Duck, Goose, Brant, Coot, Gallinule and Jacksnipe Season Opens Up-State Sept. 16; Upland Game, Oct. 1

GOLFERS MAY HELP MAIMED SOLDIERS

Expert Anderson Sketches Plan for Giving Heroes Employment.

MANY POSITIONS OPEN

By JOHN G. ANDERSON.

There is to be presented to many industries, clubs and institutions a patriotic privilege in the giving of positions to those soldiers and sailors who return from the front maimed in such ways that they cannot perform the general run of required tasks. It is impossible to estimate the numbers thus affected other than to say that it may run into thousands. It is not far from the mark to state that the golf clubs of the country can take care of about five thousand of these men with not the slightest diminution of efficiency. No other outlet for the reclamation process is as potent as can be secured by a canvas of the three thousand or so golf clubs. Few if any opportunities of work can present more congenial surroundings.

Perhaps one can digress for the moment to speak of the meaning of the reclamation system which has been made lately a matter of Government supervision. There have returned to our shores a few overcome by gas so that their normal efficiency has been reduced 20 to 40 per cent.; there have returned a few with one or both legs cut off below the knee. The natural feeling of these men has been that of willing sacrifice combined with a little despair because of what the future seemed to hold out for them.

One chap in particular in a hospital not far from New York city had been a good college athlete. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in a Canadian army division and while waiting for his transfer to the American troops was wounded severely, necessitating the amputation of one leg. He had been a fairly good golfer, and the thought of being unable to play golf for the rest of his days preyed on his mind continually.

Then was brought to him the news that Ernest Jones of Chislehurst, England, had negotiated his home course in a 71 and that he too had had a leg amputated. An artificial leg, if it did not help, at least did not hinder a mite in the playing of the game.

At once the mental attitude of this golfer changed, the world looked a bit rosier, the green grass again meant a good lie for the rubber core, and the material energy necessary to obtain and keep sustenance for material wants was supplied. The next year will be spent in college and then if desired there is a position as a paid secretary of a golf club in western Pennsylvania offered at a salary of ninety dollars a month with board and room.

Back to the Soil.

Then there was the case of a physician who collapsed under the strain of constant work on the fighting line, the climax coming when a sudden surprise attack made it necessary for him to fight for his life. In the counter attack he bayoneted a Boche. Night after night he dreamed the act over again, plunging the bayonet through again and again, until it seemed best to have him take a rest.

In this country everything possible was done for a cure, but to no purpose until farm life was suggested. The doctor helped with the light garden produce, entered into the life of his farmer neighbors and to-day is preparing to go back to France.

Now these two examples of wounded, physical and mental, may seem to have little to do with the game of golf, but it will be noticed that in both instances the outdoor life proved a tonic. In no other business is there presented a better chance for offering such positions as by the golf clubs of the country. There are very few clubs which have not sent to France a number of golfers. Of the three thousand clubs, more or less, which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land there are 500 which have paid secretaries, or secretaries' assistants, each performing a work which is of a sociable nature, not hard and quite essential to the upkeep of the game and the convenience of the players. In addition there are another 500 clubs which would give better service to the membership if they had a paid secretary, which makes at least 1,000 positions available for those who are in need of a partial outdoor life.

Golfers who have thought on these things have said that they intend to put the matter before their clubs so that positions will be available, especially for their own members now fighting in France. No better way of showing appreciation can be manifested, for every golfer knows that there is no charity of any sort connected with any plans of this nature. The service rendered calls for a good wage and the respect of the best sort of men.

There will be many incapacitated men who will be unable through lack of the necessary qualifications to fill the office of secretary but who will be able to take places as caddy masters. This position has grown in importance from that of a makeshift job to one demanding respect and authority. Nowhere could greater respect be given than to a returned soldier and no one would have a better knowledge of how to exact and ask for obedience.

An Army of Boys.

Too few people realize that the handling of two hundred boys or more is required at several hundred of the clubs in the country and that this position pays about twenty dollars a week at the present time with the chances for advancement with increasing years of service. At several hundred other clubs the pay may not be quite so high but in any event there would seem to be unfolded at least a thousand outdoor jobs of the kind best suited for the individual. The chances, therefore, are present if some means is taken to insure the adoption of this idea.

How best then to go about this important phase of the matter? Of course it is likely that the reclamation bureaus will delve into the situation, but inasmuch as the need is apparent there seems to be an excellent opportunity for the governing bodies in the different States to take the matter up with the separate clubs—finding out how many clubs will prefer jobs, the salary to be offered, the kind of a chap desired, and so on. In other words, they are to start as a general agency with the thought in mind of turning over all this information to any central committee which may be appointed to look over the district. A word from the parent body would do a world of good and act as an incentive to the local State organizations. Surely some purposeful action should be taken soon, for the need of such has been made known.

Ancent a Caddy's Wages.

The question as to how much a caddy should be paid for a round of the links on an average length course still pops up with each coming fall. Several strikes recently have been declared, the boys demanding a dollar a round for the first class squad, and 90 cents a round for Class B. It may be that in a tournament these prices are reasonable, but in everyday caddying they are ridiculous.

The general average of pay is 50 or 60 cents per round for the second rate boys, and 10 cents more for Class A. This means simply that the boy carries the bag and holds the flag, for he seldom goes ahead to watch the balls and loses them with regularity. I think the time will come when the prices will be fixed somewhat after this fashion:

To a Class A boy 60 cents per round with a bonus of 15 cents if he does not lose a ball on the round, with a Class B boy getting 40 cents per round, and a bonus of 20 cents if he does not lose a ball, it being taken for granted of course that this means a ball hit within bounds.

The usual trouble with Class B caddies is that they lose balls, and the added nickel would make them try all the harder to secure what they term a living links wage. So far as I know this scheme has not been tried out, but it is given with the thought that it is well worth while.

STAGE BALL GAME UNDER DIFFICULTIES

With "Hand Made" Ball and Glove, Saplings for Bats, Yankees Go to It.

PARIS, Aug. 27 (by mail).—The greatest game of ball ever played in the world recently was "pulled off" at one of the American base ports in France. So far as the degree of mechanical perfection exhibited by the participants was concerned it probably was one of the worst games. The fan whose appetite is whetted to a feather edge by world's series combats might have found it more amusing than impressive, but nevertheless it was a great contest. Also it pointed the fact that when an American soldier wants to play baseball he is going to play it in spite of Hades and high water.

Sixty thousand men were in this port the day the game was played, an unusual number and one that completely swamped the existing athletic facilities. The Y. M. C. A., which furnishes most of the baseball paraphernalia in France, dug up every last bat, ball and glove that could be found, including some gloves that even Donie would have scorned, and Donie, you know, uses a glove until there is nothing left but the strap, and then rescues another that somebody else is about to throw on the ash heap.

The soldiers weren't even half satisfied after the Red Triangle huts had been stripped of everything that could be used in a ball game. Those that hadn't been lucky enough to get in on the distribution decided that the small matter of having no equipment wasn't going to stop them. If nobody would lend them any—there was none to be bought—they would make some. They did.

It Was "Some Ball."

The ball was a fearful and wonderful thing, absolutely guiltless of any infringement of the Spalding and Reach patents. A round stone, picked up on the beach, formed its core. Around this unyielding missile were wrapped some rags and over this tire tape. Surrounding all was a piece of canvas, roughly stitched. It was the hardest and the "deadest" ball ever used in competition. A giant couldn't have hit it over 100 feet with a telegraph pole, and it took a good lick to drive it even as far as the pitcher. Still it was a ball.

The heroes who volunteered to act as catchers in this strange contest refused to face the camouflaged boulder without some protection, and they made themselves a glove. A couple of old flannel shirts served as the foundation for this protector. Somebody cut up an old shoe to provide leather for the face of the glove and this was sewn on by the same genius that had achieved the canvas cover for the ball. The strange contrivance had no fingers but was held in place by binding it on the hands with twine.

Nobody but the catcher boasted a glove. The infielders and outfielders used their bare hands, and the first baseman, who had to handle swift throws without protection, never will be the same again. Their "dukes" now resemble prize Chicago hams.

For bats these ingenious soldiers cut down some saplings and sawed them into the desired lengths, shaping the handles with jack knives. Every time the ball was hit with one of these green sticks the wood flew in showers all over the infield, and the sap deluged the fielders.

No So Fastidious.

There was one ex-leaguer in this queer game, a fellow that used to be fastidious about his bats. He had to have them made to order to his own particular model from the best seasoned wood. Every time he got into a hitting slump he wrote a letter to the bat factory and complained about the inferior materials and design of the sticks being furnished him. His admirers in the bleachers would have had some trouble in recognizing him as the young man that picked up the first sapling that came handy and threw out his chest when he succeeded in hitting the ball all the way to the shortstop.

For all the handicaps in the way of material it was an exciting battle and the men seemed to have just as much fun playing it as though they had been provided with the best possible implements. They yelled, roasted the umpire and argued among themselves just as they used to do at home when things were more conventional. And after it was all over the losers asserted that the winners were "lucky stiffs."

The Y. M. C. A. is doing its best to make it unnecessary for American soldiers to demonstrate that one can play baseball with nothing but enthusiasm as a starter, but the army in France is growing so fast that sometimes the facilities at the Red Triangle's disposal are overtaxed.

Some time ago arrangements were made with a French factory to turn out bats of a very satisfactory quality for the "Y." And recently good gloves have been made in another place here. So far the efforts of the French to imitate the catcher's mitt have not been a glittering success, but they are persistent, these Frenchmen, and some day they hope to make gloves that Ray Schalk would be proud to call his own.

GIANTS IN JERSEY.

Will Play Shipbuilders at North Bergen Park.

A team of Giants signed to represent Jersey City will play the Tietjen & Lang shipbuilders at Nurge's Field, at Bergenline avenue and Twenty-ninth street, North Bergen, N. J., this afternoon.

Causey and Thormahlen, the former Yankee, are the likely pitching choices. Doyle, Burns, Compton and Fletcher will be among the Giants. Bodie and Kavanagh will be in the shipbuilders lineup.

MAN TO BLAME FOR GROUSE SCARCITY

Vermin Destructive Force, but Slight in Comparison With Hunter.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED

By SYL.

Admitting near extermination of ruffed grouse in practically all recognized natural breeding States has bated by this family is only telling part of the truth.

The questions arise: "What is the cause of the great decrease? Is there some specific kind of vermin infesting the woods, or rigors of winter, scarcity of food, bad nesting seasons, increase in the number of hunters, slaughter by man or lack of protection responsible for the deplorable small game conditions applying to the partridge?"

Of the vermin making up the most important personnel of woodland pests we have foxes, redtailed, sparrow and sharp shinned hawks, skunks, snakes, bluejays, crows, marten, mink, 'coons and gray and red squirrels. Of these skunks, snakes, red squirrels, marten, mink and 'coons are egg eating vermin, while the others mentioned seek principally the flesh.

To begin with, let us look into the physical nature of the partridge and start with its own resources. Nature has particularly lavished endowment upon this grand game bird in the way of exceptional hardihood, prolificacy, alertness, sagacity, strength of wing and swift flight and almost human instinct toward self-preservation, which form great protective power against natural enemies.

Resources of Ruffed Grouse.

Particular care is given by the parent birds in selecting nesting sites, and although a ground builder locations of nests will usually be found to be well protected by overhead cover and in good vantage points, where observations are easily made guarding against approaching danger.

The nesting season is undoubtedly most dangerous so far as vermin is concerned, as skunks, squirrels, snakes, crows and jays are noted nest robbers. However, the fact remains paramount that once a clutch of eggs is disturbed the nest is forsaken, another site located and the process of laying and incubation begun again.

This tendency of the partridge greatly overcomes the possible danger of extinction by any of the above mentioned vermin enemies.

The pursuit of the sharp shinned, the sparrow and redtailed hawk in the nesting season and during the fledgling stage is relentless, but when one takes into consideration the size of the broods, the alertness on the part of the mother hen and the ease with which the chicks scatter to safe harbors of refuge at the first warning note only a small per cent. of destruction can be attributed to this menace.

Forest fires may be responsible for some loss, but losses from this source are appreciably small.

It is safe to predict not more than one-half of 1 per cent. of loss is caused by owls, and that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. is caused by the stray or abandoned domesticated cat, which has reverted to a semi-wild state and left to the freedom of the woods for during the fledgling states the partridge chick makes rapid growth and the house cat at this season is too busily engaged with field mice, grasshoppers and smaller offspring of weaker parent birds to engage in prolonged hunts after game so well protected as the wild chick is by the hen.

I doubt much if the fox makes serious inroads or greatly reduces numbers during the nesting season or after the chicks have left the nests. At this time the fox is a better hunter after mice, toads and small rabbits, of which he is particularly more fond than he is of partridge.

The natural perception of the partridge as a prognosticator of weather and weather conditions and approaching weather changes overcomes in large measure "bad nesting conditions," held out by many observers as detrimental to increase.

While continued cold rains may impair the efficiency of this bird and hamper productiveness, mother love and instinct and perseverance start the process anew if a clutch is lost. Nothing will prevent a pair of old partridges from increasing unless they come to harm themselves.

So we come down to the real and only great danger—man. The tremendous increase in automobile traffic and the continued upkeep and building of State and county roads is a direct cause for depletion of nearly all furred and feathered game.

How to Save the Partridge.

We have been successful in having passed a law which prohibits shooting game from automobiles; but the law does not go far enough.

The law should extend to prohibit the transportation of loaded and uncased shotguns and rifles by automobilists through game country during open time and give game protectors and others right of search and consider such transportation as prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law.

A closed time for the duration of two years on all partridge shooting is the most practicable and best safeguard to give this game a chance to reestablish itself in numbers sufficient to safely back the best future game conditions. Such a closed time would work no great hardship on the rank and file of true sportsmen interested in their sport.

Shortening the season and limiting the bag to not more than two birds in possession of the hunter in one day's shooting. This would help some.

Prohibiting the sale of partridge by market men and the serving of partridge in hotels would put the pot hunter, the snare thief and mercenary nimrod out of action.

Providing a State bounty on fox, skunk, hawks and crows would be incentive to wage war on this class of vermin and have a beneficial effect on game conditions as a whole.

Open warfare on red squirrels, snakes, bluejays and shooting stray cats wherever found in side hill pastures, woods and along highways will rid the world of a portion of the pests.

Substitution of jail sentences for fines and the confiscation of guns, dogs and hunters' licenses for violations and convictions will be drastic in a measure; but in effect the dose will be so severe that few men will make an attempt to evade the law.

Educational propaganda and wide publicity are advantageous on the whole, but the crux of the situation is man made law against man and rigid enforcement.

Five Days Discussion of Fish.

The annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society will be held at the Waldorf to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be followed on Thursday and Friday by the annual meeting of the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners.

A Romance Back of the Firing Lines

CANADIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH from Underwood & Underwood.

ATLANTIC CITY MEN LIKE KLEIN'S IDEA

Chamber of Commerce Builds Ledges to Entice Fish.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—Atlantic City is following out the idea of Capt. John Klein of Bergen Beach, Brooklyn, who years ago showed the value of building rock ledges which entice crustacean life and in turn bring fish in to feed.

For some days a force of men transported to the "fishing bank" in the making tons of material collected during the winter and spring under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

This deposit of rocks, &c., is expected to pay fish "dividends" in the future.

The Wild Pheasant Law.

The last two Thursdays in October and the first two Saturdays in November is the open time up State, with the exception of Sullivan county, for wild pheasants (Hungarian, dark necked, ring necked, commonly called Mongolian or Chinese). On Long Island the season begins on November 1 and closes December 31. The bag limit up State is three male pheasants in an open season. The Long Island limit is not to exceed four male pheasants in one day and thirty in a season.

Protection for Land Turtles.

There is no open season in New York State for land turtles.

HUNTING STOPPED ON VARIOUS DAYS

No Gunning When Snow Is on Ground in Four States.

All hunting is prohibited on the following days:

Sundays—In all States and provinces east of the 105th meridian, except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin and Quebec.

Mondays—For waterfowl in Ohio and locally in Maryland and North Carolina.

Tuesdays—For waterfowl on the Susquehanna flats and certain rivers in Maryland.

Other Days—For waterfowl locally in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

Election Day—In Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Frederick and Harford counties, Maryland.

Days when snow is on the ground—In New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland.

Deer Season in Three Counties.

Owners or lessees in Columbia, Dutchess and Rensselaer counties are permitted to kill one deer having horns not less than three inches long during the open season from October 1 to November 15.

Four Months More for Musky.

Muskalonge fishing is permitted in New York State until the end of the year.

WOMAN SETS WORLD DOLPHIN RECORD

Mrs. J. H. Vail Takes 31 Lb. Fish After 20 Min. Fight.

AVALON, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mrs. John H. Vail of Los Angeles, Cal., has set a new world's record for king dolphin. The fish was taken on regulation tackle of the Tuna Club and weighed 31 pounds, being five and a half pounds heavier than the previous record fish, taken by Dr. F. C. E. Mattison of Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Mattison was so proud of his record king dolphin weighing 25½ pounds, which he took in 1911, that he offered a silver cup for the angler exceeding his record. The cup has been in the possession of the Tuna Club for seven years.

Mrs. Vail was angling from the launch Ethel, Captain S. J. Goulding. She was trolling for marlin swordfish at the time. The dolphin was subdued in twenty minutes.

Describing the hooking, playing and gaffing of the fish, Mrs. Vail said:

"Oh! it was a beautiful fish. It fought as hard as a 50 pound tuna, and made three complete leaps, showing gold, purple, silver and many other colors as he came out of the water each time!

"We were trolling for marlin swordfish and never thought about dolphin until it made a leap for the flying fish on the kite line and I hooked it.

"Each time it came to the surface it looked so graceful and beautiful that I almost wished it would escape.

"It made several long runs and then disappeared like a tuna, but came up much more quickly and spectacularly. I fought it for twenty minutes before Captain Goulding could get hold of the leader to gaff it."

Mr. Vail is having the fish mounted. Mrs. Vail is more pleased with the dolphin than she would have been with a 200 pound marlin swordfish.

Who's Who in Casting
Charles T. Maginnis
Sketch No. 28

By JAMES ROBERT O'NEILL.

Charles T. Maginnis. The best all around caster of Ocean City. Wears a gold button. Delegate to the Association of Surf Angling Clubs. Lives the year around at Ocean City. Fishes for blues in summer. Gets the "blues" in winter. Goes with Walter W. Sibson to see the razzle dazzle when in New York. Also to Philadelphia to visit friends.

Devoted family man. Can play an automatic piano player. Has sent the dipsey 287 feet. With Doc Lipschutz's tackle. That's going some under the circumstances. Changes the length of his butt every six months. Puts the lead low and direct. Was off form for a year. Is coming back fast. Is five feet eight inches short. Weighs 160 pounds.

Carries lead with him. To make his fish weigh heavier. Apologies to Ed. Beam. Is forty-five winters old. Shaves every morning at 6. Smooth face. Rugged appearance. Dark blue eyes that are sincere. Looks very priestly. Wears spectacles. Has a fine smile that shows even teeth. Slow but methodical. Has a near waterproof mackintosh. Gets well soaked. Several times yearly. Says "Never again." Then he gets careless and goes out in the rain.

Bought a new reel lately. Great bargain. The bearings were burned out. The spool was heavy. A great casting reel. To cast away. Lately joined the Anglers Club at Ocean City. Pretty hard to drive a trotter and a pacer in the same harness. Fishes from 8 to 12. Wastes a great deal of time. Is a great checker player. Fond of corn cakes. Likewise maple sugar. Dislikes to use rubber boots in the surf. Likes old socks. Prefers to fish alone. Then can come back and tell "truthfully" how a big one got away. Was always a caster. When young took easily to caster-oil.

Manatees Seen in Florida River.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Sept. 7.—A herd of manatees or sea cows have been seen in the North River. It was thought the animals were extinct in these waters.

Wilson Snipe Bag Limit 25.

The new daily bag limit on Wilson snipe or jacksnipe is twenty-five birds.

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BUG ADDS JOY TO BASS FLY CASTING

Fine Workers on Fast Waters; Fished Diagonally Up and Across Stream.

LIVELY WIGGLE IN TAIL

By DIXIE CARROLL.

To the keen sport of tossing the feathery fancies to the small mouth have been added the thrills of dry fly fishing. Not the ordinary cocked feathery winged floating fly of the trout fisherman, but a sure honest to goodness floater designed entirely for the bass fisherman.

This fly, in reality, is not a fly as one terms the flies of the trouter; it is more of a bug, miller or moth, and it has a cork body that keeps it on the surface at all times while the wings and tail are a combination of feathers and bucktail.

When the bass are on the rise, making the surface for the unlucky hopper or butterfly that happens to misjudge his distances and light on the water, then the floating bass bug certainly shines as the greatest lure that ever helped send the jumps up the backbone.

During the past two or three years the bass bug has been given the once over on many streams by some of the best known fly casters in the game, and the verdict has been unanimous in the judgment that it has added an angle to the bass fly fishing game that increases the joy of the sport 100 per cent.

How Bugs Are Fished.

These bass bugs are great little workers on fast water, and are generally fished diagonally up and across the stream and then allowed to float down with the current, and the long streaming tails and hackles of bucktail hair hav a wonderfully lively wiggle as they mak their way down stream; fact is the bas simply cannot keep from making a rush at these floating bugs.

In a way the floating bass flies are not entirely new, as we have had Jamison's coaxer floating flies for both bass and trout for a number of years, and these old timers in the floating line are a mighty successful lure for the game bass; however, the bass bugs are different in that the body is smaller and shaped like the body of a bee or bug and tapering down to a point in some cases with the addition of the bucktail hair, while the coaxer flies are tailed with feathers exclusively.

New York Man Introducer.

As is always the case with something new that has made good with a kick, and particularly where that something has anything to do with the sporting game, who made the first one and who introduced it to the game is a mooted question that is wallaped around the ring until the poor cuss goes down with the count.

Will Dilg of Chicago, a well known and skilful bass fly caster, in a recent article in a sporting magazine credits B. F. Wilder of the Butterick company, New York city, with tying the first dry fly to take bass on the upper Mississippi, these flies being used with wonderful success by Mr. Dilg in this fly fishermen's paradise in the fall of 1916.

The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago, and a noted fly fisherman who has cast his fly in many waters, has this to say about the hair fly in the Wabasha waters of the upper Mississippi: "For many years I have not been guilty of using bait in fishing, but I am free from conscientious scruples against hitching my fly to a small spinner when fishing for large trout or bass.

Taylor's Mississippi Bug.

"Several years ago a St. Louis fisherman introduced the 'Mississippi bug' to these waters, a good sized doodle bug tied with deer hair and black thread in imitation of a crawfish.

"To the simon pure fly fisherman this critter is an abomination. Hitched to a spinner with a blade the size of a dime it just about sets the average bass crazy.

"When the bass refuse to rise to the ordinary fly, I offer them the bug. Naturally I prefer the plain fly; it is a more sportsmanlike lure, and besides there is a rare pleasure in feeling the snap of a bass at a fly of your own tying. For years I have made my own flies. But if the bass show no hankering for flies I use the spinner and bug."

No doubt the St. Louis fisherman referred to by Mr. Harrison was Walter C. Taylor, one of the cleverest stream bass fishermen of the middle West.

In introducing the floating bass fly to the upper Mississippi waters, Mr. Taylor used a Wyman hair fly which he had parafined, one somewhat similar to the fly which is credited with over seventy small mouth bass in two days from the St. Francis and the Varner rivers in Missouri.

Mr. Taylor having landed the seventy fish and being a true sportsman, it is needless to say that the big majority of these fish were returned to the water uninjured.

The Muskrat and the Law.

In New York State muskrat houses must not be injured or destroyed. The shooting of muskrats is prohibited. The animals may be taken, however, "in any manner, day or night," between November 10 and April 20.

Transporting Migratory Birds.

Under the new Federal regulations not more than two days' bag limit of migratory birds may be transported by one person in a calendar week when State statutes do not prohibit such transportation.

Sable and Mink Open Season.

Sable or marten may be taken in any manner, day or night, in New York State between November 10 and March 15. The same is true of mink.

Catskill Deer Opening Nov. 1.

The special season for deer in Ulster and parts of Sullivan and Orange counties opens November 1 and closes November 15.

Hungarian Partridge Protected.

There is no open season in New York State for Hungarian or European gray legged partridge.

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QUACK! QUACK! DUCK TIME OPENING NEAR

Season Begins Up State on Sept. 16, Also in Penn., Mass. and Maine.

LONG ISLAND OCTOBER 16

Under the Federal regulations and State laws, a week from to-morrow is the opening day for duck, goose and brant (except wood duck, eider duck and swans), coot, gallinule and Wilson or jacksnipe in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (up State) and Pennsylvania. It is also the opening day for these migratory game birds in twenty additional Northern and Pacific coast States.

Shooting under the Federal regulations is permitted from half an hour before sunrise to sunset unless a State law adds additional protection.

No gun larger than a ten gauge may be used.

The new Federal regulation provides also that migratory game may be taken from the land and water from a blind or floating device (other than an aeroplane, power boat or any boat under sail), with the aid of a dog and the use of decoys.

The Federal bag limit follows: Ducks (except wood duck and eider duck)—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds. Geese—Eight in the aggregate of all kinds. Brant—Eight. Coot and gallinules—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds. Wilson snipe or jacksnipe—Twenty-five.

If a State decreases the bag limit, that statute prevails, is the interpretation of the Federal regulations.

New York State regulations concerning water fowl say: Water fowl may be taken from the land, from a blind or floating device used to conceal the hunter other than a sail or power boat), from a rowboat when the same is within fifty feet of the shore or natural growth of flags or in pursuit of wounded birds. Flocks of ducks shall not be pursued in fresh water so as to drive them away from any neighborhood.

In Lake Erie, Niagara River and Oneida Lake ducks, geese and brant may be taken at any distance from shore by the aid of any floating device other than sail or power boats.

The State limit on duck, goose and brant is twenty-five in the aggregate in one day and no more than forty when two or more persons occupy the same boat, blind or battery.

The coot and gallinule limit is fifteen, and with two gunning from the same blind or boat twenty birds. The jacksnipe limit is fifteen birds, and when two gun together occupying the same quarters twenty-five birds in one day.

Hunting wild fowl and shore birds in New York is not permitted by the State laws except after sunrise and before sunset.

The Long Island opening for these birds under Federal regulations and State laws is October 16.

Jump's Fish Jumps 36 Times.

AVALON, Cal., Sept. 7.—The first marlin swordfish taken on light tackle this season was caught by James W. Jump and subdued after a twenty-two minute fight. It weighed ninety-four pounds and made thirty-six consecutive leaps. Once it rose perpendicularly out of the water and "walked on its tail."

Boschen Leads in Tuna Catches.

AVALON, Cal., Sept. 7.—W. C. Boschen of New York has recorded the largest number of the 600 tuna taken so far. His record is ninety-two. Other high honors follow: J. W. Jump of Los Angeles, 84, and A. W. Hooper of Boston, 64.

What Tires!
New customers are happily surprised and old customers come back smiling—the answer? Real tire values.

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FRANKLIN 1917, 2 passenger roadster; 1917 4 passenger touring. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 West 58th St. (fourth floor), just east of Broadway.

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Open Season For Deer In the United States and Canada.

State.	Deer.
Alabama	Nov. 1-Jan. 15
Alaska	Aug. 15-Oct. 31[1a]
Arizona	Oct. 1-Nov. 14
Arkansas	Nov. 11-Jan. 10[1]
California	Aug. 1-Sept. 14[1a]
Colorado	Oct. 1-Oct. 31
Connecticut	(a)
Delaware	(a)
District of Columbia	(a)
Florida	Nov. 20-Mar. 1
*Georgia	Oct. 1-Nov. 30
Idaho	Sept. 16-Nov. 30a
Illinois	No open season
Indiana	No open season
Iowa	No open season
Kansas	No open season
Kentucky	No open season
Louisiana	Sept. 15-Jan. 1a
†Maine	Oct. 1-Nov. 15a
Maryland	No open season
Massachusetts	Dec. 2-Dec. 7
Michigan	Nov. 16-Nov. 30a
Minnesota	Nov. 10-Nov. 30
Mississippi	Nov. 15-Mar. 1
Missouri	Nov. 1-Dec. 31[1]
Montana	Oct. 1-Nov. 30a
Nebraska	No open season
Nevada	Oct. 15-Nov. 15
New Hampshire	Oct. 15-Dec. 15a
New Jersey	Oct. 16, 23, 30, Nov. 6[1]
New Mexico	Oct. 16-Nov. 15a
New York	Oct. 1-Nov. 15[1a]
Long Island	No open season
(a)North Carolina	Local laws
North Dakota	No open season
Ohio	(a)
Oklahoma	No open season
Oregon, East	Sept. 1-Oct. 31[1]
West	Aug. 15-Oct. 15[1]
Pennsylvania	Dec. 1-Dec. 15[1]
Rhode Island	No open season
South Carolina	Sept. 1-Dec. 31a
South Dakota	Nov. 1-Nov. 30
(a)Tennessee	No open season
Texas	Nov. 1-Dec. 31[1]
Utah	No open season
Vermont	Nov. 10-Nov. 20[1]
Virginia	Sept. 1-Dec. 1a
Washington, East	Nov. 1-Nov. 15a
West	Oct. 1-Nov. 15
West Virginia	Oct. 15-Nov. 30[1]
Wisconsin	Nov. 21-Nov. 30a
Wyoming	Oct. 1-Nov. 15a
Alberta	Nov. 1-Dec. 14[1]
*British Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec. 15a
Manitoba	Nov. 20-Dec. 10[1]
New Brunswick	Sept. 15-Nov. 30a
Northwest Territory	Sept. 1-April 15a
Nova Scotia	Oct. 21-Oct. 31[1a]
Ontario	Nov. 1-Nov. 15
*Prince Edward Island	(a)
Quebec	Sept. 1-Dec. 31a
Saskatchewan	Nov. 15-Dec. 14[1a]
*Yukon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1[1]
*Newfoundland	

*Laws of 1918 not received. [Males only. a. Additional provisions and exceptions.

Open Season for Big Game in the United States and Canada.

MOOSE.

Alaska a	Aug. 20-Dec. 31[1]
Minnesota	Nov. 10-Nov. 30[1]
Alberta	Nov. 1-Dec. 14[1]
British Columbia*	Sept. 1-Dec. 15[1a]
Manitoba	Nov. 20-Dec. 10[1]
New Brunswick	Sept. 15-Nov 30[1]
Northwest Territory	Sept. 1-Apr. 1[1a]
Nova Scotia	Sept. 16-Nov. 30[1a]
Ontario	Oct. 1-Nov. 30[1a]
Prince Edward Isla	
Quebec	Sept. 1-Dec. 31[1a]
Saskatchewan	Nov. 15-Dec. 14[1a]
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1[1]
Newfoundland*	No open season

ANTELOPE

Manitoba	Nov. 20-Dec. 10[1]

BEAR.
(Unprotected in Other States.)

Alaska	Oct. 1-July 1a
Arkansas	Nov. 11-Jan. 10
California	Nov. 1-Mar. 1
Louisiana	Nov. 1-Feb. 15
Minnesota	Oct. 15-Feb. 28
Mississippi	Nov. 15-Mar. 1
Oklahoma	No open season a
Pennsylvania	Oct. 15-Dec. 15
Washington	Sept. 1-May 1
Wisconsin	Nov. 10-Dec. 1
Quebec	Aug. 20-June 30

*Laws of 1918 not received. [Males only. aAdditional provisions and exceptions. †Local exceptions.

CARIBOU.

Alaska	Aug. 20-Dec. 31 a
Alberta	Nov. 1-Dec. 14[1]
British Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec. 15[1]
Manitoba	Nov. 20-Dec. 10[1]
Northwest Territory	Dec. 1-Apr. 1 a
Nova Scotia	Sept. 16-Oct. 15[1a]
Ontario	Oct. 1-Nov. 30[1a]
Quebec	Sept. 1-Jan. 31
Saskatchewan	Nov. 15-Dec. 14[1a]
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1[1]
Newfoundland*	Oct. 21-Jan. 31 a

ELK.

Idaho	Sept. 16-Nov. 30 a
Montana	Oct. 1-Nov. 30 a
Wyoming	Sept. 1-Nov. 15 a
Saskatchewan	Nov. 15-Dec. 14[1a]
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1[1]

GOAT.

Alaska	Sept. 1-Oct. 31 a
Idaho	Sept. 16-Nov. 30 a
Washington	Nov. 1-Nov. 14
Alberta	Sept. 1-Oct. 14
British Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec.