

240 NEW GAME LAWS.

Local Legislation to Protect Birds and Big Game—Nine States Agree with Federal Migratory-Bird Law.

More than 240 new game laws were enacted during 1915—a larger number than in any previous year except 1911, according to Farmers' Bulletin 692, Game Laws for 1915. Forty-three States held regular legislative sessions, and in all of these States except Arizona, Georgia, and Nebraska some changes were made in the statutes protecting game. The largest number of new game laws passed in any one State was 61, in North Carolina; but in California, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin the number reached 10 or more. Several measures were vetoed, including a general game bill in Idaho, the first bill appropriating the hunting-license fund in Pennsylvania, a bill protecting lears in California, and three sections of the game bill in Washington. A number of bills were introduced for the purpose of harmonizing the State laws on migratory birds with the Federal regulations. In at least nine States changes were made which brought the seasons into substantial agreement, viz., California, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and West Virginia. In Illinois the seasons for all migratory birds except coot and waterfowl, and in Washington for the smaller shore birds were made to conform with the regulations under the Federal law. Uniformity was also secured by provisions in the laws of Connecticut, Maine, New Mexico, North Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin, prohibiting hunting between sunset and sunrise. On the other hand, Delaware adopted a resolution opposing the migratory-bird law, and Ohio and Rhode Island, which had harmonize their seasons in 1914, changed the seasons on waterfowl this year.

As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on January 19, 1914, sustaining the alien hunting law of Pennsylvania, legislation prohibiting aliens from hunting or owning shotguns or rifles was enacted in at least four States—Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, and West Virginia—but certain exceptions based on property qualifications were made in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Close seasons extending for several years were provided for certain kinds of big game and also for game birds. Hunting mountain sheep was suspended in Idaho, Montana, and Washington, and goats were protected until 1918 in Montana. Moose were protected for four years in Maine, the first absolute close season on this species for 35 years—since the suspension of hunting from 1878 to 1883. Antelope were given indefinite protection in New Mexico and Montana. In Michigan, New Mexico, and Oklahoma prairie chickens were protected for several years. Michigan extended complete protection also to quail, imported pheasants, grouse, and wood ducks for five years, Minnesota protected doves, woodcock, plover, and wood ducks until 1918. New Mexico gave protection to pheasants, bobwhites, pigeons, and swans. Oklahoma protected doves, grouse, wood ducks, and curlew. Several birds were removed from the game list and

protected through the year. Oklahoma gave such protection to pelicans, gulls, and herons. Tennessee declared ring-neck pheasants, bull bats, robins, and meadow larks to be nongame birds. In a few cases protection was removed from certain species—namely the turkey buzzard in Delaware, Florida, and North Carolina, owls and starlings in New Hampshire, and cormorants in Illinois and North Dakota. For the first time in 12 years moose hunting is permitted in Wyoming, and for the first time since 1907 prairie-chicken shooting is permitted in Indiana.

Novel Features of State Laws.
Among the novel features in the laws this year may be mentioned the declaration in the Florida law that ownership of game is vested in the respective counties; the provision in the California law protecting spike bucks, or deer with unbranched horns, instead of a certain length; and the Wyoming experiment of allowing the killing of 50 bull moose under \$100 licenses instead of an indefinite number during a limited season. Methods of hunting were restricted in Michigan by prohibiting the use of automobiles in hunting partridges, and in Indiana by prohibiting the use of searchlights or other artificial lights attached to autos for hunting game on or near a highway. Several new restrictions on shipments appeared for the first time: Illinois prohibited importation from outside the State of any game except deer legally killed; Pennsylvania prohibited shipment of game by parcel post; and Wisconsin, shipment under an alias. Connecticut authorized the commissioners of fisheries and game to grant permits to bring in game lawfully killed outside the State, provided such game is not offered for sale.

Quail.
Notwithstanding the agitation in favor of protecting quail for several years in some sections, no bills of this kind were passed this year, and 39 States still provide quail shooting. The seasons were shortened 6 weeks in Oklahoma and 2 weeks in Nevada. Limits were established for the first time in Arkansas and New Hampshire, reduced in Iowa from 25 to 15 per day, in Oklahoma from 25 to 10, in Minnesota from 15 to 10, and increased in Nevada from 15 to 20. All but 14 of the States which permit quail hunting now have a limit of 20 birds or less per day.

Waterfowl.
All the States now allow waterfowl hunting, but the wood duck is protected for several years throughout the northern zone and in the southern zone in the States of California, Kansas, and West Virginia. Daily bag limits were established for the first time in Arkansas and Connecticut, reduced in Oklahoma from 25 to 10, and increased in Missouri from 10 to 15. Most of the States now have a limit of 25 or less per day.

Open Seasons.
Open seasons were lengthened in Montana on elk and deer 2 weeks; in Florida on deer and birds 3 weeks; in Minnesota on quail 20 days; and in Nevada on sage hens 1 1/2 months, on grouse 1 month, and on quail 2 weeks. New Jersey reverted to the former plan of hunting deer on 1 consecutive Wednesday instead of 5 consecutive days.

Seasons were shortened in a number of States. In the case of big game the deer season was curtailed in Arkansas 3 months; in Oregon and Washington 2 weeks. In New Mexico the seasons were generally shortened and arranged in two districts divided at latitude 35 degrees. In California the dove season was made later and in Minnesota shortened 20 days; in Oklahoma the quail season was curtailed 6 weeks, and in Michigan, Nevada (ducks), Tennessee, and Wyoming spring shooting of waterfowl was abolished.

Laws Protecting Big Game.
The more important changes affecting big game included the closing of the season for four years on moose in Maine authorization for the killing of 50 bull moose in Wyoming; curtailing the season on elk in Montana two weeks; closing the season on mountain sheep in Montana; changes affecting deer in seven States;

including the removal of protection in Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, and Wyoming; establishment of a limit in Arkansas; and decrease in the limits in Alaska, Michigan, Montana, and Nevada.

Under present conditions deer hunting is permitted in 36 States, in about one-third of which the hunter is limited to one deer a season and in most of the others to two. Eighteen States protect deer at all seasons and allow only bucks to be killed—namely, Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri, Mississippi, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania requires that deer killed shall have horns 2 inches above the hair, New York and Vermont at least 3 inches long, and West Virginia 4 inches long, while California prohibits entirely the killing of spike bucks.

Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
"Last winter I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a bad bronchial cough. I felt its beneficial effect immediately and before I had finished the bottle I was cured. I never tire of recommending this remedy to my friends," writes Mrs. William Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere.

Precept and Example.
"Colonel, that was an admirable speech you made at the club the other evening on the obligations of citizenship. I've been intending to tell you so ever since I heard it. We need more of that kind of talk nowadays. But what are you looking so gloomy about this morning, colonel? No bad news, I hope."
"Dash it all, yes! I've been drawn on a jury!"—Chicago Tribune.

Mount Etna.
Etna, the "burning mountain," is the mightiest volcano in Europe. It is 10,800 feet high. If you wished to walk round its base you would have to walk ninety miles. It slopes steadily on all sides up to the highest crater, which is nearly a mile broad.

Hand Shaking Dangerous.
Dactylographs recently found under the fingernails of men, women and children no less than thirteen different kinds of disease germs, including those of tuberculosis, diphtheria and influenza.

Stomach Troubles.
Mr. Ragland Writes Interesting Letter on This Subject.
Madison Heights, Va.—Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of this place, writes: "I have been taking Theodor's Black-Draught for indigestion, and other stomach troubles, also colds, and find it to be the very best medicine I have ever used. After taking Black-Draught for a few days, I always feel like a new man."
Nervousness, nausea, heartburn, pain in pit of stomach, and a feeling of fullness after eating, are sure symptoms of stomach trouble, and should be given the proper treatment, as your strength and health depend very largely upon your food and its digestion.
To get quick and permanent relief from these ailments, you should take a medicine of known curative merit.
His 75 years of splendid success, in the treatment of just such troubles, proves the real merit of Theodor's Black-Draught. Safe, pleasant, gentle in action, and without bad after-effects, it is sure to benefit both young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25c. N. C. 172

AGED TAX COLLECTOR Restored To Health By Vinol
Corinth, Miss.—"I am a city tax collector and seventy-four years of age. I was in a weak, run-down condition. My druggist told me about Vinol. I tried it and in a week noticed considerable improvement; I continued its use and now I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and feel much stronger. I consider Vinol a fine tonic to create strength for old people."—J. A. PRICE.
We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, for all run-down, weak and debilitated conditions.

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner
Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Can you give the meaning of the terms applied to rear axles—floating, semifloating, live and three-quarter floating axles?
Ordinary motorcar nomenclature gives us three types of live rear axles, called respectively floating, three-quarter floating and semifloating. Live axles are those which turn, such as those named, while dead axles are those used on double chain drive cars and do not turn. The floating axle is one that floats—that is, it turns around, but does not carry any weight. It is used to gain rotary motion only. The semifloating axle, however, not only turns the wheels, but takes some of the weight of the car. The difference between these two types of axles is in the position of the wheel bearings. In the floating axle the wheel bearings are outside of the housing. The rear wheels of the car rest upon these bearings. It can be seen plainly that if the wheels rest upon the bearings and the bearings upon the housing the housing must support the weight of the car. The end of the axle shaft has some form of jaw clutch which fits into depressions in the wheel hub. In the floating axle this connection between axle shaft and wheel is flexible, but in the three-quarter floating type the end of the shaft is permanently attached to the wheel, being held usually by bolts.

How often should the crank case be drained and cleaned out with gasoline?
With a new car this should be every 500 or 1,000 miles, and thereafter every 1,500 miles will be sufficient.

Does an overhead valve motor give more power than a T or L head? Is it possible to get more miles per gallon out of gas with an overhead valve motor?
It is claimed that a valve in the head motor of a given size, weight and manufacture gives more power than an L head or T head of the same size, weight and manufacture. However, this is not always true. It is difficult to get two motors in L head or T head and a valve in the head which show the same design with the exception of the valve arrangement. It is possible that a T head motor of a certain size has more power than a valve in the head of the same size, owing perhaps to the intake manifold design, the bearing design and weight of the various reciprocating parts, etc. In order to answer your question definitely it would be necessary to make actual tests of three such engines. In a number of tests performed in the past the valve in the head had shown up best, and many engineers claim that type to show at least 20 per cent more power than the others named.

Can you tell me the best way to pack oil in the cylinders for removing carbon without removing the spark plug?
The only way you can run your engine from the cylinder in through some opening and thereby opening provided in the ordinary motor besides pistons are those occupied by spark plugs and valve stems. If you do not want to remove these then you will have to feed the oil oil through the air intake of the carburetor while the engine is running. The oil oil gives best results if poured into the cylinder when the engine is hot and the piston is in the motor for at least ten hours. About one-half a pint should be poured into each cylinder.

What is the advantage of the two point magnets?
The two point magnets leads to two sets of spark plugs, a main two-spark set and a reserve set at the same time. This gives the best value of the spark plug set, because it is not necessary to change the plugs and hence less carbon and more power is obtained.

My car has 32 by 34 bore and stroke. What effect would it have to put a one-eighth inch plate on the end of the pistons? Would one-fourth inch be too much? Would putting one-eighth inch plate between the cylinder and crank case and one-fourth or three-eighths on the end of the piston increase the power any appreciable amount?
By attaching a plate to the top of the pistons you would decrease the size of the effective combustion space and thus increase the compression and power. By slimming up the cylinder casting you would tend to do just the opposite—that is, you would increase the size of the combustion chamber and thus decrease the compression and power. A one-fourth inch plate would be too thick. If you use any at all take a one-eighth inch plate of light material, such as aluminum alloy. You would put extra strain on the parts by increasing the compression, but the motor you have can stand a little excess.

Is there any harm in shifting gears over railroad tracks or rough roads?
Gear shifting while crossing railroad tracks is poor practice for the reason that the engine may be stalled and difficulty had in starting it again. Many gear accidents have occurred because of the engine stalling on the tracks and the car falling on the tracks as a result of the engine stalling there. It is better to shift gears than there is in shifting over tracks.

When Baby Has the Croup.
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It is better to oscillate the valve than to turn it around completely for the reason that in the latter case there is a chance of grinding the seat with the grinding compound.

Can a vibrator be converted to a non-vibrator coil for use with a low tension magneto?
A vibrator coil could be used as a nonvibrator coil by removing the vibrator mechanism entirely and taking the primary and secondary terminals and attaching them to their proper places. Another way would be to short circuit the vibrator terminals. The coil then virtually becomes one of the nonvibrator type. This practice is not recommended, and in connection with a low tension magneto it might result in considerable trouble. There would be little gained, as the magneto already has an interrupter and is designed for use with a nonvibrating coil.

Why is it advisable to space the piston ring gaps in gas engines diagonally?
It is advisable because the escape of gas is hindered more than if the rings were cut straight.

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SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Florida, in and for Putnam County, by the Hon. J. T. Wills, Judge of said Court, dated the 19th day of May, A. D. 1914, wherein W. H. Cole is complainant, and Vanda Jefferson and his wife Josephine Jefferson, are defendants, and wherein the undersigned was appointed Special Master in Chancery to sell the property hereinafter described, I shall offer for sale at public auction for cash to the highest and best bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Palatka, Putnam County, Florida, on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, A. D. 1915, the same being the first day of said month, during the legal hours of sale on that day, the following described property, being the same property mentioned and described in the bill of complaint herein and lying and being in said Putnam County, Florida, to-wit:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of Lot 4 in Section 34, Township 27, South of Range 24 East, and running thence South 55 degrees East 490 feet to corner of right of way 30 feet wide, reserved by O. H. Ewing; running thence North along line of said right of way 30 feet North on South line of property of said Ewing, and 19 degrees North of East 665 feet to a stake; thence North 1120 feet along West line 35 feet wide right of way to water edge of Lake Grandin; thence West along the edge of Lake Grandin about 900 feet to a stake; thence South 400 feet to a stake; thence West 33 feet to a stake; thence South 500 feet to a point of beginning, containing sixteen acres more or less, and being the same land deeded to Josephine Jefferson by O. H. Ewing and Emma V. Ewing, his wife, by deed dated March 20, 1909, and recorded in Book 52, page 595 of the Public Records of Putnam County, Florida.

A. H. ODOM,
Special Master in Chancery.
Morgan F. Jones, and
Hilburn & Merryday,
Solicitors for Complainant.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida.
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Witness my official signature and seal this 15th day of October A. D., 1915.
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Competent Force of Workmen for Road Work at All Times.
MERRILL-STEVENS CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

IS there anything about your business which if other people knew would induce them to patronize you? If so, that calls for the use of printer's ink. Of course we will admit that a number of people already know these facts about you, but suppose MORE knew them!

Florida is growing and is bound to grow more rapidly from now. Each county receives its quota of new arrivals every month, and we know that Putnam is getting her share. The merchant who reaches these first with proper inducements is likely to get the biggest share of their business. To reach these people and serve them with little expense, calls for the use of printer's ink.

It's our job to help a business man multiply himself, to help him carry his message to those who should have it. We hereby offer you our services—experience, facilities, ideas, and the sensible application of printers' ink to newspaper advertising, or in any shape you wish. Let us help you grow.

A Business Multiplier

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