

August Good Fishing Time in Both Fresh and Salt Waters; Shorebirds Migrating Southward Stop Here

SHARKS NOW BITING; SURE CASTING RIG

Expert Tells How to Take "Tigers" in Sportsman-like Way.

REVOLVER A NECESSITY

MANASQUAN, N. J., Aug. 5.—As large sharks are abundant along the New Jersey coast and so voracious that they have ventured to attack man, surf casters may find much excitement and occasionally perform a public service in fishing for these voracious tigers of the deep.

The writer has had much experience with sharks in Southern waters, in surf casting along the North Carolina coast for channel bass and in fishing for tarpon on the west coast of Florida.

How to Rig for Voracious Tigers.

The "rig" for surf casting for this fish should be made up as follows: To the eye of a 3-0, hand forged, O'Shaughnessy hook attach three inches of No. 10 very strong chain, and to the free end of this short length of chain fasten two feet of tinned steel wire such as is used in mounting tarpon hooks.

This wire leader is fastened to one arm of a "three way" swivel and the swivel is attached to the other end of the line in the usual manner, but while in ordinary surf fishing it is customary to attach the reel line directly to the third arm of the swivel.

This arrangement is best made by fastening a length of wire to the ring of the swivel, where the line usually goes, and a bronze or brass swivel of large size to the other end of the line, the line being tied to this "barrel" swivel.

Any surf fisherman will readily understand how this rig is made up and see its advantage, for while the shark is hooked and the line drawn tight against fifty-one inches of metal, in addition to the tinned steel, it intervenes between the hook and end of the line, and between "three way" swivel and "barrel" swivel, to which latter the line is fastened.

In cutting the lengths of wire to make this rig care should be taken to cut them long enough to allow for fastening to swivel and barrel swivel, and to see the advantage, for while the shark is hooked and the line drawn tight against fifty-one inches of metal, in addition to the tinned steel, it intervenes between the hook and end of the line, and between "three way" swivel and "barrel" swivel, to which latter the line is fastened.

At 15 thread line is perhaps the best size to use, or 21 or 18 thread special or one of the new lines recently put on the market composed of No. 10 yarn; sizes 27 or 30. Twelve thread can be used successfully, but if one really wants to see what can be done with large sharks, fishing from the beach with rod and reel, some form of shooting iron is necessary.

Blue nose sharks up to 155 pounds have been landed on surf tackle from the beach, and the writer believes that a skillful fisherman, equipped with a large reel of line and the regulation surf rod, could beach a very much larger shark, provided the fish did not cut the line.

The commercial fishermen in this section tell me that in going out to their pound nets they frequently use a shark or two, but few men care to walk up to a shark of over 100 pounds armed with only a short bladed knife.

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SHORE BIRDS ON THEIR WAY SOUTH

Season Opens Aug. 16 Under Federal Law; Aug. 1 Under State Act.

SPECIES CONFLICT TOO

Ordinarily the hunter puts up his rifle or shotgun in winter, not to take it up again until fall. In midsummer's heat, however, the sportsman, whether he is on vacation or on a fishing trip, is justified in taking a small gauge gun with him.

In August shore birds begin their seasonal migration. The young birds have developed to maturity, the old birds are in the hands of the United States Government through the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture gives permission to hunt for these birds of the marshes and the shore line.

It is some years since the Federal authorities took over the protection of the shore birds and insectivorous birds, and although here and there State laws conflicted and some State governments opposed, yet, without the new law having cutting ability that makes it difficult to handle.

Other Legislatures, particularly those that met in 1915 and 1916, have done much to amend Federal and State laws on migratory game birds.

Hearings Held.

Hearings are being held at present to discuss proposed changes in the migratory bird law, but few if any are expected in the regulations concerning shore birds.

There is an open season for the following shore birds: Blackbreasted and golden plover, Wilson, or Jacksnipe, woodcock and greater and lesser yellowlegs.

This year the curlew and willet shooting is barred. Some of the shore birds are being hunted in the open season, and the reason for the restrictions in this kind of hunting.

Throughout the United States there is a closed season on shore birds from sunset to sunrise. The country under the Federal migratory bird law is now divided into two zones, called zone No. 1, the breeding zone, and zone No. 2, the wintering zone.

In zone No. 1 are the following thirty-one States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Seventeen States and the District of Columbia comprise the wintering zone. These States are: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

In zone No. 1, the open season for black breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs is from September 16 to November 30 inclusive.

The woodcock season is zone No. 1 is from October 1 to November 30 inclusive. There is one exception: There is an open season this year in the States of Illinois and Missouri.

In zone No. 2, the open season for black breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs is from September 16 to November 30, the same as in zone No. 1.

The open season for Jacksnipe or Wilson snipe is from November 1 to December 31 inclusive.

The woodcock open season is from November 1 to December 31 inclusive. In New York State, where some of the shore bird laws do not agree with the Federal laws, the growing respect for the Federal migratory bird law is resulting in some changes in the open seasons of the State government and following those of the Federal.

State Statute Holds.

Where there is no conflict of the State law, as in the matter of bag limit sportsmen are complying with the State statute which says that no person shall take more than fifteen shore birds in the aggregate of all kinds in one day nor more than twenty-five by two or more persons occupying the same boat or blind.

The State woodcock law puts the bag limit at not more than four in one day and the sportsman is limited to twenty woodcock a season.

State Disagrees With Federal Laws. New York State disagrees with the Federal laws in this way: The Long Island open season for shore birds, snipe, plover, surf birds, sandpipers, tattlers and curlews is from August 1 to November 30.

Under the State law the up-State season for shore birds, which includes the same species as the Long Island—snipe, plover, sandpipers, tattlers and curlews—begins September 16 and closes November 30.

The woodcock season, under the State law, on Long Island is from October 1 to November 15.

Usually there are few shore birds of the kind that are killed on Long Island as early as August 16. At the present writing there are yellowlegs, both the greater and lesser varieties, on the shore of Great South Bay. Next will come the black breasted and golden plover, and then will follow snipe and woodcock.

YARNS OF ANGLERS STAND TIME'S TEST

Oldest Joke Still Played—Tales of Rocking Chair Brigade.

SIX ORIGINAL STORIES

By ALEXANDER MED. STODDART. How many original fish stories are there in the world? Not more than half a dozen. The rest are variations.

Here are the six original fish stories: The big fish. 2.—The fish that got away. 3.—The fish that was too big to catch. 4.—The fish that was too small to catch. 5.—The fish that was too old to catch. 6.—The fish that was too young to catch.

The most widely circulated and universally believed fish story from time immemorial is that related in the Biblical story of the "big fish."

The Lord sent Jonah to Nineveh. He fled to Tarshish. Betrayed by a tempest he was thrown into the sea.

The story goes that the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah and Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.

"And the Lord spake unto the fish and he vomited out Jonah upon the dry land."

No true angler will dispute the story of Jonah and the great fish.

Next to Jonah, probably the oldest fish story in the world is that of Antony and Cleopatra. Antony boasted about his skill. Cleopatra had a diver go down and fasten a dried red herring on the hook. Then he jerked the line.

Doubtless while Antony was "playing" the fish he remarked: "Here comes a new fish. All good fishermen do when all are angling in competition."

"Well," replied Antony looking at Cleopatra, "it is not much of a catch here, but it is the oldest fish ever taken on hook and line."

The most popular fishing stories come around the big fish. How many legends have been done over Olaf Magnus's story of the big fish that was so huge the sailors took it for an island, landed and finally only discovered their mistake.

But for those who would like to read it in the original here it is: "The Whale, feeling the gravel that is by the seaside, so that oftentimes when he raise his back above the water Sallores there shall be a great noise on an island, and say it unto, and go down upon it, and they strike in piles upon it and fasten them to their ships; they kindling fire in the middle of the back, and the Whale, feeling the fire, dives down to the bottom; and such as are upon his back, unless they can save themselves, are thus thrown forth of the ship, and drowned."

Of queer fish doubtless the sea serpent yarn is most familiar. Stories of mermaids and man fish and queer looking creatures have been told over the world, and in modern days these stories have been cast upon the scrapheap.

An innumerable number of times has been told the story of the fish that jerked the man overboard, and in order to save himself the angler had to draw his knife, cut the line and jump up on the boat or the bank, depending on where the story is located.

One of the best twists given to the story is having the angler kick the big fish in the jaw.

Charles Dudley Warner in "Their Pilgrimage" writes the story in another way. He never comes to the scene of the "Thousand Islands, where there are big maskinonge, He has his hero king ascending an old fisherman who sat in a boat at the wharf awaiting a customer.

"I suppose there is fishing here in the season?"

"The man glanced up, but declined to reply to such impertinence."

"Could you take us where we would be likely to get any maskinonge?"

"Likely?" asked the man. "What do you suppose I am?"

"Beg your pardon, I'm a stranger here. I'd like to try my hand at a maskinonge. About how do they run here as to size?"

"Well," said the fisherman, relenting a little, "that depends upon who takes you out. If you want a little sport, I can take you to it. They are running pretty well this season, or were a week ago."

"Is it too late?"

"Well, they are scarceer than they were a week ago. For a maskinonge, fifty to seventy is about my figure. If you ain't used to this kind of fishing, go with me, you'd better to get a fish that is a rowler."

"A rowler? A whole? Why, man, we were using whales for bait!" the story teller replies.

"Another version of the big fish that was killed on Long Island is told by Julian F. Muller. Mr. Griffin on June 16 took a fish looking an inch or two long."

To show how abundant game fish are in the Long Island Sound, Mr. Muller tells of a party fishing on Capt. N. B. Hayes's boat included 40 wackies, 15 maskinonge, 20 bluefish and 125 other fish.

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THE LURE OF FRESH WATERS AND ITS RESULTS.



A youngster's catch of Maine square tail trout.

The rapids make trout fishing fascinating.

BIG TARPON TAKEN ON 24 THREAD LINE

Six Foot Fish Hauled In on Standard Tackle at St. Petersburg, Fla.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 5.—In Tampa Bay in the vicinity of St. Petersburg fishermen are taking tarpon, sharks, weakfish, mackerel and groupers.

Since the organization of the St. Petersburg Tarpon Club in 1908 big tarpon have been taken on the official club tackle, not less than 6 feet over all in length and 24 thread line.

A bamboo rod must have the metal tip fixed directly upon it without any artificial extension or enlargement. Only thumb breakers may be used, with no mechanical adjustable drag, with no mechanical adjustable drag.

A uniform or non-adjustable mechanical tension not to exceed four pounds is permitted, provided, however, that the line is not broken by drag or mechanical breakers for lines of 15 threads or less.

On this tackle last year the record net was taken by M. Neville of North Platte, Neb. It weighed 152 pounds. Mr. Neville also holds the 1914 record for a tarpon of 110 pounds.

The 1915 and 1916 records are held by W. H. H. of St. Petersburg, Fla., with fish weighing 130, 110 and 114 1/2 pounds respectively.

The 1917 record was taken by Theodore Curtis of St. Petersburg, Fla., and weighed 124 1/2 pounds.

George Prosser of St. Petersburg, Fla., caught the heaviest fish of the 1909 season. It weighed 152 pounds. The record fish of the club for the season of 1908 was taken by Louis King of St. Petersburg, Fla., and weighed 124 1/2 pounds.

The fishing grounds of St. Petersburg are known as John's Pass, Cortez, Egmont, Jewish Key, Longshot, Southwest Key, Southwest Channel, Northeast Key, and New Pass.

To date W. H. H. holds the record, having taken a fish of 6 feet 8 1/2 inches in length, 152 pounds. He placed the fish in the water and it weighed 152 pounds.

Mr. Curtis took a tarpon of 6 feet 4 1/2 inches in length, 114 1/2 pounds. Mr. Curtis also took a tarpon of 6 feet 4 1/2 inches in length, 114 1/2 pounds.

Tarpon 6 feet 2 inches in length were taken by J. J. Duffy of Massachusetts on June 11 and another three days later. H. Walter Fuller and H. Curtis of St. Petersburg took a tarpon of 6 feet 2 inches.

A tarpon exactly 6 feet in length was landed by Mr. Duffy on June 9. One of the same length was also taken by Julian F. Muller. Mr. Griffin on June 16 took a fish looking an inch or two long.

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MONARCH OF FRESH WATER IS MUSKIE BIG FISH TAKEN ON COTTON THREAD

Has Caused More Nervous Prostrations Than the Bright Lights.

SEPTEMBER BEST MONTH

By DIXIE CARROLL. The season is now open in the New York State and Canadian waters and the streams of Minnesota and Wisconsin for the largest giant of the pike family, the maskinonge.

The best New York waters are those of the Thousand Islands and streams flowing into the St. Lawrence River. Also Lake Ontario. All New York and Ontario fish will be two feet in length to be retained. Minnesota raises the length limit to 10 inches and Wisconsin the great est limit, the smallest size fish to be kept. The maskinonge is the monarch of the fresh waters.

"Buck" tells me he is going for muskie, but the present is the best season time. What I have told "Buck" applies equally well to other tyros out for the big one, the "tiger" of the waters, the great muskie that makes you sit up and doff the lid. You've basted, trouted and piked and panned a bit, now you feel like taking a whirl at the boss of the trout, you go to think, fast or slow, that there have been spun about this Villa of the weeds.

No matter, old man, how harrowing the tale, the maskinonge is a giant of everything that has been said about him. And at that he still has a deck full of tricks he has never sprung on the countless waitons who try to give him the come over.

He has caused more nervous prostration than the bright lights, and take it from me, hooking a 20 or 30 pound muskie is no game for a nervous player.

From the moment of the strike it's a case of your will against those of the muskie. He is a vicious creature, and you'll find yourself reeling in a slack line, with the muskie doing the famous fadeaway.

The muskie is a vicious creature, and he sure looks the part. He has a pair of jaws set with a bunch of sharp, sawlike teeth that would make a shark jealous.

He feeds on all fish smaller than himself, even his own kind, and is not averse to gobbling up a young duck or other aquatic bird that happens to pass his way. He will strike at almost anything moving in the water, and his savage flight equaled by no other fresh water fish.

Where to Find the Muskies. His favorite haunt is in about five to fifteen feet of water near the weeds, water lilies or grasses that grow in the water, or alongside of submerged rocks. He is a vicious creature, and he sure looks the part.

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