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MONTHLY STAFF BULLETIN

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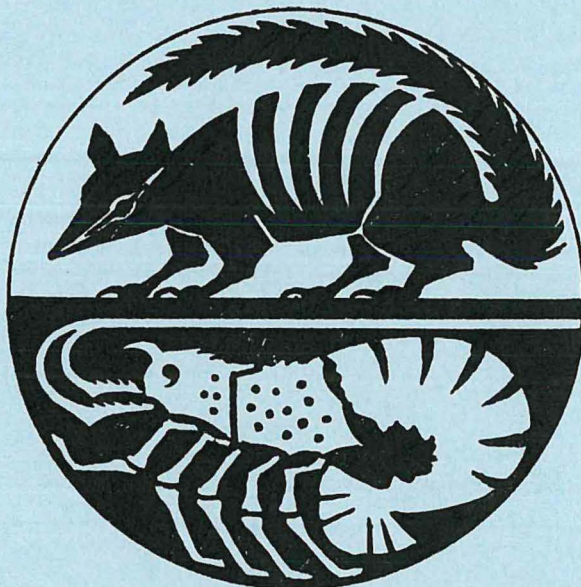
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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

STAFF

BULLETIN



SEPTEMBER, 1968

VOL. XVII, No. 9

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND FAUNA
108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia

MONTHLY STAFF BULLETIN

MEET THE CHIEF INSPECTOR -

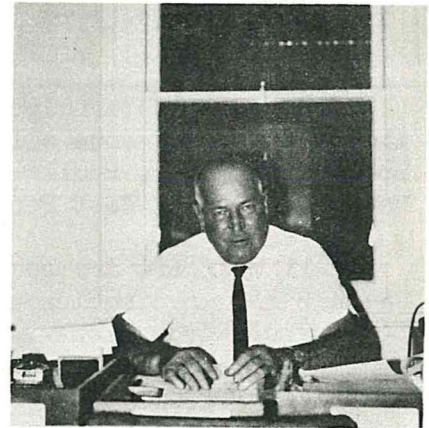
MR. J. E. BRAMLEY

The Public Service Commissioner in his Determination of the General Division published on August 14, 1968 changed the title of Supervising Inspector to Chief Inspector, and at the same time increased the classification of the position occupied by Mr. J.E. Bramley to G-II-7. This reclassification is effective as from March 15, 1968.

Consequent to Mr. Bramley's promotion, the Public Service Commissioner has increased Mr. J.E. Munro's classification to Supervising Inspector, G-II-5.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Bramley and Mr. Munro by all officers of the Department.

Mr. Bramley's history with this Department shows that he commenced duties as an Assistant Inspector on February 10, 1941, at a weekly rate of \$8.80 (£4.8.0.). He then enlisted in the R.A. N.V.R. (N.A.P.) in June 1942 and attained the rank of Lieutenant on his discharge in February 1946. During this period he served on luggers and small crafts generally mainly on the West Australian coast. This was followed by service with the now well-known "Z" force, a special force which operated in northern Australian waters, Timor, Borneo, Malaysia and Singapore.



Mr. J.E. Bramley

On May 8, 1951 Mr. Bramley was promoted to the position of Supervising Inspector.

During his 27½ years of service with this Department he has worked in all fishing centres of the State, and has visited his counterparts in most other States of the Commonwealth when the opportunities presented themselves. Mr. Bramley is wellknown and respected throughout the fishing industry.

COMMONWEALTH/STATES FISHERIES CONFERENCE

The Director Mr. B.K. Bowen, and the Administrative Officer, Mr. B.R. Saville attended the Commonwealth/States Fisheries Conference in Canberra during the week September 2 and September 6, 1968. This was the first occasion at which Mr. Bowen was in attendance as the Director of Fisheries, Western Australia.

While in Canberra Mr. Bowen and Mr. Saville also attended the inaugural meeting of the Northern Fisheries Research Committee held on Sunday, September 1.

ANNUAL STAFF CONFERENCE

The Annual Staff Conference will be held from October 23 to October 25 inclusive. The venue will be the same as last year, that is the Conference Room, 13th Floor, Public Works Building, corner King's Park Road and Havelock Street, West Perth.

All officers are required to be present at 9.00 a.m. on Wednesday October 23. A circular will be issued on arrangements concerning the pre-conference discussions.

Officers attending from the country may use public transport, the cost of which will be paid by the Department. Any officer wishing to bring his private vehicle to Perth may claim the cost of petrol and oil for the return journey.

The Social Club will conduct the annual staff social on Friday, October 25, and all members are urged to give this their full support. The venue selected for this year is the Mosman Recreation Centre, 12 Lochee Street, Mosman Park. Arrangements have been made to ensure a very enjoyable function.

DISTRICT ALLOWANCES REVIEWED

In an Administrative Instruction dated August 27, 1968, the Public Service Commissioner advised that the Public Service Arbitrator issued an Award prescribing a new scale of district allowance rates. These will operate from and include July 19, 1968.

The Award continues the provision for payment according to district - the state being divided into six districts. Attention is drawn to the alteration to the boundary between Districts 2 and 3 where the Southern boundary of District 3 has been relocated on latitude 30.

The new scale of district allowances is shown below in the First Schedule. As in the past, the standard rate prescribed for a district will apply to every town or place in that district except where a special rate is fixed for a particular town or place. These "exception" rates are shown in a separate column of rates payable.

A new feature in this Award as compared with previous District Allowances Agreements, is that the Award provides for the payment of different rates to officers whose headquarters are not located in an area where a district allowance is payable but who are required to travel or temporarily reside in a district allowance area. This allowance shall be as prescribed in the Second Schedule and shall be paid to officers required to spend any continuous period in excess of one month in any of the districts in respect of which such allowance is payable. No allowance is payable for periods under one month.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Rate of District Allowance payable to married officers - single officers receive half the rate prescribed for married officers.

<u>District No.</u>	<u>\$ p.a. Standard Rate</u>	<u>Places of Exception to Standard rate</u>	<u>\$ p.a. Exception rate</u>
6	680	-	-
5	555	Fitzroy Crossing Wittenoom Pt. Hedland	730 680 605
4	250	Warburton Mission	730
3	160	Meekatharra	250
2	125	Kalgoorlie Esperance	50 160
1	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECOND SCHEDULE

Applicable to officers whose headquarters are not located in a district allowance district. Rates as shown for married officers - single officers receive half the rate prescribed for married officers.

<u>District No.</u>	<u>\$ p.a. Standard Rate</u>	<u>Places of Exception to Standard rate</u>	<u>\$ p.a. Exception rate</u>
6	500		
5	450	Fitzroy Crossing Wittenoom Pt. Hedland	550 500 475
4	200	Warburton Mission	550
3	160		
2	26	Esperance	52

District boundaries are as defined below and shown on map on page 5.

DISTRICT:

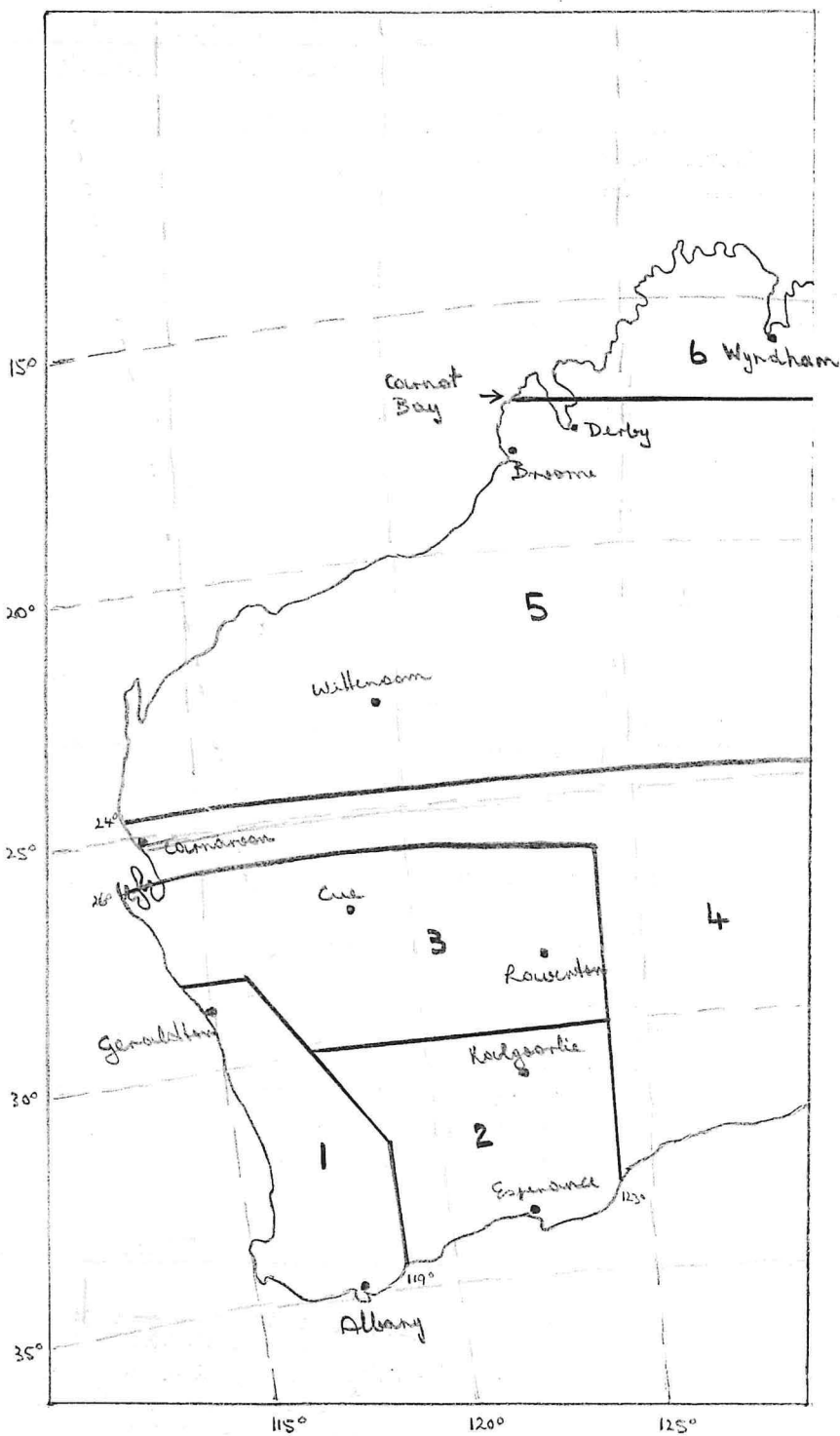
1. The area within a line commencing on coast; thence east along lat. 28 to a point north of Tallering Peak; thence due south to Tallering Peak; thence south-east to Mt. Gibson and Burracoppin; thence to a point south-east at the junction of lat. 32 and long. 119; thence south along long. 119 to coast.
2. That area within a line commencing on the south east coast at long. 119 then east along the coast to long. 123; then north along long. 123 to a point on lat. 30; thence west along lat. 30 to the boundary of No. 1 District.
3. The area within a line commencing on coast at lat. 26; thence along lat. 26 to long. 123; thence south along long. 123 to the boundary of No. 2 District.
4. The area within a line commencing on the coast at lat 24; thence east to the South Australian border; thence south to the coast; thence along the coast to long 123; thence north to the intersection of lat 26; thence west along lat 26 to the coast.
5. That area of the State situated between the lat 24 and a line running east from Carnot Bay to the Northern Territory Border.
6. That area of the State north of a line running east from Carnot Bay to the Northern Territory border.

Cont'd Pg. 6.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Map Showing District Allowance Divisions



TRAVELLING, TRANSFER AND RELIEVING
ALLOWANCES REVIEWED

The Public Service Commissioner has reached agreement with the Civil Service Association on the new rates to be applicable as from July 1, 1968.

Travelling Allowance - Item No. 1	\$ 8.20	per day
- - 6	\$10.20	" "
Transfer Allowance - - 1	\$ 8.20	" "
- - 2	\$ 4.10	" "
Relieving Allowance - - 1	\$ 8.20	" "
- - 2	\$ 4.10	" "
- - 3	\$ 2.73	" "

GENERAL DIVISION DETERMINATION

In the Determination issued on August 14, the Public Service Commissioner reclassified the positions of some Departmental officers. The reclassification is effective as from March 15, 1968 and arrangements were made with the Salaries Clerk to ensure that the appropriate salary adjustments were made effective as from that date.

Officers whose position was reclassified are :-

Mr. J. E. Bramley, Chief Inspector	G-II-7
Mr. J. E. Munro, Supervising Inspector	G-II-5
Mr. E. J. Little, Inspector Grade 2, Seagoing	G-II-1
Mr. J. C. Van Roon, Inspector Grade 2, Seagoing	G-II-1
Mr. L. R. Moss, Inspector Grade 2, Seagoing	G-II-1
Mr. A. R. Marshall, Warden	G-II-1/2

PRAISE FOR DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTORS

Mr. H.J. Woods, professional fisherman, recently wrote to the Director, thanking the Department and its Inspectors for the assistance given to him in the recovery of a fishing net. The net apparently became lost in rough weather on the Swan River during the evening of August 10. Actual recovery of the net was made by Harbour and Light Department personnel, who returned it to a very grateful fisherman.

ISLAND FAUNA RESERVES VESTED IN
WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

At a meeting of the Executive Council held on July 24, 1968, approval was given for the following new reserves to be vested in and held by the Western Australian Wild Life Authority, in trust for the purpose of Conservation of Fauna. These reserves are all islands between Lancelin and Dongara, and are numbered 29251, 29252, 29253, 29254, 29255, 29256, 29257, 29258, and 29260. Notice to this effect was published in the Government Gazette dated August 9, 1968.

In January 1966, the then Fauna Protection Advisory Committee, considered a recommendation by this Department that the offshore islands between Lancelin and Dongara be set aside for the conservation of fauna. The fauna occurring on them is, in the main, restricted to sea birds, hair seals and various reptiles. Many of the islands are important breeding areas for the sea-birds, some of which appear to be threatened as a result of the intense of the crayfishing industry which has introduced a comparatively high human activity in previously important breeding areas on the coast itself.

Perhaps the greatest value of these islands to fauna conservation and to science lies in their reptilian fauna. Mr. J. Ford, in a paper published in the West Australian Naturalist, indicates therein the importance of these islands as areas in which to study the effects of competition (both intra and interspecific) on the evolution of species and the causes of the vulnerability of island populations.

Ford and other scientists have pointed out that there is a close relationship between the size of islands and their capacity to carry diverse populations of flora and fauna.

Fauna utilizing these islands includes the White-faced Storm Petrel (Pelagodroma marina) which incidently is the only local breeding storm petrel; Pied Cormorant (Phalacrocorax sulcirostris) Caspian Tern (Hydroprogne caspia), Roseate Tern (Sterna dougalli), Crested Tern (Sterna bergii), Fairy Tern (Sterna nereis), Bridled Tern (Sterna anaethetus), Pacific Gull (Larus pacificus), Silver Gull (Larus novae-hollandiae), Pied Oystercatcher (Harematopus ostralegus), Mountain Duck (Tadorna tadornoides) and Rock Parrot (Neophema petrophila)

* * *

"An optimist is a fisherman who takes a camera with him when he goes fishing".

* * *

THE AIM OF AN EXTENSION SERVICE

In a recent radio talk on 6WN, A.B.C. Radio, the Extension and Publicity Officer, Mr. A.C. Waldon, spoke on the aim of the Department's Extension Service.

Herewith is the text of Mr. Waldon's talk.

"When I mention to people that I am the Extension and Publicity Officer for the Department of Fisheries and Fauna I am inevitably asked, "But what do you mean by extension"?.



Mr. A.C. Waldon

Extension - and in this case more particularly extension services for the fishing industry - can be defined as the informal, out-of-school education of all those associated with the fisheries of Western Australia.

It aims at teaching improved techniques in fishing, more effective conservation, better ways of marketing - and the dissemination of information derived from research programmes and developmental surveys.

New products and gear are continually being devised; radar, sonar, radio and echo sounders are becoming more efficient and more widely accepted; ropes and nets are incorporating new synthetic fibres - and even paints and rust preventatives are constantly being upgraded. These are the additional things on which every fisherman wants to be kept informed. Better equipment means bigger catches for less effort and lower costs; better paints and anti corrosives means less maintenance and better communications ensure greater safety at sea.

Public relations and publicity are an integral part of any extension service. This applies specifically in relation to changing the outlook and attitudes of fishermen to the point where they will be receptive to- and on their own initiative - continually seek means of improving their fishing ability and business management.

I use the term business management in the true sense because today's fisherman, like the farmer, must be a businessman. Business acumen - or the lack of it - is often the difference between a successful and unsuccessful fisherman. And so training in the elementary economics of his own fishery business and the industry as a whole - is essential if he is to profitably manage the six to one hundred thousand dollar investment made in a modern fishing boat and gear.

The ultimate aim of an extension service is the development of those people engaged in the particular industry. Without this change no permanent improvement can be achieved, and any physical or economic accomplishment will tend to become sterile.

And so the chief objective is to help people to develop so that they are permanently enabled to do better and continue to improve. Help, though, must be more in the form of guidance. Self-help will cultivate a spirit of self-reliance - handout programmes only stifle initiative and may lead to continued dependency.

In most countries there is a wide gulf separating the sources of information, research and development from the fisherman and fishing community. This is perhaps understandable but certainly undesirable. The current pace of development and research leaves little or no time for the scientist or research worker to relay his findings and information on to those who will utilize it - or are in most need of it. Indeed - it is a task for which he is not equipped and it would be a loss of valuable and costly research time.

A service therefore, is required to bridge this gap - an extension service which has the time, facilities and contacts to sort out the essentials of any programme and pass it on in a manner which can be readily understood and applied by the fisherman - and at a time and manner convenient to him.

The problem of communication in the fishing industry is, unfortunately somewhat difficult or at the least inconvenient. In the field of agriculture or education there are practically no language or nationality barriers and there is generally a static place of work or contact. A totally different situation exists in the fishing industry where a high percentage of the community is made up of many nationals, speaking different languages or dialects - and often with only a limited or rough working knowledge of English.

As the industry develops and larger boats venture further out to sea - and spend correspondingly longer periods away from their home ports - the communication situation will become more marked.

These limitations naturally restrict the choice of media for any educational programme. Films, T.V., radio, personal contact, and displays are of limited use only. This leaves only the printed word, which can also present problems for the new Australian with his limited knowledge of English - particularly when he is the one who can benefit most from any extension programme or service.

Resulting from the education programmes of an extension service, tomorrow's fishermen will no doubt have a broader outlook, and, unlike his predecessor, will of necessity be operating in more than one fishery. The capital outlay which he will have made will require that his boat operate over as much of the year as possible, at the peak of efficiency, and with as many technical aids for fish finding and navigation as economically permissible.

The fisherman of 1968 is already venturing into the less predictable and more remote areas of our extreme north in search of new grounds and new fisheries, and I believe that, as he becomes more knowledgeable - and therefore more efficient - Western Australia will develop its fishery from No. 1 in Australia to a place alongside its major overseas counterparts!

STAFF NEWS

There have been a number of new appointments to the staff in recent weeks. A warm welcome is extended to Mr. I.C. Cooke, Technical Assistant, Fauna Research, Mr. B.L. Hawkins, Assistant Inspector, Mr. G.W. Lukeis, Cadet Inspector, Mr. K.D. Morrison, Warden, who returns after two years National Service Training, and Mr. T.G. Johns, Technical Assistant in the Development Branch.

* * *

On the debit side, we note the resignation of Mr. K.V.R. Steicke, Seagoing Inspector. Mr. Steicke held the position of skipper on the P.V. "Dampier" stationed at Geraldton.

* * *

Mr. T.G. Johns came to the Department with experience gained in the New Zealand fishing industry. He has been stationed aboard the F.V. "Hamlin" as an observer, after his initial period training at Head Office. The "Hamlin" is owned and operated by the Kimberly Fishing Company in waters off the north of Western Australia.

* * *

Congratulations are extended to Mr. P.A. Wood, on his promotion to the position of Technical Officer, Grade 2, classified G-II-1/2 in the Fisheries Research Branch.

* * *

The Public Service Commissioner has also promoted by way of reclassification Mr. C.J. Seabrook, Skipper, and Mr. B.J. Duckrell, Mate, of the Research Vessel "Flinders" to classification G-II-6 and G-II-2 respectively.

* * *

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to Miss Marlene Clayton and Mr. Kurt Ammerer who announced their engagement on August 10, 1968.

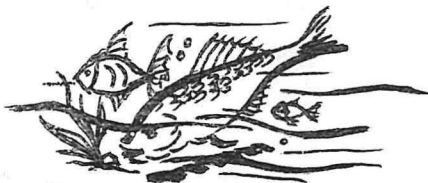
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NEW CLOSURE TO NET FISHING IN PERTH WATERS

The Minister for Fisheries and Fauna, Mr. G.C. MacKinnon pursuant to the powers conferred by section 9 and 10 of the Fisheries Act, 1095-1967, issued a notice dated July 22, 1968, prohibiting all persons from taking any fish whatsoever by means of fishing nets, other than prawns by hand trawl nets, in all those portions of Western Australian Waters described in the schedule below. Notice to this effect was published in the Government Gazette dated August 2, 1968.

SCHEDULE

- (1) The waters of the Swan River and of its affluents and tributaries from the Perth Causeway upwards to the Railway Bridge, at Guildford.
- (2) The waters of the Swan River and of its affluents and tributaries from the Middle Swan Bridge connecting the Middle Swan Road upwards to its source.
- (3) The waters of the Swan River and of its affluents and tributaries from a line drawn from the southwestern extremity of Point Resolution to the southwestern extremity of the Point Walter jetty (situated at Point Walter), downwards to a line drawn from the western extremity of the South Mole to the western extremity of the North Mole at Fremantle.
- (4) The waters of the Swan River situate within 100 yards of the Mends Street, Coode Street, Como, Applecross, Point Walter and Nedlands Jetties.
- (5) All that portion of the Canning River situated within 100 yards each side of the Canning Bridge.
- (6) The waters of the Canning River and of its affluents and tributaries upwards to its source from a line drawn from the northern extremity of Second Avenue, Rossmoyne extending in a northerly direction across the river to the southern extremity of Sulman Avenue.
- (7) All that portion of the Swan River bounded by lines starting from the southeastern corner of Harper Square and extending west-north-westerly and north-northeasterly along boundaries of that square



to the right bank of the Swan River aforesaid; thence generally southwesterly downwards along that bank to the eastern side of the Narrows Bridge; thence southerly along that side to the left bank of the Swan River aforesaid; thence generally southeasterly upwards along that bank to a point situate in prolongation northeasterly of the northwestern side of Darley Street; and thence north-northeasterly to the starting point.

This notice cancels the Proclamation dated 11th December 1967, and published in the Government Gazette (No. 106) of 15th December, 1967.

AMENDMENT TO NOTICE

In the July 1968 issue of the "Monthly Staff Bulletin", Vol XVII, No. 7, page 9, was a notice to the effect of prohibiting all persons from taking any fish whatsoever by means of fishing nets in waters of the Indian Ocean at Augusta. In fact this notice should have read in waters as was described, but located at the Hopetoun Townsite on the Southern Ocean.

TWO GALLONS OF WATER DISPLACED EVERY SECOND

Did you know . .? that a car travelling at 50 mph in quite ordinary rain has to shift two gallons of water from the path of each tyre every second!

In other words, the four tyres have to shift a total of 8 gallons of water every second. At higher speeds, the bow wave of water creeps further and further back under the tyre until the car is actually riding on a film and not on the road surface at all. At 50 mph each segment of the tyre tread touches the road for only 150th part of a second (that's faster than you can blink) and the tread area on the road is the same as a size 9 shoe. The faster you go, less and less tread area makes road contact.

So keep an eye on your tyres - it's the depth of tread that matters - as soon as the centre of the tread pattern begins to disappear whip them off, because tyres can be the greatest single factor in the safety of driving on wet roads.

This and other interesting facts appear in Vol. 14 no. 3 of the "Safety News", issued in the interest of road safety.

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"Cultivate good habits - the bad ones all grow wild".

TRENDS IN AUSTRALIAN OVERSEAS TRADE
- IN MARINE PRODUCE

In a paper published by the Statistics Section, Fisheries Branch, Department of Primary Industry, Canberra, on July 8, 1968, exports of marine produce for the nine months ended March 1968, were valued at \$24,396,000, an increase of 36% on the corresponding period in 1967. The Export values of cray-tails, prawns, scallops, abalone, whale oil and fish, crustaceans and molluscs - otherwise prepared or preserved i.e. either dried, smoked, salted, potted or concentrated for this period were higher than for the same period in 1967. However, the export values of whole crayfish, pearls and shell were lower.

EXPORTS

Crayfish

For the nine months ended March, 1968 the quantity of frozen craytails exported from Australia was 6,948,000lb worth \$13,941,000, increases of 12% and 36% respectively on the same period in 1967.

The U.S. Imported 8,558,000lb of frozen crayfish and 1,496,000lb of live Canadian lobsters for the two months ended February, 1968, representing an increase of 17.8% and a decrease of 24.2% respectively, on the same period in 1967. Supplies from South Africa, New Zealand and Brazil increased significantly whilst those from Australia showed a slight decrease for the two months period compared with last year.

Stocks of spiny lobster tails held in U.S. cold stores at the end of March, 1968 showed a very small increase over stocks held in cold store during the previous month but were still much lower than the level of stocks in March, 1967.

The demand for crayfish is still strong. With total availability of supplies of craytails considerably lower than last year, prices received for craytails have been attaining record levels. During March, 1968 the wholesale selling price on the New York market for Australian craytails ranged between \$2.75 and \$2.80 U.S. dollars per lb for most grades. Indications are that the present level of high prices will continue until supplies entering the U.S.A. from the major supplying countries increase or until demand weakens due to consumer resistance to rising prices.

Prawns

For the nine months ended March, 1968 the quantity of frozen prawns exported from Australia was 2,582,000lb worth \$2,610,000 increases of 45% and 54% respectively on the same period in 1967.

The quantity shipped to Japan was 1,784,000lb worth \$1,801,000, increase of 64% and 67% respectively on the same period of last year. Shipments from Western Australia increased by 60% totalling 1,925,000lb for the nine months period.

Scallops

For the nine months ended March, 1968 the quantity of frozen scallops exported from Australia was 2,564,000lb worth \$1,839,000, representing considerable increases in quantity and value respectively on the same period in 1967. France is our main export market for scallops. However, the U.S.A. has recently been taking larger quantities of Australian scallops. Domestic U.S.A. production of scallops has been gradually declining over the last few years whilst demand has remained strong. If this situation continues exports of Australian scallops to the U.S.A. could rise still further.

Abalone

Continuing to increase rapidly, abalone exports from Australia totalled 4,867,000lb worth \$2,601,000, consisting of 3,133,000lb of canned abalone worth \$1,638,000 and 1,734,000lb of frozen abalone worth \$963,000 for the nine months ended March, 1968.

IMPORTS

For the nine months ended March, 1968 the value of imports of marine produce was \$24,928,000, a decline of 2% on the corresponding period of last year. Increases occurred in the import values of whole fish, packaged fish in packs exceeding 1 lb, canned sardines, canned tuna, canned crustaceans and molluscs, fish meal and crustaceans and molluscs - otherwise prepared or preserved i.e. - either dried, smoked, salted, potted or concentrated. However, decreases occurred in the import values of packaged fish in packs not exceeding 1 lb, frozen crustaceans and molluscs, canned herrings, canned salmon, whale oil and pearls outweighing the increases.

Packaged Fish

For the nine months ended March, 1968, the quantity of packaged fish imported in packs exceeding 1 lb was 21,014,000lb worth \$4,004,000, increases of 22% and 30% respectively on the same period in 1967. The quantity of packaged fish imported in packs not exceeding 1 lb was 8,351,000lb worth \$2,918,000, declines of 27% and 32% respectively on the same nine months period in 1967.

There is a significant increase in the volume of packaged fish imported from Japan in packs exceeding 1 lb which amounted to 5,708,000lb worth \$950,000 for the nine month period ended March, 1968.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF FISHING

1. Choose thy companions with care, that they may be of like mind on these commandments. This is the first and greatest commandment, for in unity is strength, and upon such strength depends the future of thy fishing.
2. Thank thy God that there still be fishing on this earth, and endeavour to learn and do all manner of things to ensure that fishing better than thou hast enjoyed shall be passed on to thy children and thy children's children, yea, even to the last generation. Then shall they call you blessed.
3. Let the keeper of the lands upon which thee must trespass to reach thy quarry be highly favoured and thanked for his consideration. Verily, he doth observe thee with a jaundiced eye and locketh his gate against thee if thou so much as stretch his fence or leave thy trash in his way.
4. Thou shalt kill only as many fish as thee may comfortably eat in a reasonable time. If fish be not on thy menu, thou shalt release alive all that thou catcheth, that they may tantalize the fishermen who follow them.
5. Obey all the laws that are established regarding fishing, not because of fear that the minions of the law may catch thee in thy nets, but because thee understandest that they work for the future of the sport thou are so lucky as to enjoy.
6. Let thy fishing trip be planned with care, lest thee get lost on the way, or find thyself casting upon empty waters, lose thy life in the deep, or leave thy lure box at home. Look to thy tackle both mechanical and mental, for verily, he who thinks ahead may save his head.
7. Strong drink and strong language employ not, lest thy companions count thee as a fool and leave thee twitching at the television set next time they go fishing. Observe this commandment also lest the natives at thy place of fishing come to regard all fishermen as hopeless boors and close their property against thee and thy companions.
8. Thou shalt take with thee to the place of fishing and employ therein the same courtesies thou wouldst practise in thy usual place of worship. Surely, while fishing, thou art not far from Heaven, and remember that He who keeps Heaven may be angling for thee.
9. Lest the gentle art of angling die when thou diest, take with thee at least one younger than thyself, that youth may benefit from and keep alive thy love of fishing and thy great accumulation of knowledge.

10. Count thy fishing trip successful when thou returnest to thy house tired but eager to go again, filled with memories of good companions, sympathetic landowners, clean streams, birdsong and the music of waters, clear air, and the beauty of nature, and count not as lost those fish thee did not bring to net, for all that go before are the greatest blessing.

"From the Connecticut (USA) Wildlife Conservation Bulletin".

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"The world judges you not only by what you stand for, but by what you fall for".



"What do you mean, 'your cork sank'?"