

# Why

## Has Johnson's 5.0\* Horsepower Model Increased So Fast in Sales?



\*Johnson's famous Perfected Alternate Firing Twin, which develops 5.0 N.O.A. certified brake h.p. at 4000 r.p.m., has set one new sales record after another for the past four years. Here's why: It is the ideal "all-purpose" motor. You can throttle it down to a crawl. Yet it's a ball of fire when you want speed.

Johnson's exclusive combination of perfected Alternate Firing and Dual Carburetion provides a full range of smooth power flow.

You might expect to sacrifice compactness and portability with a motor of such power. Let's see.

This motor weighs only 42 pounds—and that includes Ready-Pull Starter—as well as full streamlined protection from top to bottom—and 23 other built-in features!

It has *everything*.. Underwater Exhaust.. Synchro-Control.. Rubber Rotor Force Pump.. Rubber Flow Shock Absorber Drive.. Co-Pilot

Steering.. Oversize Gas Tank.. and

It is the only outboard of its size and type that has Reverse!

There are 9 other great Sea-Horses ranging from 1.5 to 22.0 N.O.A. certified brake h.p. at 4000 r.p.m. See them at your Johnson Dealer's. He is listed under "Outboard Motors" in your classified phone book. *Time payments available!*

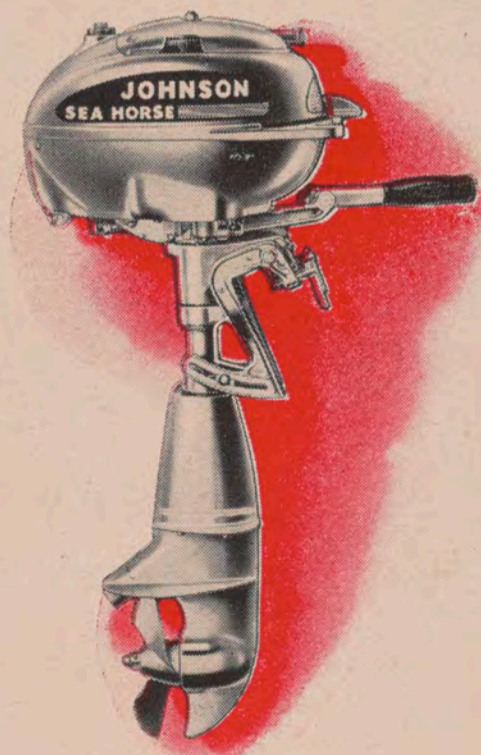
**JOHNSON MOTORS**  
1000 Pershing Rd. Waukegan, Ill.  
*Johnson Motors of Canada*  
Peterboro, Canada

Write today for the new 1941 edition of the Sea-Horse Handy Chart, describing the new motors and new features. Complete specifications and data in chart form. Sent free!



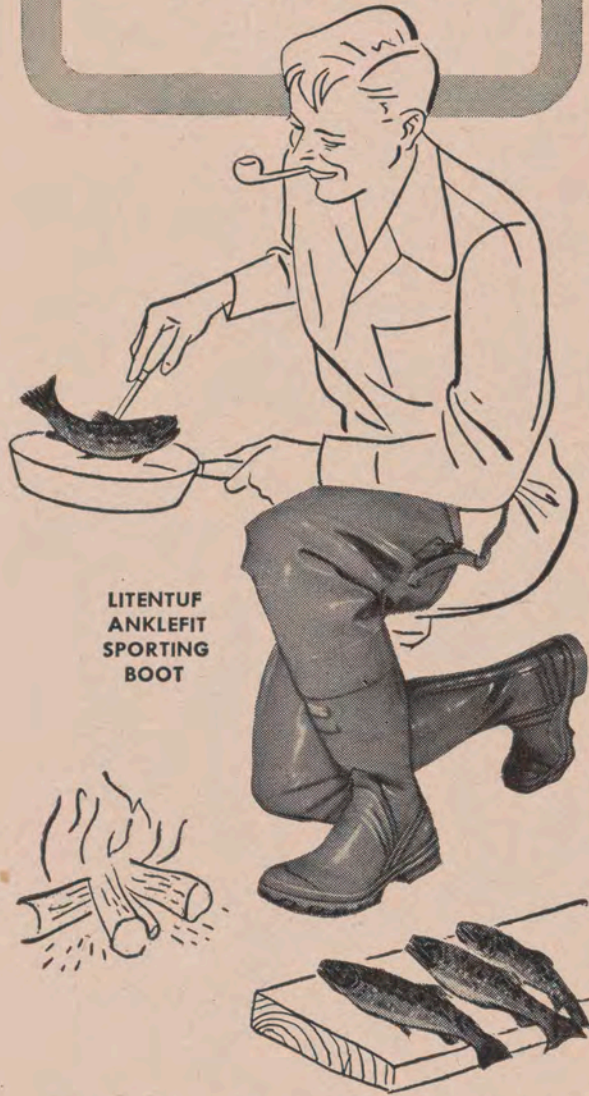
### JOHNSON

*Sea - Horses*



**DEALERS: SOME DEALERSHIPS OPEN ★ WRITE FOR DETAILS**

**NOW FOR A WELL-EARNED SUPPER**  
**—for the lucky man in Litentufs!**



LITENTUF ANKLEFIT SPORTING BOOT

There's good reason why so many successful fishermen wear Goodrich Litentufs. Ounces lighter than ordinary boots, they're flexible, stretchable—easy on the feet. Snug fitting, to prevent slipping and chafing at heel and instep. Greater foot comfort, also, because of the sponge cushion insole. No sagging, thanks to the inside strap harness. And a special Goodrich process makes Litentufs long-wearing, money saving! See the many models at your dealer's!

**B. F. GOODRICH**  
**Litentufs**



F-3

B. F. Goodrich Footwear, Watertown, Mass.  
 Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of your booklet, "Letters Found in an Old Tackle Box."

My name.....

Address.....

Dealer's name.....

Address.....

as a fly rod with an HDH fly line. For trout bait casting, this rod is equipped with 9-pound-test line and a small cork-ribbed reel designed for quarter-ounce lure casting. The lures used can be so light that even with this rod a small lead weight is often employed. The idea with the short rod is to fish water unavailable to the fly rod and this sufficient weight to take the lure deep is important.

If you think you know where an old lunger of a cannibal is hanging out, or if you know of some heavy trout water that won't respond to fly-rod tactics, don't forget your short rod. Map out your approach as carefully as though you were presenting a dry fly to an old wise one. Trout fishing with the short rod requires the ultimate in refinement in both tackle and tactics in the whole bait-casting field.

When you think you have a big one spotted, just remember to approach with care, to try to make the lure come tumbling down to him naturally with the current, and to fish it deep and slow. You may be surprised!  
 —D. H.

**PICKEREL ARE NO PIKERS**

By Mortimer Norton

**I**F pickerel are present in clear and cool water where a spoon is trolled, a fly or plug is cast, a frog is skittered or a minnow is still-fished, it's a good bet that they'll make themselves known.

Pickerel aren't going to slight anything which appears to be worth eating. But, at that, you shouldn't get the idea that these fish are over-easy to wrap up. Sometimes their elusiveness is downright exasperating.

Many of us who try for pickerel in different waters find them to be ready fighters, and we get a real kick out of a fracas with one of these long-jawed heathens. When it comes to setting up a vicious commotion on a light outfit, pickerel are no pikers. They'll give you all they've got. But you'll have to meet them on even terms.

I've played the game of give and take with pickerel for over twenty years, and yet I wouldn't be surprised if they were still holding out a couple of tricks on me! At least I always anticipate some new experiences, or a brisk round of action, whenever I go after them. And seldom do they let me down.

Let's be clear as to which fish we're really talking about. Briefly, it's the eastern common or chain pickerel. He ranges in many localities from the eastern Canadian provinces to Florida, and extends well into the midwestern region. He belongs to the pike family, and is the largest of the true pickerels.

Surprisingly great numbers of anglers are unable to tell correctly whether the fish they've caught is a common pickerel or a great northern pike. And some believe that the two fish are identical, or that the pickerel is born as such but magically turns into a pike when he reaches the voting age.

Suppose you've landed one of these which-is-it fish. Look him over carefully. Are his sides bedecked with wide, light yellowish spots set apart by narrow green stripes forming a definite chain-like pattern? If so, he's a pickerel. Or are his sides spattered with narrow, light-colored, oblong patches or blotches separated by wider expanses of solid green? If so, you have a northern pike.

The best and surest way of identifying the two fish, though, is to examine the cheeks and gill covers. The pickerel is fully armored with scales on both his cheeks and gill covers. The pike has his cheeks lined with scales, but the gill covers have scales only on the upper halves.

If you'll remember this rule, and will look to see if the sides have link-like mark-

ings or small individual spots, there should be no difficulty in deciding which species you actually have. The two fish are no more one and the same from egg stage to landing-net finale than are the brown and rainbow trout. You see, in this respect, too, pickerel are not pikers.

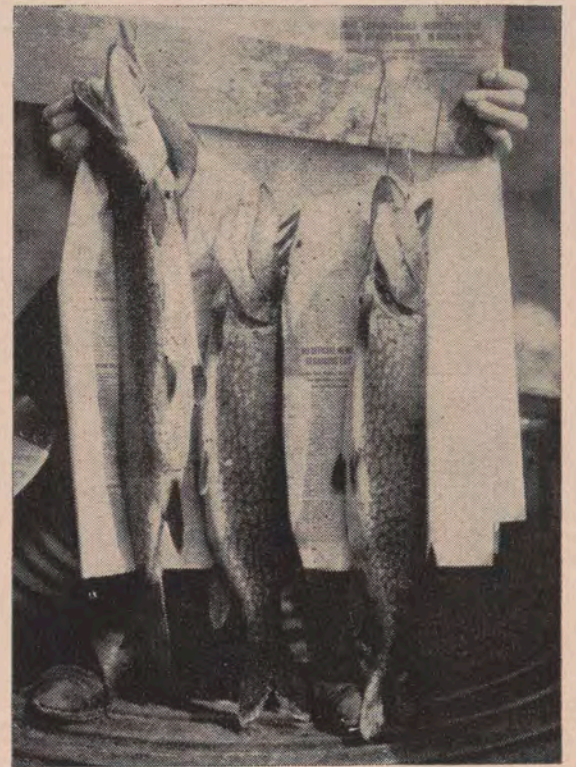
Although the chain pickerel is primarily a river fish, liking the still waters, you'll find him in hundreds of lakes and ponds. He increases in size and numbers according to the natural food available, and this means that in some instances he is very much in evidence.

Minnows of many kinds are his delight, but he also devours frogs, bugs, flies, mice, crawfish and almost any other creature that looks edible. He's capable of swallowing a fish of about half his own length.

Like other species, pickerel stay in shallow water during the spring and fall, and take to the cooler depths in the summer—mainly during the heat of the day. The best periods for fishing are in the early morning and especially from late afternoon until sundown.

While pickerel aren't inclined to seize lures as freely in July and August, this depends on local conditions. Many of my finest catches have been made in the warmest part of summer. This has been chiefly due to fishing in spring-fed lakes, and carefully working along the log, rock, stump, lily and weed-lined shores in the evening. Rains and freshening winds have also influenced the situation. A cooling and stirring of the water incites fish to be on the move in search of food.

Since pickerel have a weakness for minnows, and are accustomed to chasing after them with the throttle wide open, they are best attracted by fast-moving and flashing



Notice the chain-like markings on the sides of these pickerel. Pike, on the other hand, have small light spots—roughly peanut-shape—against a dark background

lures. This means that trolling and bait casting account for plenty of these greedy fellows. But still-fishing and fly-rod casting are also very effective.

If you still-fish in a river, you'll anchor your boat or canoe in midstream near the heads of extended pools, or in grassy or lily-pad cluttered insets. If you fish in a lake, you'll locate in coves and beside points where weeds and lily pads grow, or where stumps abound.

A suitable rig for still-fishing as mentioned consists of an 8½-foot, 5½-ounce split-bamboo bait rod, or 5½-foot springy steel casting rod, to which is attached a