Weakfish Biting in Channels of Jamaica Bay; Shore Bird Season Opens on Wednesday in Thirty States

WOULD YOU DODGE HEAT—GO FISHING!

Good Sport With Weakfish Obtained Within 45 Minutes of Broadway.

COST IS REASONABLE

When the heat oppresses and problems cause furrows in the brows; when irritating occurrences get on one's nerves, there is a simple remedy which lies at the outskirts of the city and within forty-five minutes of Broadway. It is weakfishing where cooling breezes always blow.

There are no discomforts to such a trip; no need to change one's clothes; no seasickness; and the sport is such that it keeps one so occupied both mentally and physically that there is no time to think about the things left behind in the city.

Three-quarters of an hour from Broadway is Jamaica Bay, which sweeps from the broad Atlantic through Rockaway Inlet for fifteen miles to the headwaters. In some places the bay is five miles across.

Jamaica Bay is dotted with islands, and between these islands sweep channels that are the home of weakfish from May until October, when the fish school to prepare for their winter in southern waters.

The bay is within a five cent carfare if one leaves for Canarsie from the Brooklyn Bridge or from Chambers street. The cost is higher if one goes by way of the Long Island Railroad to other Jamaica Bay points.

Unless you are familiar with the grounds you need a weakfish guide in Jamaica Bay, and guides with boat and equipment may be found at Canarsie, Goose Creek, Raunt, Broad Channel, Shad Creek, Grassy Point, Hammel, Seaside, Old Mill, Hook Creek and Springfield dock. The naming of so many places shows at how many points weakfishing grounds may be found. Some favorite grounds are within a short row of the starting place.

The guides of Jamaica Bay know weakfish, their haunts, their habits, their temptations and their erratic dispositions. Some of them, like Henry Revinus of Canarsie, have been on the bay, in one capacity or another, for a quarter of a century.

The guides are clean men, in body and mind, and keep their boats neat. The men are bronzed with the sunshine, sea and air, usually wiry, and sportsmen. You never see a guide angling with a hand line.

Fishing Depends Upon Tide.

Weakfishing depends entirely upon the tide, although at times weakfish can be taken in Jamaica Bay on any tide. But the best time is usually from the beginning of high water to high water slack and sometimes the first of the ebb.

Say one goes to Canarsie, where a whole fleet goes out for weakfish every day, which is the headquarters also for outside fishing boats. You can employ guides at Fred Boegel's, Flagen & Roberts's, Rigby's and Adam J. Stahle's.

The engagement sheet of the guides looks like a calendar with the dates reading downward from 1 to 30 or 31 as the case may be. At the top of the sheet reading across are the names of the guides. Those who go out write their names opposite the date, and a glance at the chart shows that frequently one man, or the head of a party of two, three or four, as the case may be, goes out every Monday or Tuesday or some other day.

There is one weakfisherman who goes angling every Tuesday from May to October unless the rain interferes, when the rain breaks the engagement. This business man keeps in good shape physically, he believes, by this form of recreation and finds it satisfactory with a cost that is not great. For instance, the hire of boat, including the services of the guide who furnishes the bait, is $6. If two others accompany the cost is $2 each; if three, the day's cost is reduced to $1.50 each.

A glance at the names of the guides, say at Boegel's is not uninteresting. Some of them taken from the chart follow: Lef Davis, Frank Lewis, Henry Revinus, Will Harris, Jake Knipe, Louis Ansbach, George Ansbach, George Baldwin, Emil Gauner, Charles Johnson, Arthur Johnson, Richard Johnson, Charles Phillips, Joe Stulbaum, Frank Lockert, William Kelly and John Hitchler.

In weakfishing it cannot be said too frequently much depends upon the tide. The man who left his office last Tuesday for the high tide closed down his desk at 9:30, after glancing through his mail and leaving orders for the day with his secretary, and was in the launch an hour later. At 5 o'clock he was back in his office with a mess of fish to give to his fellow workers.

On Tuesday of this week he will arise before 5, and unless he is unlucky he will be back in his office at 10 o'clock with a mess of fish, some to be sent to his favorite restaurant for lunch and some to be taken home for dinner and friends.

Women must be a strong favorite with the guides, for there is hardly a weakfish launch leaving from Canarsie with which a woman's name is not coupled. There are, to name a few, the Carrie B., Grace, Annie, Lena M., Helen W. G., Florence A., Emma B. and so on.

As you reach the landing place strange signs greet the eyes of the tyro angler. They refer to bait, and a frequent one is:

> BLOODWORMS AND KILLIES FOR SALE.

Long Leader Essential.

Upon taking one's place in the boat some men immediately put on overalls; others merely remove their coat, collar and tie and tie a handkerchief about the neck to prevent a hard burn.

Instantly the rods are adjusted and the long leaders are left to trail behind the boat to take out the kinks, for in weakfishing a long leader is essential. Depending upon the tide, one needs but little lead to carry the single hook to where the fish roam.

On the way out the guide shuts down the engine as he approaches a stake where is a shrimp or killie car attached. This brought on board the guide steers for his objective channel.

The names given to the channels of Jamaica Bay have been handed down from generation to generation. Some of them tell in themselves how their received their names. There are, for instance, Dugout, Lucky Spot, Deep Water, Breakwater, Cinders, False Channel, Big and Little Fishkill, Pumpkin Patch, Yankee Channel, Bend, Barren Island, Duck Creek, Mill Creek, Cellars, Roxer's Drain, Garrison's Creek, Balentine's Point, Black Wall and Richard's Point.

The observing fisherman has his lines marked with green or other ink every twenty-five feet. One stripe, 25 feet; two stripes, 50 feet; three stripes, 75 feet; four stripes, 100 feet. The instant he gets a strike from a weakfish he knows exactly how far the fish are from the boat. His companions immediately take advantage of that knowledge.

Shore Bird Season in East Will Open on Wednesday

Killing Is Permitted in Thirty States—Excellent Places for Hunting on Long Island and in New Jersey—Bag Limits and License Fees.

On Wednesday the season opens in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States for the following shore birds: Black breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs.

The jacksnipe or Wilson snipe season begins in the same States on September 16 and the woodcock opening is October 1.

These are the opening days according to the Federal migratory law.

In addition to New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, black breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs may be shot on Wednesday in the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

In New York the bag limit on shore birds is not more than 15 in the aggregate of all kinds in one day nor more than 25 by two or more persons occupying the same blind.

The woodcock limit is four a day and 20 a season.

In New Jersey the woodcock limit is 10 a day.

In Pennsylvania the woodcock limit is 10 a day, 20 a week and 30 a season. The week begins on Monday and ends on Saturday night.

In order to hunt in New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania it is first necessary to obtain a license. The license fees are as follows: New York, non-resident or alien, $20.50; non-resident taxpayer, $10.50; resident, $1.10. New Jersey, non-resident, $10.15; resident, $1.15. In Pennsylvania, aliens are not permitted to hunt. Non-resident license fee, $10; resident, $1.15.

Where to go on Long Island is solved by going to Great South Bay. Of course, there are various places along the south shore and the north shore, too, for that matter, but for the wide expanse of marshes Great South Bay is the place. The marshes south of Freeport are as good shooting grounds for shore birds as can be found anywhere especially for snipe.

On the other hand, if one wants woodcock on Long Island, the north shore, because of its thicker woods, is much more productive than are the central and southern portions of the island.

Not far from Sayville are good snipe and other shore bird grounds, called "Fiddleton Flats."

One should go to south side villages near which are salt meadows.

NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRL AN EXPERT FLY FISHER

Little Miss Augusta Miner Catches Salmon and Trout.

UPPER DAM, Me., Aug. 12.—Augusta, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miner of New York, for several years has caught trout and salmon trolling with her father.

The other day she was permitted to use her father's $50 bamboo fly rod.

"I want a white tipped Montreal and a silver doctor fly," she said to her father.

On her third cast she got a rise.

"I've struck him, papa," she cried enthusiastically.

"Can you handle him?" her father asked.

"I think I can," she answered, as the rod bent with the struggles of the hooked fish.

She landed alone a pound salmon.

Tom Canadian, a Lake Moosehookmeguntic, Me., guide, with an eight pound squaretail brook trout in his right hand and in his left a five pound salmon and a five pound trout.

Photo Eastman Kodak Co.

Waiting for a bite.

C. N. K. McEvoy and Otto Peters displaying a catch of black bass taken from Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

TROUT FISHING ART MENTAL STIMULATION

There Is No Slothful Delay Between Bites—Buy a Medium Weight Rod.

Be practical in selecting a rod. Do not affect a mere whip.

Some expert anglers prate of the delights of a rod of exceeding lightness, but I do not love them, and have tried and discarded many of these supple whips.

The lighter rods are too pliant for good work, especially on a windy day or in a narrow, brushy stream. With one of them you cannot secure good social control of your trout.

Adopt a medium rod—not too light nor too clubbish and unwieldy. There is a very good rod, extensively used, and costing at retail about $15. It is a fair rod, but a little too light in the upper joint.

Most of the stock rods, ranging in price from $5 to $10, are not durable. Yet from these you may wish to select your loaning rod for amateurs.

Throughout this garnering of precept and example it must ever be borne in mind that, while industry will accomplish much, will make a very useful and worthy citizen out of any novice, it will not alone attain for him the heights of artistic perfection.

Trout fishing is a many angler art, in which few can excel and which none can master.

There be times and places where fortune will astonish the most unskilful with her generous benefactions. In these favorings skill has little place. But genius and high mentality shine forth when time and place are hostile.

Trout fishing is a mental exercise of the highest order, not a slothful delay between bites, as in angling for pike or muskellunge.

In this last sport you are rowed hither and yon in sleepy vacuity, with mayhap an awakening tug only at day long intervals.

With trout fishing every moment is pregnant, every cast may be a great emprise, every hour unfolds some new delight.

Basses Not Brothers.

N. Brown of 128 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, asks THE SUN to state if the sea bass and black bass belong to the same family.

The sea bass belongs to the family Serranidæ. In this family are the white bass, striped bass, white perch, wreckfish, &c. The sea bass is a salt water fish.

The black bass belongs to the family Centrarchidæ, included in which are the sunfish, crappie, calico bass, rock bass, warmouth, &c. The black bass is a fresh water fish.

Buck Law Increases Deer.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 12.—Reports come from Wisconsin woods that as a result of the new buck law deer have increased in large numbers since the enactment of the statute.

Wild Turkey Increasing in Penna.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—The result of Pennsylvania's system of game refuges and extermination methods of ridding the State of undesirable animals has resulted in wild turkey increasing in numbers in the Keystone State.

DOGFISH---PREFER IT BROILED OR BAKED?

$25,000 Appropriated to Encourage Fisheries and Markets for Pests.

J. Stuart of East Orange, N. J., asks if Congress and the Senate passed the so-called "dogfish bill."

The dogfish act was passed by both houses and approved by the President on June 21.

The full text of the act is as follows:

"That the Commissioner of Fisheries be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to conduct investigations and experiments for the purpose of ameliorating the damage wrought to the fisheries by dogfish and other predacious fishes and aquatic animals.

"That the said investigations and experiments shall be such as to develop the best and cheapest means of taking such fishes and aquatic animals especially for food and to encourage the establishment of fisheries and markets for them.

"That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Commissioner of Fisheries to carry out the provisions of this act, the same to be immediately available."

CUT TEETH FROM SHARKS.

Crowds at Pakwood Beach Also Carry Away Skin.

Walter Stiering says that Pakwood Beach, Staten Island, is being forgotten by those interesting in taking sharks or other fish.

"On a recent Sunday," says Mr. Stiering, "Pakwood Beach was put on the map when Mr. Kinlock and his son caught two sharks eight feet in length, weighing about 250 pounds each.

"As soon as word was flashed to the other beaches people came by automobile and horse driven vehicles to see the big sharks.

"The sharks on exhibition caused more or less commotion among the sightseers and nearly everybody who viewed the fish wanted a souvenir. People got out their knives and cut out the teeth of the sharks, and when all the teeth were gone, they took pieces of skin one-quarter of an inch thick. The skin is as tough as leather.

"Catching sharks is nothing new to Mr. Kinlock and his son, because they average from two to four sharks every summer."

Business Ventures Planned in Boat

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, Aug. 12.—An old angler fishing Moosehead Lake to-day and returning with a catch of salmon and trout replied to the thoughtless conversation of some one at the wharf "that fishing was simply a time wasting occupation."

It jarred the old angler, who replied: "Let me tell you, sir, that many a great business venture I have planned in a rowboat."

In his fishing toge no one would recognize the old angler as being the head of a big mercantile corporation in Boston. His concern employs 6,000 men and women.

Rules for Pools on Fishing Bank Boats

Intended to Stop Disputes as to Winner—Weight Should Count Among Edible Fishes—Captain of Boat Stake Holder.

Practically on all the boats that go out from the Battery, Gravesend Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Wreck Lead, Long Beach and all the fishing stations of Jamaica Bay pools are formed usually by each individual chipping in 10 cents in the hope that he will take the heaviest fish, the second largest or the third in size. Depending upon the number of men who go into the pool, is the size of the purse.

Frequently among the fishermen who are not familiar with the awarding of prizes there are disputes as to what constitutes the prize winning fish.

Certain fish that are not edible are barred, but occasionally it happens that a man who has taken the heaviest fish on board, such as a skate or a shark, conger eel or angler, thinks he is being cheated if the owner of a sea bass, a fluke or a porgy half the size in weight takes the money.

S. S. Hall of the United Anglers League has made a study of the pool question and as a result following are the rules that are usually observed by the majority of fishing boats in the local waters.

Rules Governing Pools.

Rules governing pools for largest fish should be as follows:

Pool to be made for a stated amount and all passengers given the opportunity of contributing if they so desire.

Every person participating to pay an equal amount.

Two persons shall in all cases collect the pool, one to receive cash, the other to keep record of same. When pool is completed the money shall be turned over to the captain of the boat or an employee of the boat to be designated by the captain, and shall not be paid out until all who desire have weighed in their fish.

The division of the amount for the heaviest, second and third largest fishes shall be arranged by the two collectors and the captain at the time the cash is turned over to the captain by such collectors.

If on the trip to the fishing grounds some one catches a fish by trolling, such as a bluefish, bonita, &c., same shall not be weighed in for a prize in the pool, as everybody should have the same chance, so the pool does not open until the fishing grounds are reached or until this rule is suspended, as may be done by majority consent, as in case of disability of machinery or some other similar cause.

One passenger can receive but one prize, therefore should weigh in only his heaviest fish. Only the person who has caught the fish has a right to weigh same in. Fish caught by those not in the pool or by members of the crew of the boat shall not be counted, even though they may be presented or sold to some one who is in the pool.

Fish not classed as edible and entitled to no portion of the pool money are skate, shark, hacklehead, sea robin, angler and conger eel. In case of dispute as to whether fish are edible or not (besides the fish mentioned), the captain of the boat shall be the sole judge, and the pool divided accordingly.

How Ties Are Decided.

When fish are so closely matched as to make it impossible to determine which is the heaviest the pool should be divided as follows: Assuming fifty persons in the pool, at 10 cents each, total amount $5, and divided as follows: Largest fish, $2.50; second, $1.50; third, $1. If a tie for heaviest fish exists between two they shall receive one-half of the total of first and second prizes, or $2 each. The next largest shall then receive $1.

If three fish are all the same weight, each would receive one-third of the total amount, $5, or $1.66 each.

If in the case mentioned the tie exists between the second and third largest fish, each would receive one-half of the total of second and third money, or $1.25 each.

If a tie exists for the division of third money between two fish, the third prize must be divided and each would receive 50 cents.

If but one edible fish is caught on board the owner of same is entitled to first prize only, the balance of money to be returned to each of those who contributed. Thus, in pool as mentioned the owner of the one lone fish would receive $2.50, or the first prize, and the balance of the pool returned to the contributors, who, in this case, would receive five cents each.

Pools shall terminate immediately after boat has started for home, and should be weighed in as soon thereafter as possible and prizes awarded.

If boat is stopped on the trip home by accident or for any other reason, and fishing is resumed after pools have been closed and prizes awarded, the person or persons who may catch any fish shall not be entitled to receive any part of the pool money, as pool was closed when start for home was made.

If it is found that a fish is being weighed in with anything to make it heavier, such as a sinker in its throat or bait put into its mouth fraudulently, such fish shall be entitled to no portion of the pool even though it may afterward be found to be heavier than a fish which may take second or third prize, and it shall be the right of any person suspecting such to be the case to demand that fish be cleaned in the presence of the captain.

After announcement has been made in different sections of the boat that fish are to be weighed in all who think they have a chance for a prize should weigh in their fish as soon after as possible. Once the winners have been announced and the cash turned over to them the pool is closed and cannot be changed, even though a passenger may have a fish which would have been entitled to a prize had it been weighed in.

HIGH WATER FOR LOCAL ANGLERS FROM AUGUST 13 TO AUGUST 20.

Date.	Sandy Hook (The Horseshoe) A.M.	Sandy Hook (The Horseshoe) P.M.	Princess Bay A.M.	Princess Bay P.M.	Jamaica Bay (Canarsie) A.M.	Jamaica Bay (Canarsie) P.M.	Governors Island A.M.	Governors Island P.M.	Willets Point A.M.	Willets Point P.M.	New London A.M.	New London P.M.	Asbury Park A.M.	Asbury Park P.M.	Barnegat Landing (Barnegat Bay) A.M.	Barnegat Landing (Barnegat Bay) P.M.	Atlantic City A.M.	Atlantic City P.M.
August 13	7:14	7:37	7:18	7:42	7:58	8:23	7:48	8:07	10:55	11:14	8:44	9:06	6:56	7:20	8:48	9:05	6:51	7:15
August 14	8:05	8:22	8:10	8:27	8:50	9:07	8:41	8:58	11:47	....	9:34	9:56	7:48	8:05	9:33	9:55	7:43	8:00
August 15	8:54	9:11	8:59	9:19	9:39	9:59	9:31	9:47	12:07	12:36	10:23	10:45	8:37	8:57	10:22	10:11	8:32	8:52
August 16	9:42	10:01	9:47	10:06	10:27	10:46	10:20	10:36	12:58	1:24	11:11	11:37	9:25	9:44	11:10	11:36	9:20	9:39
August 17	10:29	10:48	10:34	10:53	11:14	11:33	11:10	11:27	1:50	2:13	12:03	....	10:12	10:31	12:02	....	10:07	10:26
August 18	11:17	11:37	11:22	11:42	12:02	12:22	12:00	....	2:42	3:04	12:28	12:55	11:00	11:20	12:27	12:54	10:55	11:15
August 19	12:07	....	12:12	....	12:52	....	12:18	12:31	3:41	4:01	1:24	1:52	11:50	....	1:23	1:51	11:45	....
August 20	12:29	12:50	12:34	1:04	1:14	1:44	1:12	1:35	4:45	5:06	2:36	3:53	12:12	12:40	2:38	2:52	12:07	12:37

GO BANK FISHING SEEING NEW YORK

One of the Sights of the Metropolis That Is Worth While.

MANY SPECIES TAKEN

By ALEXANDER McD. STODDART.

Visitors to New York frequently miss one of the most picturesque outings that the metropolis has to offer. It is deep sea fishing. Nowhere on the coast has any city such a variety of fish and fishing craft to choose from as has this city. So great is this fishing industry, catering to angling, that thousands of dollars are invested in boats, fishing paraphernalia and the like. With the exception of holidays there is always room for all.

Visitors to New York familiar with catching fresh water fish like the black bass, trout, pickerel, perch, catfish and similar fish will find it diverting to say the least to go bank fishing. Depending upon the season one can catch fish weighing from half a pound to half a hundred pounds.

The fishing fleet of New York does not leave from any one place. So large is it that there are many places one can start from. The nearest, of course, is the Battery landing. Then follow Ulmer Park, Gravesend Bay, Sheepshead Bay, Canarsie, Long Beach, Wreck Lead, Freeport and fishing stations along Great South Bay.

Usually the fishing fleet starts out at 8 o'clock, but here and there certain boats leave at 2 A. M. and 6 A. M. to give their anglers more time on the grounds. On these trips, which require an angler to stay up all night or else go to bed at sundown, only "regulars," men who go out more or less regularly every week, are to be found on board. The 8 o'clock trips, or those boats that leave upon the arrival of the New York train, are best for the visiting angler to take.

One of the pleasures about going fishing on the boats that go to the banks is that you need not waste time upon tackle and bait. The captain, or, on the large steamers, the purser, has tackle for sale and usually a rod can be hired for the occasion. On the big steamers it is not necessary to bring your lunch; there is a restaurant on board and when you catch your fish the cook is so accommodating that it can be prepared for you within a few minutes. Any restaurant near by or in town will be glad to put up a midday meal.

Of course one wears one's oldest suit of clothes. If the clothes the visitor has are his best, a pair of overalls will keep him clean.

Everybody Fishes.

Women and children, together with men, go fishing. Of course on the smaller boats few women like to venture, but on the larger ones, the steamers, there are accommodations for women and children, with usually a stewardess in attendance.

There is practically no danger to going deep sea fishing, for able men are in charge and the boats and equipment are inspected regularly by the United States steamboat inspection service of the Department of Commerce. In fact, in large type, printed in red ink, every captain has in his cabin a placard which reads:

> SAFETY FIRST!
>
> TAKE NO CHANCES!

Some of these men, like Capt. Plage of the Shamrock and Capt. Jake Martin of the Evelyn, are navigators, whose certificates entitle them to take an ocean greyhound, a freighter or a fishing steamer anywhere in the Seven Seas.

Let no one be deceived about the class of men who go fishing. They go fishing to fish, not to find a means of having a jag away from home. The man with the jag might come once, but finding himself frowned upon by the others he stays away or keeps sober. There is practically no drinking of stimulants on board the fishing boats; cold beer is sold in bottles or on the big steamers on tap, and a bottle of beer or two with one's lunch tells its own story.

The conversation is clean, extremely so, with the possible exception of one or two fishing boats whose captains deem that as a necessary part of their vocabulary. You will hear fish yarns, queer experiences, once in a while a risque story, unless a woman is near, and then no such thing could possibly happen.

In clothing the men make themselves absolutely comfortable. Many of the boats have lockers, and the well dressed crowd that you see crossing the gangplank before departing are no longer to be found once the boat starts from the pier. Instead you see men in their shirt sleeves, or perhaps their undershirts, with overalls. Everywhere are to be found overalls, with the worst looking hats that could be seen anywhere.

As soon as one has dressed, or undressed, as you prefer, out will come the pipe or a cigar or cigarettes, but the pipe predominates. The rod and line outfit is rigged and the sinkers twirled around the rail, so as to hold the angler's rod in place. All that remains is the bait to be placed on the hooks. But just before the grounds are reached a pan of cut up skimmer clams will be placed in front of every fisherman, so that he will be in readiness the moment the anchor goes down.

Scene Constantly Changes.

From the city's outlook you move into an atmosphere that is constantly changing: from the sky to the sea. Seagulls and Mother Carey's chickens play tag with the ocean waves. Migratory wildfowl and shore birds, depending upon the season, are seen in flight. Here off the bow are a school of porpoises at leapfrog. Once in a while a shoal of sharks or whales are seen; the former showing their dorsal fins and the latter their black backs or spouting water above the surface. An observer will invariably see a school of fish disturbing the water as it journeys past the boat.

Just before the fishing grounds are reached somebody, under the captain's direction, whom everybody trusts, forms a pool. Each angler chips in 10 cents and the three who catch the heaviest edible fish take the three prizes into which the money is divided. Depending upon how many are on board who have entered the pool, it usually follows that the first and second prize winners, by catching big fish, have sufficient to pay the day's expenses.

Upon arriving at the grounds, a veritable fishing village (the boats covering several acres), a toot of the whistle indicates that it is time to cast over, and then you can never tell. Sometimes you strike fish the instant the anchor goes down. At other times the captain has to search for fish, hauling up the anchor and moving from ground to ground.

From May to October sea bass, porgies, fluke, bluefish, croakers, kingfish and weakfish are caught.

From November to April, cod, hake, ling, pollock, whiting and haddock are taken.

Woe betide the angler who catches the jokes of the sea, the spiny skate and the weird looking angler fish! His life is not merry for the time being.

It's a day well spent, and the visitor to New York should not miss this attraction that particularly belongs to the metropolis.

EVENING BEST FOR BASS THIS MONTH

How to Fish With Live Minnow, Crawfish and Helgramites in Deep Water.

By LOUIS RHEAD.

In THE SUN of July 30 I wrote of the haunts of black bass, pike or pickerel, telling of the proper baits to use and how to catch and play the fish. Here is another method of fishing for the black bass.

I shall describe a method of bass fishing with live and artificial nature lures. You can depend upon it being a fact that if bass abide in rivers or lakes of deep water with rocky bottoms they will take crawfish helgramites, minnows and lamper eels. If they haunt shallower waters near weeds and lily pads the most suitable baits are frogs, grasshoppers, dragon flies, caterpillars and also minnows. In the shallow waters it is best to fish at early morn or late evening and dull days, but in the deeper waters it matters not so much when you fish, though evening is always the best during August.

The same outfit before mentioned for pike will fit live bait fishing for bass. If you are fishing with a live crawfish hook it through the tail and the hook should be attached to a leader not less than six feet long. Cast it out into the middle of the river and the force of water will float it some distance; let it go as far as possible by letting out your line till you feel the crawfish touches the bottom.

It is then time to retrieve line about the same rate it floated away and the bass will strike the crawfish either going from or coming to you, being enticed by the active movement of its legs and tail. When the fish takes the bait let it run, let out the line slowly till it stops. Then give a strike and the gimcracking begins. This procedure applies to lamper eel, helgramite or minnow and also to artificial nature lures, except for the latter life action should be given the artificial bait now and then by jerking the rod tip as it moves along.

Another method where bass are in deeper water. You fasten at the end of the line a round lead sinker half an ounce in weight. Eighteen inches above the sinker you tie a three foot gut leader at the end of which you fasten the helgramite or other live bait and leave it there for a while, to lift it now and then from the bottom in order to stop live bait from crawling under stones or artificial nature baits being still or lifeless in the water.

After the fish takes the bait you must give the fish time to gorge, then strike. With artificial nature lures it is well to strike rapidly as soon as the fish takes it. With frogs, grasshoppers, dragon flies or caterpillars at the surface of shallow waters it is needful to cast delicately and lightly. A long distance cast is not absolutely necessary, though it helps in some ways.

But the disadvantage of long casts is that live bait is soon killed and striking the fish to get hooked is more difficult. With artificial nature lures a short cast is much the better because you need must strike just as soon as the fish grabs it. I have had splendid success with a new small nature lure, crawfish and grasshopper both taken about two feet under water.

Summer hot weather bass and pike fishing is ideal either on lake or stream, especially early morning or late afternoon till darkness appears.

Clubs Angling To-day.

The following clubs will angle to-day for sea bass, porgies and fluke: From Canarsie—Crescent in James Humphrey, Hockey in Mildred B., Klober in Sophie Harms, Lemon in Agnes. From Hoboken—North Bergen in Falcon. From Wreck Lead—Pleasant Valley in Tarter, West Side in Admiral. From Sheepshead Bay—Williamsburg in M. J. R., Tri-Borough in Yankee Doodle.

PROPER TROUT ROD 10 FEET IN LENGTH

Offensive to Take Shorter One; Farmer's Fifteen Footer Better.

A DEMOCRATIC SPORT

It is offensive to take a short rod into a trout stream.

'Tis a painful sight to witness a zealous amateur sloshing around in a good stream with a six foot rod. If he catches a trout with this clownish weapon he performs a miracle.

Still, on the law of averages, there must be a certain limited number of foolish and gullible trout in every stream, and the most industrious awkwardness cannot keep them all away from the hook.

This angler will of course paralyze with terror most of the trout in that part of the stream that he infests. When you meet him plotting down the stream, preceded by clouds of roily water, allow him to pass on without hurt and smile encouragingly on him, though it be ever so feebly.

Remember that every citizen has the right to life, liberty and the ineffectual pursuit of trout in your streams. After this invasion has ceased you will allow the country to recover from it before pursuing your pleasure.

Go ashore, or make yourself comfortable on a handy log or rock, smoke your pipe, adjust your flies or tie a new leader and wait philosophically until the clouds roll by and confidence has been restored to the panic stricken trout. Be consoled with the assurance that this invader is not depleting your preserves to any appreciable extent.

If the water be of good temper and the weather favorable you can take up your joyous way in half an hour, but if the disturbance has been great you may wait longer. Patience is the badge of all our tribe.

Even the farmer knows better than to use a short, stubby rod. He goes forth equipped with a fifteen foot cane pole purchased at the village store, or with one of equal length cut from the nearby tamarac swamp. As a rule he does not paddle the stream with heavy feet, but sits like Patience on a monument above some deep pool hours without end. When he hooks a trout with this pole he can be relied on to land it safely thirty feet in the brush behind him.

He is a more pleasing object than the other affront of the short rod who wallows down the stream.

Angling Democratic Institution.

So you, prideful, gladly show your collection of insects. You may be sure that he has a kindly and courteous contempt for all such gauds and wonders how you ever catch trout with them.

He matches your wicker creel as a direct descendant of old Izaak Walton, with a gunnysack, in which his spoils are stored.

He is properly amazed that you have thirty for your morning's catch, regretting that he has not so many, although his gunnysack is as heavy as your creel. He loosens the sack and you find that he has one or two lunkers that far outweigh your biggest.

This eclipse is a great leveller of your pride and makes you feel that angling is after all a fine democratic institution.

You will always have with you some friend who has never fished for anything except pickerel and bullheads, who has never offered a trout anything but a worm or a chunk of meat.

He has observed the magic skill with which you whip the stream.

It looks easy to him and he becomes emulous.

It should be your pleasure to guide his inexperience.

Fix him out with your greenheart casting fly rod, a short leader with one fly and turn him loose.

Teach him the wrist movement in casting and the necessity of lifting the fly back of centre as far as he can to go forward in the cast. For a while he will not catch any adult trout. You will be overjoyed that he can take a few rant fingerlings in as many hours.

He will probably break the tip, snap off many flies on the backward cast and lose many flies and leaders in trees and bushes. Although he be not able to land the fly at any place selected he will be pretty sure to hit every tree and bush within a hundred feet.

Be patient with admonition and counsel and in due time he will emerge from this chrysalis into the perfect angler, be able to swagger around and be the "shop" of the craft with the best and set up as an instructor of novices.

You will hardly care to loan your best rod to any one but a trusted veteran, such a loan is the highest expression of confidence.

Should you loan your good rod to an accomplished artist and it is returned you broken and shivered you cannot feel hurt or indignant, for it has suffered the fortunes of war while being wielded by knightly hands. The writer has always dreaded to ask for the loan of a friend's best rod. It seems to call for some Catolike spirit of sacrificing friendship. Each of your rods should have two tips and three are better.

A fly rod should be about ten feet in length.

Last Call for Brook Trout.

The brook trout season closes in this State on August 31.

Less Sharks This Season.

"With all this fuss about sharks this summer it might not be amiss," remarked Capt. Jake Martin of the Evelyn, yesterday, "to say that we have fewer more sharks in the local waters than ever and the year before and the year before that than this season."

A Wisconsin Big Bass.

TWIN LAKES, Wis., Aug. 12.—Dr. Grobe of Chicago, Ill., angling in these Lakes this week caught a 5 pound black bass weighing five and a quarter pounds.

ROD AND GUN.

FISHING BANKS
THE ANGLERS' FAVORITE
SPEEDY OCEAN S. S. "CAPE COD"
WIRELESS EQUIPPED. General News. Live Bait. Pier, 7:45 A. M. daily.
Stewardess in Attendance. No Liquors Sold.
Bait & Tackle on Board. Fishing Tackle.
FARE, Weekdays $1.00; Sun. & Hol. $1.50

Iron Steamboat Co
A DAY ON THE OCEAN 'TAURUS'
Deep Sea Fishing Str. leaves Ellis's Pier, Jersey City, every weekday, 6:47 train. Sunday, 8:26 train. Fare $1.50. M. MURRAY, Manager.

CAPT. JOE II. leaves Ellis's Pier, Jersey City, 7:45 daily except Mon. & Fri. Bait, Tackle, etc. Fishing Tackle sold. Bar, Restaurant, Bait, Tackle, etc. Stewardess in Attendance. Fare inc. bait, $1.25. Capt. Joe Hughes, Management.

GEORGIE M. Leaves Murray's, Wreck Lead, every weekday, 6:47 train. Sunday, 8:26 train. Fare $1.50. M. MURRAY.