The Cottontail Rabbit Hunter

From year to year it is nip and tuck which species brings more hunters into the field in New York — the cottontail rabbit or the ring-necked pheasant. Over the last few

the cottontail gabbit or the ringnecked pheasant. Over the last few
years it has conveniently alternated. When it comes to which one
produces the most recreational
time in the field and the most successful hunts, the cottontail has
the uncontested lead by about two
to one for time afield and three
to one for the number that end in
the hunter's bag.

This may not make the cottontail rabbit king of the small game,
but it certainly gives it two strong
legs on the trophy.

During times of periodic lows in
cottontail population there are usually a few sportsmen who sincerely fear that liberal regulations
which apply to the cottontail might
eventually lead to its downfall.
Evidence shows that Mother Nature knew what she was doing
when she drew up the plans of rabbits, for they seem to keep coming
sometime with quite a bit of fluctuation, regardless of type of season. The only major change in
the season in the last quarter century occurred in the early 50's
when the season was extended to
the end of February. Since then
Tabbits have come and gone and
are again increasing rapidly. the end of reprusity. Since then fabbits have come and gone, and are again increasing rapidly.

To get allowable limit, one must

To get allowable limit, one must have everything in his favor, for a study of over 3.000 hunts showed that less than three percent had party limits.

In spite of the long season about half the rabbit hunters don't get out more than six times, while only about one in five gets out more than a dozen times.

Maybe one reason that coften

Maybe one reason that cotton-tails aren't affected much by gun-ning is that they don't roll over and play dead every time the hunt-er sees one. The hunter needs an allbi for about three out of five rabbits that he sees during a hunt

A study of rabbit hunting some years ago by the Conservation Department revealed an interesting comparison between hunters with and without dogs. Hunters who used dogs spent longer hours in the field and came home with more

Dates Claimed

Feb 13: - Andover United Methodist Church Bake Sale.

Tax Notice

Beginning, Monday, January 4 1971, I will receive taxes, at my home, 11 Maple Street, Andover N. Y. on Mondays. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays for the months of January and February. After January 31st 10° will be added to all taxes due. After March 1st 1½% will be added to all taxes due. all taxes due.

RETA K. FOSTER, Collector

If you do not own property for which you have received a Tax Notice, please return Tax Notice to Reta Foster, immediately.

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This really wasn't surprising.

It is generally true that man and dog teamed together are more protective. However, reduced to the simple rabbits-per-hour basis, hunting without a dog was just as productive as hunting with one

The ardent beagler wouldn'think of shooting a rabbit he jumped until his dog had brought it back to him. This extended time of anticipation while the hound is working equalizes the time it to get a rabbit. If rable hunting is for healthful outdoor relaxation, more than for meat in the pot On the other hand, the hunter of the season was a surprising to the season more than for meat in the pot On the other hand, the hunter of the season was a surprising to the surprising the surprising that the success of the hunter was a surprising to the surprising the surprising the surprising that the su more than for meat in the pot-waiting at a crossing for the bay-ing hound to bring back the rabbit is one of the rewards and satisfac-tions of the hunt.

If a comparison of time affield on each trip is an indication of the recreational value of the hunt, hunting with a dog has a marked edge. The hunter who tramps the brushpiles and investigates each little squatty pine on his own only spends about three-fourths as much time for each trip. One wag explained that it took that much

longer to bring the dog to heel and head home.
Another interesting comparison is that the success of the hunter with a dog maintained a fairly constant level throughout the season. On the other hand, the hunter without a dog is apparently more handicapped by heavy vegetation in the early days of the season and his success improved after snow had buried the cover.

It is the omnipresence of the

snow had buried the cover.

It is the omnipresence of the cottontall throughout most of New York's agricultural land and the production of the country and readily available to most hunters, and its high reproductive ability miking almost unlimited harvest possible, that make the cottontall the most sought after of our small game animals.

Jan. 29: To Mr. tan life. James Bartlett, Wellsville, a daughter. Jan. 31: To Mr. and Mrs. John Crossman, Alma/ a son Feb. 2: To Mr. and Mrs. Dwign Fanton, Wellsville, a daughter.

Marriages

Jan. 20: Miss Cathryn W. Lowe, Belmont to Gary W. Ingalls, Wells-ville

Deaths

William P. Coots. 71. Wellsville
Jan 28. His widow and two survive.
Sidney O. France. 73. Wellsville
Feb. 1. His widow, several nieces
and nephews survive.
Ella Taylor, 81. Wellsville, Feb
1. No survivors, listed.
Albert A. Atkinson, 56, Angelica
Jan. 31. Two sons, a daughter, two
grandenlidren, a brother and four
sisters survice.

Mrs. Robert Johannes, \$2. Belfast, Ech. 1. A. S. no er granddaughter and four great grandchildren survive.







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