringman’s fishing companion, vouches for the accuracy of the statements.

John Pitzer, Jr., West Middle street, reports having caught a bass measuring 34 1/2 inches while fishing near the Gettysburg water company pumping station on the first day.

Many fishermen were reported casting on Conewago waters between Twin Bridges and New Chester, but the most of the fish taken there were said to be small, with comparatively few reaching the nine-inch legal limit.

A mighty fine specimen of the wall-eyed pike was taken from Crystal Lake by Ben Letzic of Carbondale, according to a report received from Warden Leroy Noll of Pleasant Mount, Wayne county. Letzic’s catch measured 27 inches in length and tipped the scales at several ounces over 6 pounds.

Loyalsock Creek in Sullivan and Lycoming counties also provided some big brown trout catches. Paul Sortman of Williamsport scored with a 24-inch brownie. No weight was reported for the fish.
CONSERVATION IN LEHIGH COUNTY
(Continued from Page 9)

has brought about greater changes in this picture than the early settler himself. With no fit place in which to live, the aquatic life of the stream had either to move to new quarters or die, the latter most often being the case.

Before the erection of the series of dams along the Lehigh river for the completion of the canal from Mauch Chunk to Easton, thousands upon thousands of shad and suckers used the river each spring as a course to reach their former spawning beds on the clear gravel bars of the upper Lehigh. The picture after the dams were completed showed a gradual drop in the migrating shad and each spring less and less would try to work their way up stream.

Most pathetic of all was the beginning of anthracite coal mining on a large scale when the silt from the washed coal was allowed to run into the middle tributaries of the Lehigh river. This silt killed the aquatic vegetation on the stream bed with the result that insect life, the basis of food for growing fish which in turn furnished food for larger fish, was practically wiped out. Even though the "coal dirt" did not kill the fish through suffocation it proved an end to their means of securing food.

Abundance of Shad

Early records are consistent in their reference to the shad which were taken from the Lehigh river at the Moravian settlement in Bethlehem and at Northampton, now Allentown. Stone walls with basket traps into which the fish were simply chased was the most successful method used to secure fish which were either consumed fresh, smoked or salted in various brines. High dams and industrial pollution have altered the former shad migrations of the picturesque Lehigh river. That it could not be restored is directly answered by the statement that thousands of shad use the Delaware river each year for the fulfillment of their life cycle of existence.

The Delicious Trout

Still more famous than the river shad were the 'delicious' trout which the accounts of the Allen's revealed in early letters. Judge William Allen, aside from his professional vocation, was an ardent sportsman and his country home which we today find in Allen park, Fourth and Walnut Streets, has always been known as "Trout Hall." It was here that the Allen's, frequently accompanied by large parties of their friends and acquaintances from the city of Philadelphia, would spend their time, during the proper seasons, either at hunting or fishing. Quite often Governor John Penn, a son-in-law to Judge Allen, was a member of the group which enjoyed the inviting sport of trout angling.

As to where the parties enjoyed their greatest sport, little can be learned, since all the notes on fishing are diversified. Mention however is made of Trout creek, quite likely the Trout creek of Salisbury township; the Little Lehigh and the "Devil's or Gunner's hole," at what is now known as Helfrich's spring to the north of Allentown.

The Little Lehigh and lower Jordan, through the sportsmen's organizations and the Pennsylvania Board of Fish Commissioners, are still excellent trout waters in which the use of nets and traps of former times are outlawed. Taking the place of the native brook trout, the brown and rainbow, because they can stand higher water temperatures, are gradually invading the streams where the speckled beauty held sway. Not until the streams have a more constant flow of water and at lower temperatures will this change.

Little is said of other fish in the early exploring period but one can readily assume that all native species were plentiful. Suckers, catfish, perch, trout, and sunfish were native to this section. The black bass both large and small mouthed, the carp, walleyed pike, the brown trout and the rainbow are new-comers to eastern Pennsylvania.

Days of Conservation

Within two centuries the supply of fish and game of the entire Lehigh Valley has changed completely. One fact, of common knowledge to all, is that the period of ruthless slaughter of wildlife is past. Conservation in its greatest form must supplant the selfish ideals of individuals who measure their hunting and fishing only by the amount of meat they can produce. The great outdoor recreations are passing through a transition period from the old to the newer concepts. It may be rather hard for some to believe, but the hunting and fishing of the future, under wise planning, will no doubt be managed and controlled as it should be. Under such a system there need be little alarm as to the completed extermination of a harmless species which in the past has so often been the case.
Question: I have several friends who get a lot of fun out of fishing for suckers. What is the best time to fish for these fish, what locations are best, and what bait is most popular?—J. D. L.

Answer: Probably, taken as a group, sucker fishermen outnumber any other class of anglers in Pennsylvania. When it comes to real relaxation, it's hard to beat a day at a good sucker fishing pool in autumn, winter or early spring. As for tackle for this kind of fishing, the old cane pole is just as effective as more expensive reel, rod and line. While, during hot weather, the flesh of the sucker has a tendency to become soft, cooling of the water in the fall of the year results in its firming up in good style. Heavy catches may be made at any time from November through to May, with the most popular time for sucker fishing being in March and early April. In early spring, these fish congregate in vast numbers at points on larger waters where tributary streams enter. Prior to their spawning run, which occurs usually from late March through April, and even on occasion, into early May, the fish feed voraciously. Enough food to carry the bait to the bottom, small hooks and small red worms or other worms of the garden variety provide the necessary equipment for successful angling for suckers.

Question: I have heard it said that fallfish, once a dry fly as readily as do trout and put up a good fight when hooked. How do they rank as game fish?—A. L. McP.

Answer: The fallfish, largest member of the minnow family in Pennsylvania, occasionally attaining a length of 18 inches, is rapidly gaining in popularity with fly fishermen. When it comes to striking a dry fly, this fish is a top-notcher. Its graceful, silvery form has apparently the right speed and action to put plenty of gyrations into a light fly rod. The strike usually comes with an arrowy rush not unlike that of a trout, and on more than one occasion, a 12 or 14 inch fallfish has fooled us into believing we had a good trout hooked before it was brought in. Apparently, however, this fish is not inclined to be very selective as to the pattern of the fly it strikes. We have also taken some large fallfish on plugs. In the first stages of its fight, it provides plenty of action, but we do not believe it to have the stamina to equal a trout of equal size. Some real sport may be had by dry fly fishermen on warm water streams in fishing for fallfish.

Question: Is it permissible to troll from a motorboat?—J. R.

Answer: Trolling from a motorboat is not permitted in Pennsylvania waters under an amendment to the Fish Laws.

Question: What is a good bait for carp?—S. R. D.

Answer: Carp fishermen differ as to the best lure for taking these fish. Some old timers prefer sweet corn above all others. Dough bait comprised of molasses and corn meal is also rated a good bait, as is the potato diced fairly fine.

Question: What happens after a bass or pickerel hits a minnow? Do they take it down right away?—R. MoS.

Answer: Usually when a bass strikes a minnow its holds it momentarily crosswise between the jaws, then turns it to swallow headfirst. The same applies for pickerel. By swallowing its victim headfirst, the fins lie close to the body, making the act on the part of the killer a comparatively simple matter.

FISH WARDENS HOLD MEETING

A meeting of the Special Fish Wardens of Lackawanna county was held Wednesday, September 29, in the Scranton Chamber of Commerce with an attendance of fifty Special Fish Wardens present.

Keith Harter of Dalton, regular Fish Warden of Lackawanna county, called the meeting to order and introduced the various speakers, who were J. Gilford, Regional Game Supervisor, F. E. Jenkins, Game Warden of Lackawanna county, John L. Neiger, President of Lackawanna county Federation of Sportsmen, and the Honorable S. J. Truscott, member of the Board of Fish Commissioners.

These men talk and live fish and game conservation, and their aim in life is to educate the general public in the methods, aims and results of proper conservation methods.

Mr. Gilford brought out the fact that the Game and Fish Commissioners often act hand in hand in many moves beneficial to the public and that the law enforcing men of each body are always ready to cooperate with one another.

Another good thing to remember, stated Mr. Gilford, is that education is one of the best means of law enforcement known, and that it is much better to teach a person who is breaking a minor law unknowingly than to prosecute him. In other words, why make a $1000 enemy for a $10 fine?

Fish and Game belong to the public and when violations of either code are made than it is you and I who are being robbed. Mr. Jenkins made it clear that no federal stamp was required for hunting woodcock.

Mr. Neiger an ardent fisherman and all-round sportsman remarked that in Ontario, Canada, the creel limits are less than in Pennsylvania, despite the fact there are one hundred lakes across the border to our one.

Other highlights of the evening as brought out in discussion were—It is a well known fact that good fishing is decreasing each year, and that it behooves everybody to observe the present laws and try for enactment for more stringent laws to protect fish life.

Commissioner Truscott brought out the fact that of the vast army of hunters and fishermen in Pennsylvania, only 18% of them belong to any sportmen's clubs; why not join up with some good outfit and throw your weight towards a good cause! Only interested men make good law enforcement officers.

Before the end of the present season it has been estimated the issuance of fishing licenses will exceed the best previous years by from 80,000 to 100,000. Pennsylvania has the largest bass hatchery in the world located at Spring Creek; in various sections of the state there are nine other hatcheries with an annual production exceeding 600,000,000 fish.

STOCK 16,000 TROUT IN LACKAWANNA COUNTY

The Six Springs Hatchery Association distributed 16,000 trout in various regional streams of Lackawanna county on September 26.

With Warden Keith Harter of Dalton, as supervisor, the public watched the proceedings while members of the association collected the trout at its hatchery in Moscow, placed them in cars and transported them by trucks to designated streams.

The Association is operated in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Fisheries in Washington and with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, of which S. J. Truscott of Dalton is a member.

Leon Decker, Secretary of the Association, announced that the paid up membership has increased by one-third over the previous two years. C. C. Denmy is President of the organization.

The greatest portion of the Pennsylvania angler's money spent for licenses is expended in the raising and restocking of fish.
Stream improvement work, particularly on trout streams, has been a feature of the drive for better fishing in Pennsylvania. Above are shown some of the dams erected on State trout waters.

AUGUST STOCKING FEATURES BASS

Heavy stocking of Pennsylvania fishing waters with bass and trout over legal size featured the distribution program of the Fish Commission during August. Included in the stocking that month were 147,810 bass of both species, ranging in size from one to 12 inches, 40,000 brook trout averaging 9 inches in length, 28,000 brown trout averaging 9 inches in length, and 15,000 rainbow trout averaging 9 inches. Fingerling brown trout released totaled 13,600 and fingerling brown trout released totaled 13,600.

A total number of 278,515 fish of the various species were stocked during the month. Other species planted were 14,030 carp from 9 to 16 inches in length, 1,750 suckers from 2 to 3 inches in length, 500 bluegill sunfish averaging 8 inches, 30 adult bluegill sunfish averaging 8 inches in length and 45 adult yellow perch, averaging 9 inches in length.

Owing to an abundance of rainfall during the summer, trout streams generally were in ideal condition for stocking, a fact that augurs well for the trout fishermen's sport next spring.

Following were the waters stocked in the various counties:

- **Allegheny County**: Carp, Scott Ponds No. 2, Panther Hollow Lake.
- **Beaver County**: Carp, Connoquenessing Creek, Lt. Beaver River.
- **Berks County**: Bass, Ontelaunce Lake on Maiden Creek.
- **Blair County**: Bass, Williamsburg Dam on Frankstown Br. Juniata River.
- **Bradford County**: Brook Trout, Schrader or Schroeder Creek; Bass, Sugar Creek.
- **Butler County**: Carp, Connoquenessing Creek.
- **Carbon County**: Brook Trout, Quakake Creek, Aquashicola Creek; Brown Trout, Pohopoco Creek or Big Creek, Wild Creek.
- **Centre County**: Brook Trout, Penns Creek, Spring Creek, Pine Creek, Lt. Fishing Creek, Sinking Creek, Black Bear Run, Six Mile Run, White Deer Creek, Mountain Branch, Big Sandy Creek, Lt. Sandy Creek; Brown Trout, Penns Creek, Spring Creek; Rainbow Trout, Penns Creek, Spring Creek.
- **Clinton County**: Brook Trout, Fish Creek, Big Run, Baker Run or Backer Run, Antes Creek or Rauch Creek; Rainbow Trout, Big Fishing Creek; Fingerling Brook Trout, Hammersley Fork.
- **Columbia County**: Brown Trout, Fishing Creek.
- **Crawford County**: Bass, Pymatuning Reservoir.
- **Cambria County**: Brook Trout, Big Springs; Rainbow Trout, Letort Springs, Big Springs; Bass, Carlisle Water House Dam on Conodoguinet Creek.
- **Cumberland County**: Brook Trout, Big Springs; Rainbow Trout, Letort Springs, Big Springs; Bass, Carlisle Water House Dam on Conodoguinet Creek.
- **Dauphin County**: Bass, Swatara Creek, Susquehanna River.
- **Erie County**: Brook Trout, Medix Run; Rainbow Trout, E. Br. Clarion River, W. Clarion Creek; Fingerling Brook Trout, Belle Draft Run, Dent or Dents Run.
- **Erie County**: Bass, Presque Isle Bay.
**Huntingdon County**—Brown Trout, Spruce Creek; Rainbow Trout, Whipple Dam on Laurel Run; Bass, Penn Central Dam on Frankstown Br. Juniata River, Penn Central Dam on Raystown Br. Juniata River.

**Juniata County**—Bass, Pomeroy Dam on Tuscarora Creek.

**Lackawanna County**—Brown Trout, Lehigh River.

**Lancaster County**—Bass, Holtwood Dam on Susquehanna River, Safe Harbor Dam on Susquehanna River, Conowingo Dam on Susquehanna River.

**Lebanon County**—Brown Trout, Evening Br., Gold Mine Run.

**Lehigh County**—Brook Trout, Lt. Lehigh River; Brown Trout, Lt. Lehigh River.

**Luzerne County**—Brown Trout, Lehigh River.

**Lancaster County**—Bass, Holtwood Dam on Susquehanna River, Safe Harbor Dam on Susquehanna River, Conowingo Dam on Susquehanna River.

**Lebanon County**—Brown Trout, Evening Br., Gold Mine Run.

**Lackawanna County**—Brown Trout, Lehigh River.

**Lancaster County**—Bass, Holtwood Dam on Susquehanna River, Safe Harbor Dam on Susquehanna River, Conowingo Dam on Susquehanna River.

**Lebanon County**—Brown Trout, Evening Br., Gold Mine Run.

**McKean County**—Brook Trout, Kinzua Creek, W. Clarion Creek; Fingerling Brook Trout, N. Br. Sugar Run, Linn Brook, Martin Run, Wilson Run, Mead or Fife Run, Willow Creek, Chappel Fork.

**Mifflin County**—Brook Trout, Kishacoquillas Creek; Brown Trout, Kishacoquillas or W. Br. Kishacoquillas Creek; Rainbow Trout, Kishacoquillas or W. Br. Kishacoquillas Creek.

**Monroe County**—Brook Trout, Big Bushkill Creek, Buckwa Creek, Tobyhanna Creek, Aquashicola Creek; Brown Trout, Broadheads Creek, Lehigh River, Tobyhanna Creek; Rainbow Trout, Weir Lake; Bass, Delaware River; Suckers, Delaware River.

**Montgomery County**—Bass, Perkiomen Creek, N. E. Br. Perkiomen or Br. Creek; Suckers, Perkiomen Creek, N. E. Br. Perkiomen Creek or Br. Creek.

**Northampton County**—Bass, Delaware River; Suckers, Delaware River.

**Philadelphia County**—Catfish, Chamaunix Lake; Sunfish, Chamaunix Lake; Yellow Perch, Chamaunix Lake; Carp, Chamaunix Lake.

**Pike County**—Brown Trout, Shohola Creek; Bass, Lake Wallenpaupack.

**Potter County**—Brook Trout, Genesee River or Luddington Br., Eleven Mile Creek; Fingerling Brook Trout, S. Wood.

**Schuylkill County**—Bass, Sweet Arrow Lake.

** Snyder County**—Bass, Penna. Power & Light Co. Dam on Middle Creek.

**Somerset County**—Fingerling Brown Trout, Whites Creek, Cranberry Glade Run.

**Susquehanna County**—Rainbow Trout, Starruscca Creek, Mingo Lake.

**Tioga County**—Brook Trout, Four Mile Run.

**Washington County**—Carp, Lt. Chartiers Creek.

**Wayne County**—Fingerling Brown Trout, Five Mile Creek, Peet Creek, Sheshawken Creek, Carley Brook, Buttermilk Creek, Outlet of Keen's Pond.

**Wyoming County**—Brook Trout, Bowman's Creek.

---

**FISHIN' TALK**

There are plenty of bass fishermen whose hope it is to land a smallmouth of proportions similar to those of the bass taken by Harry Fink, Jr., of Jednota, near Highspire, Dauphin county, in the Susquehanna River near Highspire. Harry landed a 22-inch 4 pound 2 ounce smallmouth that gave him a 20 minute battle before he staged the catch. Two smaller bass, a two-pound catfish, and two eels having a combined weight of 7 pounds, completed the creel for the day. The largest bass was taken on a crawfish.

There are plenty of bass fishermen whose hope it is to land a smallmouth of proportions similar to those of the bass taken by Harry Fink, Jr., of Jednota, near Highspire, Dauphin county, in the Susquehanna River near Highspire. Harry landed a 22-inch 4 pound 2 ounce smallmouth that gave him a 20 minute battle before he staged the catch. Two smaller bass, a two-pound catfish, and two eels having a combined weight of 7 pounds, completed the creel for the day. The largest bass was taken on a crawfish.

Sparring gar pike, outstanding enemies to game fish, was resorted to by four parties under the direction of Warden Gerald Munson in Conneaut Lake during the summer. Some sizeable gar were killed, it has been reported.

James Lewis of Loyalsockville made a nice catch of smallmouthed bass in the Loyalsock Creek early in the season. The largest fish in his catch measured 19 inches in length and weighed 2½ pounds and two others each measured 12 inches in length.

Listed with the big brown trout taken during the 1937 trout season will be the 23½ inch brown trout taken on Broadheads Creek near Stroudsburg by George Bauscher of Allentown. It weighed five pounds. A fine brook trout was taken on the same day by Bauscher. It measured 15½ inches in length and weighed just one ounce short of two pounds.
The Diary of an Honest Fisherman

Pecks Pond, Sunday, Sept. 3.

Dear Alex:

I arrived here early this morning. Peck's Lake is a beautiful place. Well I remember when first I visited this spot thirty-five years ago. No houses within ten miles; a narrow wheel track for a road; no lake, only a stream flowing between swamps; but such pickerel fishing.

Went down to the lake to watch the white herons, five of them, walking about like geese on stilts. Met an old man who told me that fifty years ago when he first fished Peck's Lake, the pickerel were so thick that when the cows, standing in the water to cool themselves, switched their tails to drive the deer flies away, the pickerel, knowing for their disposition to strike at anything that moves in the water, would seize the tip of the cow's tails and be thrown out on the bank, there to be picked up by the watching fishermen. I think this old fellow was trying to kid me. He evidently thought I was just a city fellow.

Met another fellow down by the lake who wanted me to go with him to look up two big snapping turtles which he says he saw Saturday, over in the swamp behind the big island, "big as washtubs," he said. Got into the boat and went over to the island. Saw a big snake out on a marsh flat, threshing about. Got near to him and saw that he had swallowed a big catfish and one horn was poked out through the snake's neck. The snake could not swallow the fish and the fish could not get rid of the snake. Funny situation. Caught the pair. Left the fish go.

Could not find the big turtle, but promised to go with the man Monday or Tuesday and try to catch a big one.

On the way back, saw another big snake swallowing a sunfish. We caught the snake and killed it and cut it open and let the sunfish swim away.

Saw a blue heron wading in the water along the shore—big fellow—about six feet across the wings. The heron walked along, watching until he saw a small fish. Then he darted his head down like a snake striking and came up with a fish which he snapped up in the air and caught head first as it came down.

Am careful to tell the exact truth about everything I see. Met an old lady at one of the houses when I got back to shore. Lady told me that when she was young and lived over near High Knob, the snakes were so thick that they lived in the stone walls all around the place. Her mother used to put out milk in a pan every evening and the rattlesnakes would come out and drink the milk just like kittens. They fed them so that they would not be ugly.

This evening I was sitting on the porch and a man from over beyond the Knob came along. We talked a while and he told me a story about a catfish over at Twin Lakes. "Biggest catfish I ever saw," the old fellow said. "Funny looking thing. Had long whiskers, one white and one black." Was interested at once. Lived at Twin Lakes when a boy. Caught a catfish there one time that had one white and one black whisker. Let it go again. Maybe this is the same fish. Same place too. The old fellow said he saw it several times down by the "Porch Rock," a place where we used to go to catch perch. Guess I will go over to Twin Lakes tomorrow and see if I can find the catfish with the white whisker.

WILDWOOD BASS

Wildwood Lake, located virtually in the suburbs of Harrisburg, has been providing fine recreation and sport for anglers of the Capitol City this year. Not only have heavy catches of catfish, sunfish and carps been made in this body of water, but bait casters and live bait fishermen have had fair success in taking largemouth bass, following stocking of the lake with that species by the Fish Commission.

Bait casting for the big fellows in the lake was given impetus early in the season when Charley Fox scored a fine catch of seven largemouths in less than an hour on one of his pet casting lures.

The live bait fishermen have also had their inning, some nice largemouths being taken on minnows. Most recent of the live bait catches was that made by J. M. Zeigler of Harrisburg on a minnow. He landed one hefty higmouthed bass, 18% inches in length and weighing 4% pounds, according to Warden Frank Sands of Steelton.

Members of the Harrisburg Hunters and Anglers Association, who have adopted the lake as one of their pet projects, have been gratified by the fishing enjoyed there this year.

COCALICO BASS

Meno G. Brubaker of Denver, caught a bass 16 inches in length, weighing a trifle over two pounds. It was caught in the Cocalico Creek.

HUNTINGDON ANGLERS

MAKE NICE CATCHES

With the opening of the bass season in Pennsylvania came the reports of three fine catches by Huntingdon fishermen. Clyde Dean brought a fine specimen to town on the first day. It was a wall-eyed pike or Susquehanna salmon measuring 29½ inches in length and weighing 7 pounds. Clyde caught the fish below the powerhouse at the Penn Central Light and Power Company plant on the Rosaytown Branch.

Bud Gearhart, 14, caught a black bass weighing 8 pounds. The bass measured 15 inches and Bud is just about the proudest fisherman in the First Ward.

Frank Waltel claims he caught the "big brother" to Gearhart's bass. Frank pulled a bass weighing 2½ pounds and measuring 16 inches in length from Stone Creek.

Some nice catches of bass were made at Echo Beach during the first week of the season despite the poor river conditions on the North Branch.

On Wednesday evening, Paul McCracken took six black bass on flies and on Tuesday evening he got three; Gene McCracken took two black bass on flies Tuesday evening.

Mr. Darby, of Williamsport, fishing Thursday and Friday, got eight black bass and 10 rock bass; Hugh Litzelman got one 23-inch wall-eyed pike and a number of good-sized black bass. Mr. Drum of Catawissa landed a 20-inch yellow bass while Myron Kilmer got six bass—four yellow and two black weighing two pounds.

Branch Murky But Anglers Land Bass

Some nice catches of bass were made at Echo Beach during the first week of the season despite the poor river conditions on the North Branch.

On Wednesday evening, Paul McCracken took six black bass on flies and on Tuesday evening he got three; Gene McCracken took two black bass on flies Tuesday evening.

Mr. Darby, of Williamsport, fishing Thursday and Friday, got eight black bass and 10 rock bass; Hugh Litzelman got one 23-inch wall-eyed pike and a number of good-sized black bass. Mr. Drum of Catawissa landed a 20-inch yellow bass while Myron Kilmer got six bass—four yellow and two black weighing two pounds.

Clarence Patterson, New Castle, with 16 pound 2 ounce Muskie he caught in Allegheny River. With him are P. H. Johnson, Centre County; J. K. Johnson, Centre County, and Wayne Stitinger, New Castle.

The same fish. Same place too. The old fellow said he saw it several times down by the "Porch Rock," a place where we used to go to catch perch. Guess I will go over to Twin Lakes tomorrow and see if I can find the catfish with the white whisker.

Huntingdon Anglers Make Nice Catches

With the opening of the bass season in Pennsylvania came the reports of three fine catches by Huntingdon fishermen. Clyde Dean brought a fine specimen to town on the first day. It was a wall-eyed pike or Susquehanna salmon measuring 29½ inches in length and weighing 7 pounds. Clyde caught the fish below the powerhouse at the Penn Centurf Light and Power Company plant on the Rosaytown Branch.

Bud Gearhart, 14, caught a black bass weighing 8 pounds. The bass measured 15 inches and Bud is just about the proudest fisherman in the First Ward.

Frank Waltel claims he caught the "big brother" to Gearhart's bass. Frank pulled a bass weighing 2½ pounds and measuring 16 inches in length from Stone Creek.

Wildwood Lake, located virtually in the suburbs of Harrisburg, has been providing fine recreation and sport for anglers of the Capitol City this year. Not only have heavy catches of catfish, sunfish and carps been made in this body of water, but bait casters and live bait fishermen have had fair success in taking largemouth bass, following stocking of the lake with that species by the Fish Commission.

Bait casting for the big fellows in the lake was given impetus early in the season when Charley Fox scored a fine catch of seven largemouths in less than an hour on one of his pet casting lures.

The live bait fishermen have also had their inning, some nice largemouths being taken on minnows. Most recent of the live bait catches was that made by J. M. Zeigler of Harrisburg on a minnow. He landed one hefty higmouthed bass, 18½ inches in length and weighing 4½ pounds, according to Warden Frank Sands of Steelton.

Members of the Harrisburg Hunters and Anglers Association, who have adopted the lake as one of their pet projects, have been gratified by the fishing enjoyed there this year.

Cocalico Bass

Meno G. Brubaker of Denver, caught a bass 16 inches in length, weighing a trifle over two pounds. It was caught in the Cocalico Creek.

BERNARD FINDLAN, NEW KENNSINGTON, WITH BIG CARP HE CAUGHT IN SHENANGO RIVER ON JULY 8.
The first annual Sportsmen's show of Pitcairn-Pot Au- tion Township Sportsmen's Club, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, September 9-11, was a decided success, both financially, in attendance and by giving citizens and visitors a novel entertainment. It was the first affair of the kind held in this section and will be annual affair by the local club and probably by all valley sportsmen clubs.

The idea of a combined club taking in all valley towns and adjoining sections has been talked of for some time and probably by next year the idea will be worked out. The local club has more than 400 members. The Wall club will probably be combined with Pitcairn. Trafford has a live club and excellent club grounds. East Pittsburgh has an active club, and Turtle Creek club is said to be on the sick list. One club for the valley would mean a couple thousand members, and would be a power in sporting matters and otherwise.

Hose Company: One in hand in charge of Director Nirella of the W. A. B. band and some of its members, gave an excellent concert on opening night. Friday night the dog parade, with more than 100 canines on their way, was a big street attraction. The following were winners of cups and ribbons: bulldogs: No. 55, first; No. 227, second; hounds: No. 52; bound pups: No. 25; bird dogs: No. 57 and No. 64; toy bull dogs: No. 26; spaniel: No. 24; terriers: No. 23; pomeranians: No. 139; just dogs: No. 78.

The stands did a lively business all three nights and the club will make a good addition to their treasury. Exhibitors included Dave’s Army Store, of East Pittsburgh, with a big mounted deer, hunter’s clothing and other necessities. Clyde King exhibited many specimens of his taxidermy work. The Valley Cash Feed Store showed Wayne game and dog feed. Ringnecks raised by members of the club were also on the grounds, since liberated near town to make sport for hunters.

There were numerous prizes, bingo and other amusements. Those in charge of the show are highly pleased with the patronage received and promise a bigger and better show next year. Membership in the club is open to all citizens.

ORGANIZE NEW CLUB IN ERIE COUNTY

"Connaeute Range," a new and unique idea in Sportsman’s Clubs has been organized at Edinboro.

It consists of 125 acres of farm land, partly wooded, with numerous springs and Conneaute Creek, the inlet to Edinboro Lake, cutting through it diagonally, almost the entire length. The Club House is situated on the highest point of land in the vicinity and affords a view for miles around. The membership is limited; new members may be admitted only when original members drop out, and only on approval of all members.

"If anyone wants to see it," came the reply, "They can ask for it." That was enough, and with an extended badge, our young fisherman was immediately ordered to place the license on his sweater, and furthermore keep it visible at all times.

We can only add that such a future sportsman needs a little old-fashioned education. Incidentally, the young lad was a student, he had absolutely no reason for acting the way he did.

The Other Side

After leaving the Little Lehigh at Rathburn’s bridge both the warden and your writer traveled up the hill, passed the Salisbury church and then drove back again towards Allentown. On the way we met three boys, between 15 and 18, all carrying rifles.

Stopping the machine, the warden asked the boys where they were going. Quickly and politely the reply came, "Shooting groundhogs."

"Do you fellows have your hunting licenses?" the warden inquired.

"Yes sir, two of us," the oldest boy replied, and produced his and then instructed his buddy to produce the hunting license.

"How about you?" the warden directed to the youngest lad.

"I am only going to shoot target, sir," came the answer in a most polite and business-like way.

After a brief discussion in which the danger of shooting was outlined, the youngest of the three boys decided to go home and leave his other two buddies make their rounds of some groundhog holes.

Not a harsh word was ever exchanged, and when the boys left they expressed their thanks for the information.

These fellows surely have a good beginning.
Huntingdon Sportsmen at Annual Field Day

THE Huntingdon County Game, Fish and Forestry Association celebrated its third annual Field Day on September 25th. This event has been a popular one in the past and this year exceeded others in its patronage and good times, writes Maurice Banker of the Association. Under the capable management of Harold Fisher, and his committee, an all-time champion day was held. The day started at 10:00 A.M. with the new traps purchased by the Association for a Skeet Field and operated by Miles Shenefelt and his committee. The traps are convertible and were used this day for straight trap shooting. After this was well under way a “wild cat” trap was set in operation and a turkey shoot started. For the morning these sports held the center of the stage and some real shooting was done. Mr. Story, the State champion for 1937, Mr. Hawkins, 1936 champion and runner up this year, Mr. Ed. Hellyer past champion of several years ago, and Boyd Ingram representative of the Winchester Arms Company gave the boys a sample of how it's done.

Everyone joined in the fun and at “chuck” time everyone retired to the free lunch counter where Spencer Bagshaw and his committee were waiting. What a counter! Open all day and during that time they dispensed over 2500 sandwiches. The lowly “Hot Dawg” led in popularity; 105 pounds of these doggies were fulfilling their destinies. Peanuts, apples, pickles, and coffee were tidbits to help the appetite.

Several booths were operated by the different departments of the association. The feeding committee had a most elaborate display which was quite an attraction to all. Mr. O. R. “Pop” Shilling one of the oldest members in the organization and Charley Morningstar really showed everyone what feed is for game. Both are to be congratulated on the fine showing.

Another booth was operated by the forestry committee, Herb Watts, chairman, which is a real idea for the rest of the Associations. This committee operated a “Shoot the B” all day and their slogan was, “Shoot the B and Plant a Chestnut Tree.”

The idea of this committee was to raise money to buy the new Chinese blight resistant chestnut trees. Their goal is 50,000 such trees planted in Huntingdon County by 1939. Everyone was glad to spend “two bits” and at the end of the day this committee had $42.00 for its fund.

A new idea was tried with success at the feeding display. A Gun Exchange was operated by “Pop” Shilling and a 10% commission charged. This really was quite successful and about twenty-five guns were on exhibition for exchange or sale. Hundreds of complimentary copies of the Pennsylvania Angler and Pennsylvania Game News were distributed to the sportmen during the day.

The afternoon events consisted of a continuation of the morning shoots and of a demonstration by Boyd Ingram of the Winchester Arms Company. Boyd showed the sportsmen how you could shoot if you really practiced up a bit, and what guns and rifles could do in the way of bringing down game. This gentleman has been in attendance every year at the Field Day and you never tire of watching his skill with guns.

Following Mr. Ingram’s exhibition the fly and bait casting contests were started for both Junior and Senior members. Jim Kyper and his assistants put on these contests and they went over the top with them. These contests were open to all sportmen. The Junior fly casting was open to boys up to and including 16 years of age and it
took some good casting to win the prizes offered. The first prize was finally taken after a tie breaking cast off, by Donald Kyper. It was a Martin Automatic Reel with a Gladding translucent fly line.

Second prize went to Fred Mark, Jr., an Ashaway Fly Line.

Third prize, a year's subscription to National Sportsman magazine, was won by Kenneth Pearson.

In the Senior contest the old "Maestro" Howd Shilling was finally routed by none other than "Hatch" Johnston, a new disciple of the gentle art of fly fishing. "Hatch" walked away with first prize, which was an engraved cup and a Shakespeare Truart Automatic Reel. "Howd" had to be satisfied with a Weber-Henshall fly line which was donated by "Jack" Jones, an enthusiastic member of the association.

The bait or plug casting contest came next with too few entrants. It seems the boys don't go in for plug casting around here. This event brought forth the same battling couple as last year. None other than our old friend "Line" Lender, fish protector from Bellwood and "Josh" Gerlock. The two put on a real show for first place with "Josh" finally taking "Line" for the count and a beautiful $12.00 spiral wind, level winding casting reel. "Line" received one hundred yards of Bristol Silk casting line and the rest of the entrants received "Condolences."

After these events the traps and so forth resumed their banging and the men enjoyed themselves as they pleased until time for another "Doggie & Coffee." After dark the crowd went to the big dance floor and there was entertained by Randolph Thompson and his moving pictures of "Wild Life & Fish Life." A good talk was given by Wm. J. Davis, Supervisor of Division "D," and a very fine talk on our Fish Commission and our streams by the old left hander, Alex Sweigart, Editor of the Pennsylvania Angler.

At 10:00 o'clock the day ended and was proclaimed the day of Field Days. Notable guests present were Hon. Wm. G. Fluke, Game Commissioner; Mr. James "Jimmy" Morton, Assistant Director Bureau Land & Game Refuge; Alex Sweigart, Editor of the Angler; Mr. Wm. J. Davis, Supervisor of Division "D"; Mr. Storr, State Champion Trapshooter of 1937; Mr. Hawkins, 1936 Champion Trapshooter, and Mr. Boyd Ingram of the Winchester Arms Company. Most of Division "D" Game Protectors were present also.

The sportmen of Huntingdon County appreciate the support of these men who have turned out every year to help in putting over a Field Day, and all look forward to seeing them next year.

A word of thanks is due to Walter Moyer, Game Refuge Keeper, for his fine contribution of game feed samples, which he collected for the exhibit, and to C. H. Miller Hardware Company for their splendid cooperation in furnishing ammunition and incidentals at no profit.

Trout fishermen, look to your laurels. This is the fish to beat. Bill Percival of Matamoras, Pike County, with his 9 pound 7 ounce brown trout, largest ever reported to the ANGLER.

Walter Slovick of Shenandoah with a nice catch of pickerel from Sweet Arrow Lake in Schuylkill County.

Section of ponds devoted to the culture of the daphnia, or water flea, at Pleasant Mount hatchery, Wayne County. Production of these organisms is vital to successful growing of young bass at the hatcheries.
With November sounding the closing knell for the 1937 season for game fishes in Pennsylvania, a question comes to mind. Do the readers of the ANGLER desire reports exclusively of catches of certain species such as the bass, for instance, while the season for that species is on, or would they prefer to have bass fishing reports as well as reports of catches of other species of warm water game fishes blended with reports of catches from trout waters during 1937?

In covering all phases of the freshwater fishing sport, the ANGLER has endeavored, to the greatest degree possible, to serve every group of fishermen in the Commonwealth. We realize, in doing this, however, that the angle of timeliness has been disregarded to a certain degree. On the other hand, many of our fishermen are trout fishermen, finding their greatest sport astream in quest of the speckled kings. Others count the days on the calendar prior to the opening of the bass season; still others, and plenty of them, find real contentment in angling for carp, suckers, catfish and panfish such as the bluegill sunfish. Obviously, in the limited space available in the ANGLER each month, some reports must be held over. We believe that, considering every group, these reports of Pennsylvania fishermen and their catches in Pennsylvania waters, whether they concern trout or other species, should be run. Of course, this applies to the 1937 season.

And, in line with this thought, if you have any reports to make or photos to send in, do so, regardless of whether the catch was made during the trout season, in early spring while sucker fishing, or while the bass held sway. The ANGLER is your magazine; your cooperation in making it bigger and better is earnestly requested.

Probably the finest mixed catch to be made during the present season was that of veteran angler George Duvall of Harrisburg while fishing one day in September in the Juniata River at Aqueduct. Mr. Duvall, who is 70 years old, caught a 26 inch wall-eyed pike weighing 5 1/2 pounds, a 20 inch smallmouthed bass weighing 4 1/2 pounds and several other smallmouths, several of them around the two pound mark. The fish were taken at a point near which the Juniata has its juncture with the Susquehanna River.

Fishing bass bugs early in the season, Charles Kingsley of Towanda landed a three-pound smallmouthed bass at Standing Stone on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.
USE A Plug AND SPARE A Chub