

The Game Laws

According to a recent decision of the department of conservation and development all fox hunters must now obtain hunting licenses. The following are the game laws now in effect:

Licenses

Resident: Unlawful to take any wild animal or bird, or to hunt or trap same without making sworn application and obtaining hunting license. Fee for residents for each county \$1.25; state residents \$3.25 (by order of Board).

Non-resident: All who have resided in North Carolina for at least six months before making application for license, \$15.25. All licenses issued by clerks of court, deputy game and fish commissioners, wardens and authorized agents.

No licenses required: (1) from residents and members of his family under 21 years of age to hunt on his own land in open season; (2) minor children under 16 of residents may hunt under their parent's or guardian's license; (3) non-resident minor member of resident family may take out resident license; (4) parties leasing farm for cultivation may hunt thereon. Hunting license does not give right to hunt on land of another without landowner's written permission.

Open Seasons and Bag Limits

Rabbits: November 1st to March 1st. No limit. May be bought and sold during open season. May be trapped or hunted without gun at any time. May be taken at any time by use of rabbit gins or boxes.

Squirrels: September 15th to January 15th. Limit 10 in one day. May be bought and sold during open season. Unlawful to kill in public parks.

Deer (Buck): October 1st to January 15th. Limit: 2 in one day; 4 in one season. Unlawful to take while swimming or in water to his knees.

Deer (Doe): No open season.

Bear: October 1st to January 15th. No limit; unlawful to set steel traps for.

Raccoon: October 1st to January 31st. No limit.

Opossum: October 1st to January 31st. No limit.

Mink, Skunk and Otter: November 1st to February 15th. No limit.

Beaver, Buffalo, Elk: No open season.

Wildcat: No closed season.

Muskrat: December 1st to March 1st. Limit 10 in one day.

Wild Turkey: December 1st to March 1st. Limit: 2 in one day; 5 in one season.

Ruffed Grouse and Pheasants: De-

ember 1st to March 1st. Limit in the aggregate all kinds, 25 in one day.

Wilson Snipe or Jack Snipe: November 1st to January 31st. Limit: 25 in one day.

Rails, Coots, Gallinules: November 1st to January 31st. Limit in the aggregate all kinds, 25 in one day.

Woodcock: November 1st to December 31st. Limit: 6 in one day.

Dove: September 16th to December 31st. Limit: 25 in one day.

Swan, Wood Duck, Eider Duck: All shore and beach birds where no open season. No open season.

General Provisions

Sale: Unlawful to buy or sell game birds or animals, except rabbits and squirrels, which may be bought or sold during open season.

Depredations to crops: Birds and animals committing depredations may be taken at any time while committing or about to commit such depredations. The Board may issue four-month permits to kill birds and animals seriously injuring agriculture.

Manner of taking game: Unlawful to take or possess eggs or nests of wild birds. Possession of game by hotel, restaurant, cafe, market, store, or produce dealer, except squirrels and rabbits, is prima facie evidence they are for sale. Night hunting unlawful except opossums and raccoons. Unlawful to hunt with larger than 10-gauge gun. Unlawful to hunt by auto, by jack light, any artificial light, by net or trap, by salt-lick, by poison, by airplane, by power boat, by sail boat, or by floating device pulled by boat. Unlawful to bait with grain in order to take dove, turkey, and upland birds.

Unlawful transportation: Unlawful for common carrier to transport game unless the shipper has valid hunting license or permit. Residents may ship within the state game lawfully taken on permit from warden. Game shipments must be plainly marked as to owner and contents. Unlawful to ship game by parcel post.

Fur-bearing animals: Hunters who have a valid license may trap fur-bearing animals during the open season. Skins of these animals, lawfully taken, may be sold or transported at any time, and the flesh of said animals lawfully taken within season may be bought or sold within the state.

Total bag limit: Unlawful in any one day to have in possession more than 2 deer, 2 turkeys and 3 days bag of other game.

Unprotected birds: English sparrow, great horned owl, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, crow, jay, blackbird, and buzzard may be taken and killed at any time except by poison.

Punishment for violations: Violation of any provision of North Carolina hunting law or violation of any lawful order or rule of the game board is a misdemeanor and for first offense the punishment is fine not more than \$50.00 or imprisonment not more than 30 days, and for second offense and conviction the penalty is not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$200.00 fine, or imprisonment not less than six months or both.

Migratory Wild Fowl

State licenses will not give the right to hunt migratory wild fowl in the counties of Currituck, Dare, and Hyde. These counties have local laws regulating migratory wild fowl. For license requirements and regulations, inquiry should be directed to the clerk of superior court of these counties at Currituck, N. C., Currituck county; Manteo, N. C., Dare county; and Swanquarter, N. C., Hyde county. North Carolina hunting licenses are good in Carteret and other counties having wild waterfowl.

The seasons and bag limits prescribed by acts of congress, through the U. S. Biological survey, Washington, D. C., are as follows: Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, November 1st to January 31st.

Bag limits: For one day: Ducks (except wood duck and eider duck), 25 in aggregate for all kinds. Geese, 8 in the aggregate of all kinds. Brandt, 8; coots, 25; sora, 25; other rails and gallinules, 25 in all, but not more than 15 if any one species other than sora. Wilson snipe, 20; woodcock, 4; mourning doves, 25.

Forest Fire Prevention

It is unlawful to let fire out in North Carolina fields and forests. Please make more game by preventing forest fires.

The state game law was enacted by the 1927 general assembly for the benefit of all the people of North Carolina. This law and the regulations to be issued thereunder will be for the protection of certain birds and animals which are classified. Under the English law from the beginning to the present time all game is the property of the king. In North Carolina the sovereignty is vested in the people and our supreme court has declared that game birds and animals are the property of all the people of North Carolina. Our state is one of the last in the United States to pass a state-wide measure protecting game.

and sport of hunting and fishing may be enjoyed by the greatest number on equal terms.

Need for Game Protection

In order to have game, practical

conservation methods are necessary. Wild life conservation must be conducted in a business-like manner over a term of years. Business practices are essential. We must have a comprehensive knowledge of past, present and possible future conditions of game birds and animals and their natural haunts and living places. We must consider such items as forest growth, forest fire prevention methods, different types of vegetation, rainfall, stream flow, location and endurance of lakes and other factors which affect game, including changes in agricultural and industrial conditions.

A first essential for game conservation is a proper program and definite policy. Our program for game conservation will be briefly as follows: (1) Education as to the importance of game conservation. (2) Reasonable and proper enforcement of our game and fish laws. The support of the citizens of North Carolina must be obtained to carry out this program.

Education

The success of our state game law is largely a matter of education. This education will be helped by lectures, pamphlets, leaflets, newspapers, public schools, and by use of the radio, but its main success depends upon alert, trained game wardens in the field qualified to support all educational activities by a proper exercise of law enforcement.

We desire to impress you with the fact that our game and fish laws were passed to secure benefit to all our people. They were not passed for the purpose of imposition, persecution, personal advantage or profit in any form, and we will not permit our officers to use their positions for the purpose of forcing dollars from the pockets of anyone, or for any purpose other than strict game and wild bird protection and increase.

Violations of Hunting Law

Depredation: Birds and animals committing depredations may be killed or taken while committing or about to commit such depredations. This exception will not be used as an excuse for killing game birds and animals. Game protectors should investigate carefully all such cases and warn the people as to the exact meaning of this section.

No licenses are required from the following: The resident landowner to hunt on his own land, the members of his family under sixteen years of age, lessees or tenants in possession of the land on which they desire

particular farm or part of a farm actually rented and tended for crops. Licensees required by tenants to hunt on any other land even if a part of the same farm.

Vermin

Dogs, cats, crows, Cooper's and Sharp-shinned hawks are some of the natural enemies of game bird and game animal life. This department has nothing to do with the administration and enforcement of the state dog law. Taxes on dogs are collected by the county sheriffs and paid into the county school fund. It is probable that only a small per cent of the dogs are taxed. The remainder are outlaws and a nuisance. The only duty of game protectors will be to explain to the people how destructive dogs are of game life and secure their co-operation in limiting the number of those which are not taxed. The public school authorities in each county and the sheriffs are the ones to get behind the enforcement of the dog law. Game protectors should provide themselves with shot guns and carry these guns while on duty.

County wardens are charged with the responsibility of paying off the claimants for their bounties, on forms to be furnished. Each claimant will certify to the county warden the number of outlawed birds and wildcats killed by him, which account the warden will verify by a personal view of the birds' heads or cats' heads. The warden will then certify the amount due the claimant, to whom

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Big Bankrupt Stock Arrived

Through a friend of mine I learned of a bankrupt stock for sale. I immediately bought this stock at a very low price which will enable me to sell far below the market. When I was looking over the stock and noticed how clean it was and how cheaply it could be bought I thanked my old friend for putting me wise. Now I wonder if you will accept the same advice and save yourself some money. These goods are piled up in my store from the front door to the back and from the floor to the ceiling. I must sell at least half this enormous stock so that I may have room to turn around, because in a few days a heating stove will have to be put up and that takes considerable room.

The bankrupt stock consists of 250 men's suits worth from \$25 to \$50. I am selling them at half price. Also 50 boys' suits, 2 pair pants, high grade merchandise but will go at low price. These suits were \$14.75 to \$20.00, now selling at \$8.75 to \$12.50. One pair pants suits for \$5.00.

75 ladies' coats now going at half price. Excellent material and of latest styles.

100 Lumberjacks, best yet. Were \$7.50 to \$9.75, to go at \$4.95.

Sweaters, hosiery, coats, underwear and shoes for all the family.

Men, don't miss this: Roomy Richard shirts, worth \$1.00, now 75 cents.

400 Odd pants from suits that sold up to \$40. These pants a treat for you at \$4.95 to \$6.75.

300 Pairs of blankets and no room to display them. They are now in the basement. Will get them up when you want a pair.

Do not think for a moment that because I am selling a bankrupt stock the goods are shoddy. Of course I have some cheap goods as well as the best and you can get any kind at my store. But the fact I wish to put over is that my prices on any kind of merchandise is lower than the lowest. Let me prove it.

JOE ASHEAR