



Cub Scouts that won awards at the Blue and Gold Banquet held Wednesday evening at the ACS Cafeteria, together with Scout Leaders. Front row left to right: Eugene Hurlburt, Scott Richardson, John Maples, Eric McAndrew, Jeff Manion, Jay Jackson, Jim Richmond, Brett Grossman; 2nd row — James Grossman, Donald Perry, John Murray, Eric MacMichael, George Milligan, Tim Stephens, Kevin Baker, Brian Ennis; 3rd row — Robert Gruber, Leonard Grossman, Jesse Shaw, Billy Walker, John Gavin, Scott Wilson, Chris Brown, Harold Barber, Kevin Russell; 4th row — John Atwell, Frank Cahill, Mrs. Jesse Shaw, Mrs. Pat Carson, Mrs. Dan Manion, Harold Huffcut and Jesse Shaw. Ed. Note — Inadvertently, Carl Schrader who was in the 1st row on the extreme left, and Bobby Fish standing behind him, were not framed in the negative as the picture was taken. When taking a picture with as many in the group as this, it is very difficult to be able to watch them all so, since it is our error, we apologize and promise to try and do better next time.

News Photo

Wild Turkey Success Story

A growing number of New York State hunters are becoming interested in the wild turkey — the largest upland game bird in the nation. Once common in the Empire State, this wary woods bird was totally eliminated by a combination of hunting and destruction of habitat. The bird is returning now, thanks to improving habitat and a carefully planned campaign by the Conservation Department's Bureau of Wildlife.

Restoration of the wild turkey actually began with farm depression in the 1920's and '30's. As marginal farms went out of production, especially in the hilly portion of the State on the Pennsylvania border, a woodland habitat began to reestablish itself. This natural return to woods as well as intensive reforestation of other areas produced — 30 years later — the type of woods that the big birds need.

First, some wild stock migrated over the Pennsylvania border, then the New York State Conservation Department attempted to stock game-farm reared birds. These two sources — with varying degrees of success — formed the nucleus for several flocks of wild turkeys. Slowly, they began to extend their range.

Then, in the winter of 1958-59, the Department launched a trap and transfer program. A second trapping program was started last year but this involves only tagging and immediate release at the trapping site. Both types of programs use the same technique to capture birds. An area which a flock of turkeys is known to use is baited for a period of time to accustom the birds to feed there. Once they have become used to feeding there a "cannon-propelled" net is used to capture the birds. They are all examined and data collected as to age, sex and weight. All are tagged so they can be identified if they are retaken. Approximately 60 per cent of the birds taken under the trap and transfer program are slated for transfer to areas where the habitat seems suitable. This procedure has proved to be an effective game management tool to enable a species to expand its range far more quickly than it could do by natural spread alone.

While the purpose of the trap and transfer program is to establish a huntable population of wild

turkeys wherever suitable habitat exists in the State, the success of the program depends not so much on the number of birds trapped and transferred as it does on the transfer of the proper age and sex ratios.

During fall and winter of 1969 under the trap and transfer program, 20 turkeys were transferred from the Allegany State Park area and 32 were transferred from locations in Allegany and Steuben Counties. All of these birds were relocated in the Catskills. An additional 17 birds trapped in Allegany and Steuben County were relocated in Vermont adjacent to the New York border under a cooperative program.

Since trap and transfer operations began in 1958, approximately 400 birds have been trapped and just under 250 have been transferred. The largest number handled was in 1961 - 62 when 59 were trapped and 34 transferred. The lowest level was in 1964 - 65 when eight were trapped and three transferred. The 11-year average is 36 birds trapped and 25 transferred per year.

The second trapping program is the pre-season trap and tag program. Its goal is not to relocate any birds but to tag enough turkeys prior to a hunting season so that an estimate of population size and proportion taken by hunting may be arrived at based on the number of band returns. The success of such a program depends on tagging as large a number of birds as possible in a defined area, and releasing them at the trap site. For example, during the summer and fall of 1969 in Cattaraugus

County, 69 birds were trapped, tagged and released. Hunters took nine of these banded birds during the 1969 season, or 13 per cent — those tagged.

The entire turkey program in New York State has followed a logical pattern. It began with a field study in 1957 - 58 in Cattaraugus County. Next, there were limited open seasons starting in 1959 in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties which steadily expanded from three days early in two counties to two weeks prior to the deer season in six counties. During this period, continued study and evaluation was being carried out in all areas supporting turkeys. The trap and transfer program was initiated and the area of transfer gradually expanded from Fish and Wildlife Region 2 counties into counties in five other Fish and Wildlife regions. In 1968, an experimental spring gobbler season also was started and is now an accepted practice.

The success of the entire turkey program has been dependent upon the cooperation of many persons besides Conservation Department Wildlife personnel. The staff of the Allegany State Park Commission, in particular, as well as area sportsmen, town highway personnel, postal carriers and other interested individuals have given freely of help and information on turkey flock locations.

At the present status of the turkey program, emphasis is being placed on expanding the area occupied by wild turkeys as rapidly as possible by means of the trap and transfer program. As soon as a good nucleus of birds is built

Elmo Barden Named For Trustee At Republican Caucus Saturday

The Republican Village Caucus was held Saturday, February 21, at 8 p. m., at the Andover Central School auditorium with 22 present.

Howard McAndrew called the meeting to order.

James Mulholland moved that James Kessler be Chairman, seconded by Robert Baker, Motion carried.

Howard McAndrew moved that Orville Mesler be Secretary, seconded by James Mulholland. Motion carried.

Howard McAndrew moved that the Chairman appoint two Tellers. Robert Baker seconded. Motion carried. The Chairman appointed Rev. Gerald Wolter and Michael Smith.

The Chairman asked for nominations for Trustee in place of Neil Potter. James Mulholland nominated Elmo Barden. Merle Dibble seconded. Howard McAndrew moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast one ballot for Elmo Barden. Hugh Barlow seconded. Motion carried.

The Chairman asked for nominations for Trustee in place of William Dunham. Robert Baker nominated William Dunham. James Mulholland seconded. James Mulholland moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast one ballot for William Dunham. Ralph Allen seconded. Motion carried.

Hugh Barlow moved the Chairman appoint members of the Vacancy Committee. Howard McAndrew seconded. Motion carried. The Chairman appointed: Neil Potter, John Richardson and Howard McAndrew.

James Mulholland moved the Chairman appoint members of the Republican Village Committee. Hugh Barlow seconded. Motion carried. The Chairman appointed: Donald Baker, Hugh Barlow and Roland Kemp.

There being no further business, Ralph Allen moved the meeting be adjourned. Robert Baker seconded. Motion carried.

up in an area it is planned that the regions involved will use these birds for trap and transfer within their own regions, thus relieving Region 2 personnel of this responsibility.

Other studies currently underway are designed to determine the northern-most range of the birds and devise a more accurate system of determining the hunting take. This latter study now employs banding through the trap and transfer program and a hunting permit system initiated in 1968. An experimental program is also employing telemetry to follow travel patterns of individual flock members.

New York hunters today have a quality species to pursue that was not available a scant dozen years ago. The goal of the Conservation Department is to expand this hunting opportunity as fully through the State as habitat will permit. Thus far, results of the turkey program are highly gratifying.

Keep On Buying Savings Bonds

Cornell Expert Lists Early Vegetables For Home Garden Planting

Selecting seeds for your vegetable garden?

Some vegetables can be planted as soon as the soil can be worked, but others must wait.

Spinach, peas, onions, and lettuce are among cool-season crops suitable for early planting.

By choosing varieties carefully, the home gardener can have a range of maturity from one planting, different forms or color that can add variety to meals, and, of course, above average eating quality.

Prof. Philip A. Minges, vegetable crops specialist at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, made the point in reviewing the many vegetable varieties available to the home gardener for the upcoming season.

He suggests the home gardener pick out a "spring" variety in choosing spinach. Otherwise, he warns, the crop may go to seed stalks prematurely — a condition known as bolting.

Dark Green Bloomsdale, Long Standing Bloomsdale, and America are savory-leaved spring varieties, while Viking is a smooth-leaved kind liked by many home gardeners.

Early-maturing peas can offer the delightful flavor of a fresh crop in June or early July. So planting the early varieties Greater Progress or Sparkle, midseason Frosty, and late-maturing Perfected Freezer 60 or Wando will provide a long harvest period.

Green onions grow quickly from sets. The sets should be planted two or three inches deep to give a long blanched stem for eating.

Lettuce can be seeded directly in the soil, but if transplants are set out at the same time, harvest can begin earlier.

"For transplants, seed should be started indoors three to four weeks before planting time," Minges says. By planting several types — leaf, bibb, romaine and head — there will be a nice sequence of harvest as well as different forms of lettuce.

Prizehead or Black Seeded Simpson are leaf types that can be eaten as soon as they reach reasonable size. Buttercrunch or Summer Bibb are slow bolting bibb varieties; Parris Island Cos is a romaine, and Empire, Pennlake and Fulton are good head varieties for spring planting.

Being quick growing radishes are of the first crops harvested from the garden. Plant a two-foot or two long with Cherry Belle or Champion, white Icicle, and bi-color variety French Breakfast or Sparkle.

"Cabbage and broccoli are also frost tolerant and can be transplanted into the garden fairly early in the spring," says Minges.

Golden Acre and Emerald Cross cabbage and Spartan Early and Green Comet broccoli are quick growing varieties. Seed should be started indoors in mid-March for mid-April planting in the garden.

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