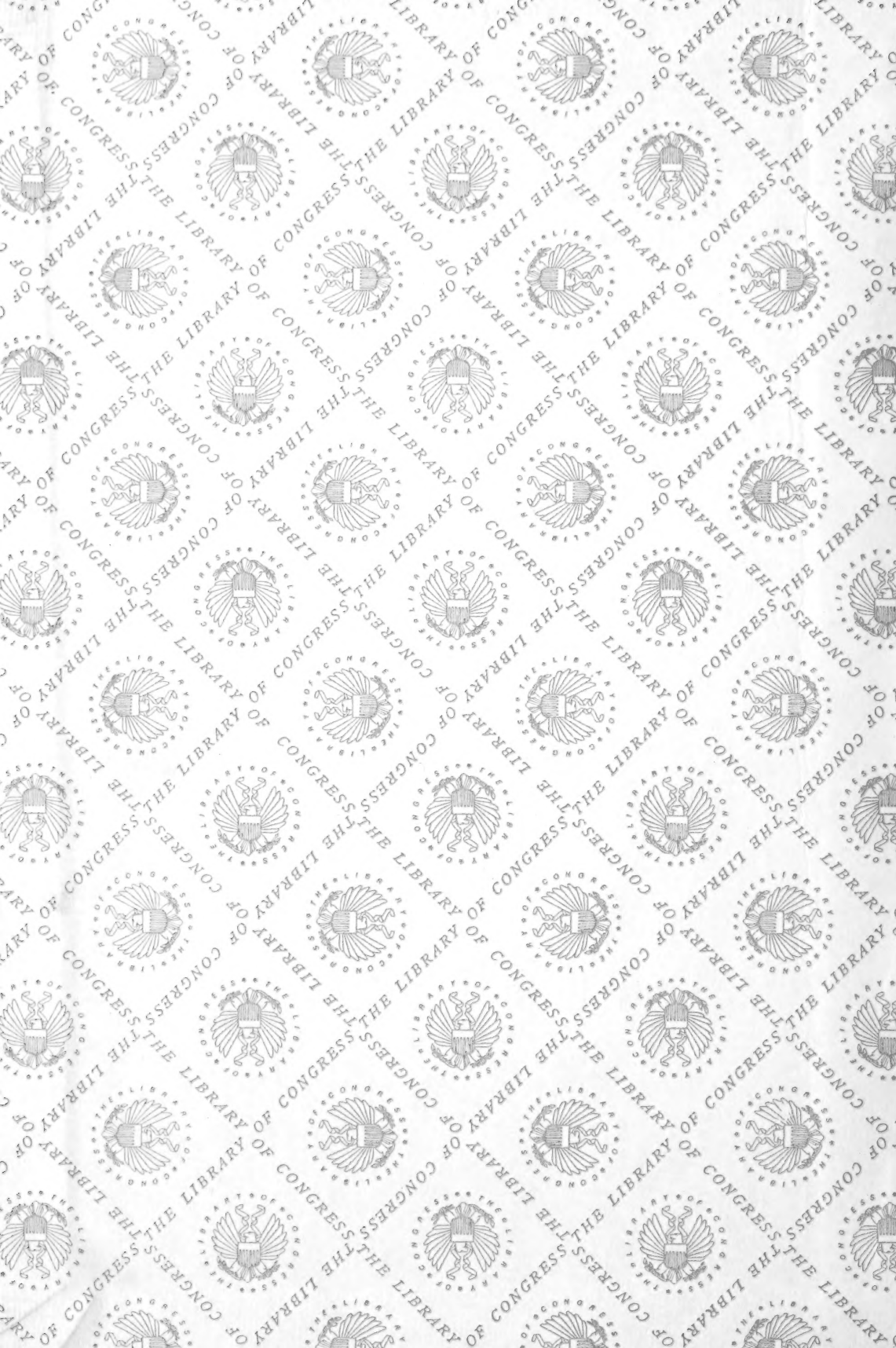
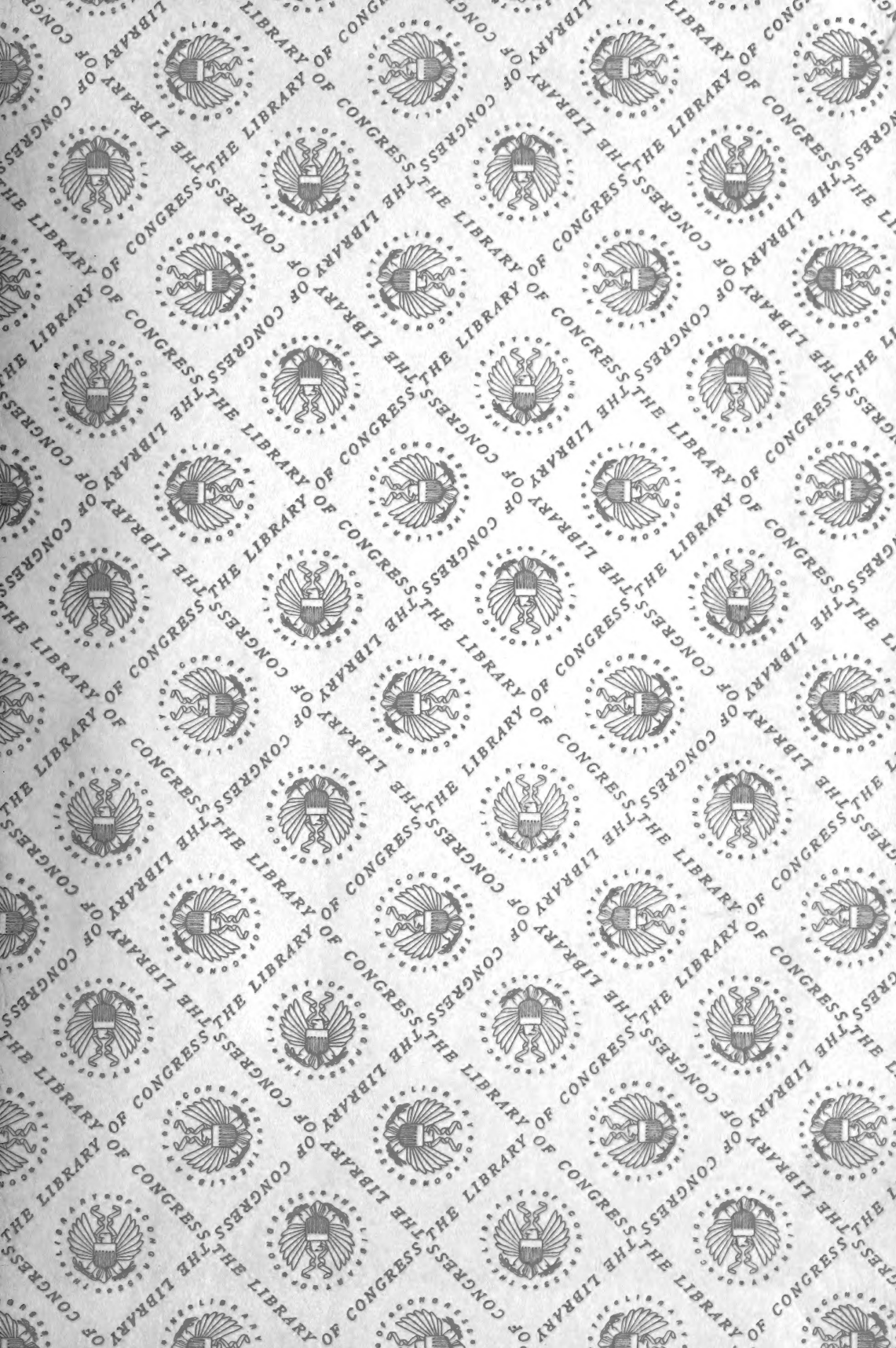


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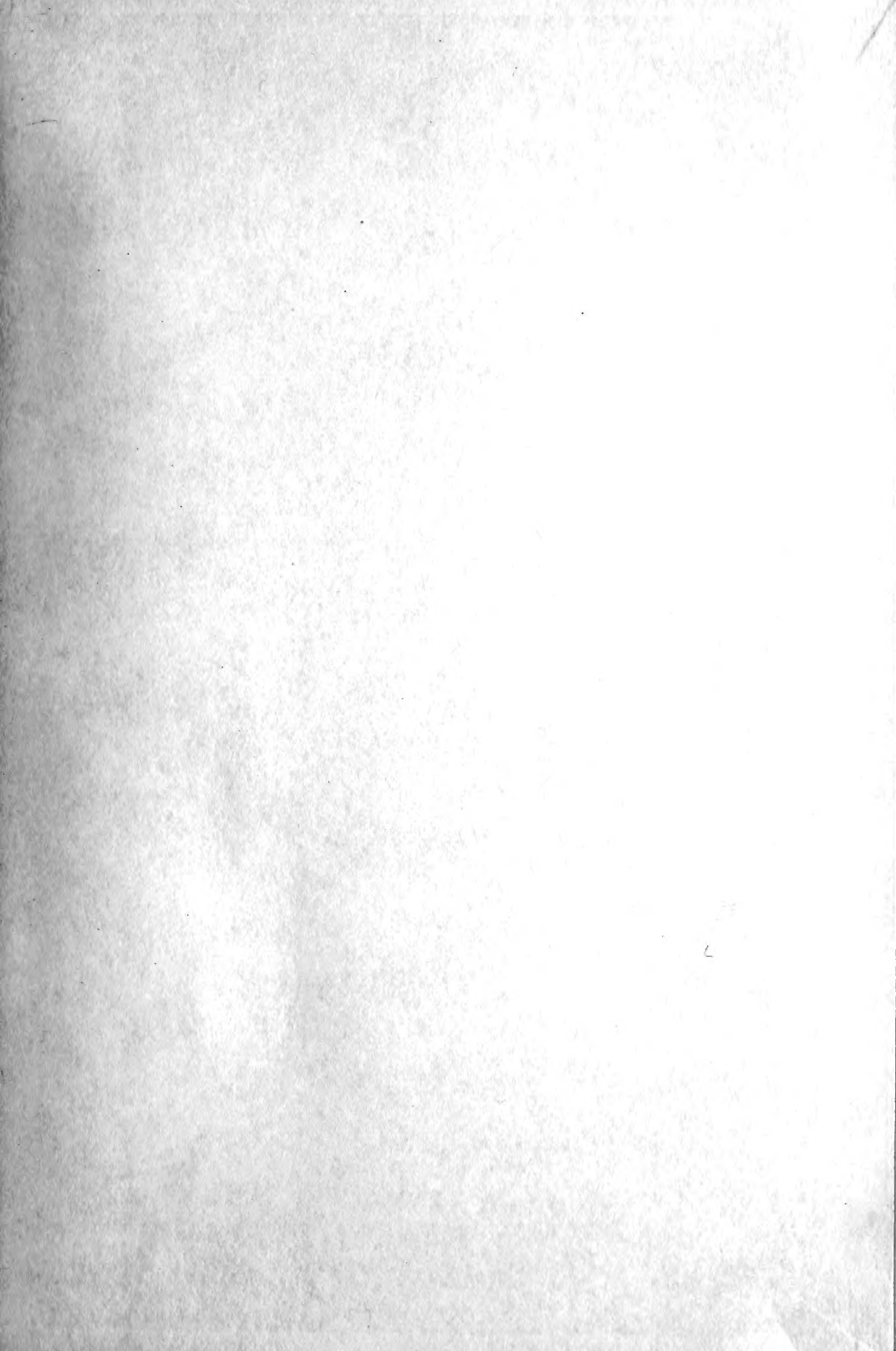
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Pussy wants a Corner

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## INTRODUCTION.

A book combining artistic reproductions, sketches of history, and portraying the delights of field-sports, as does this, will find favor in the eyes of every individual.

It contains that which will please those of the most cultivated taste, as well as those who are of a practical turn of mind. The engravings are of the highest order, and of themselves constitute an art album. The brief notes concerning them and the reference to history will freshen the matured mind as well as furnish instruction to those who are yet in the school-room. The hunting articles are written as the result of personal observation and experience, and, as the book contains all the rules for trap-shooting and the existing game laws of the different States, it is one which will be preserved, not only for the beauties of artists' work which it contains, but because it is replete with information so much desired by every sportsman.

In the compilation and arrangement of the work the author desires to acknowledge valuable suggestions made to him by Mr. E. S. Rice, general agent of the several powder companies mentioned in this book, and he appreciates the liberality of the publishers, who gave him *carte blanche* to write and issue for them the handsomest work ever printed for distribution among sportsmen.

WILLIAM BRUCE LEFFINGWELL.





THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF ALABAMA.

The origin of the name Alabama is a pretty story, just such a tale as we love to hear. There is romance enough in it to awaken our curiosity, and yet it is so complimentary that we are fain to believe it and to accept it as true. As the story goes, an Indian tribe had, through successive defeats in war, been forced to leave their homes and to seek another. They traveled through various States until they reached the fields and streams of Alabama, which was in the winter-time, and when they saw the balminess of the climate, the productiveness of the soil, the advantages of their newly found retreat, they with one accord exclaimed, Alabama! which, being interpreted, means "Here we rest."

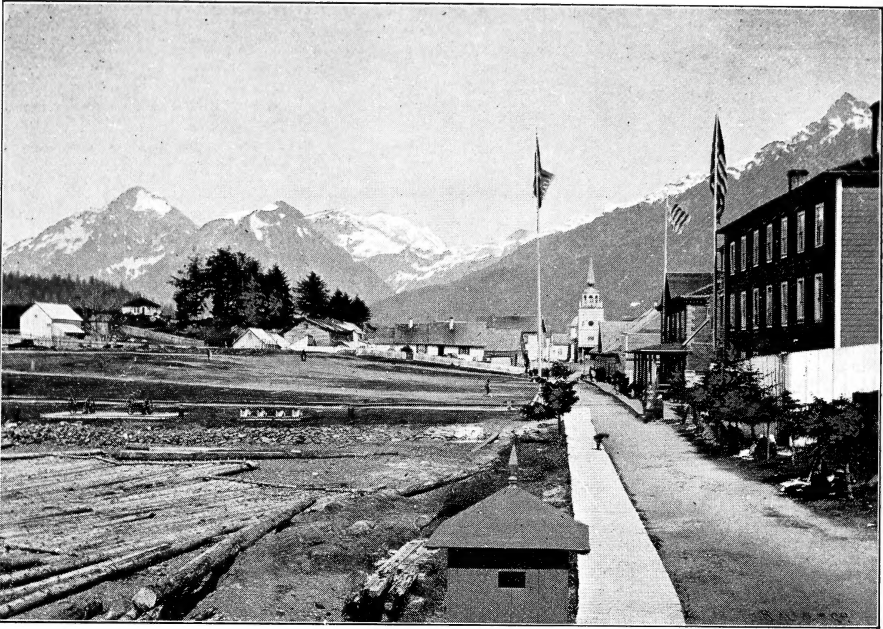
Montgomery is the capital of the State. It was there that the capital of the Southern Confederacy was first established, but it was afterward removed to Richmond, Va.

The sea-coast of Alabama is only sixty miles long, although the area of the State is 52,250 square miles. Mobile is one of the most important cities, and Birmingham is the new seat of the Southern iron trade. The chief productions of the State are sugar-cane, rice, cotton, corn, and tobacco. The State has an extensive system of railways, and ships great quantities of lumber and pig-iron.

Alabama was first settled by the French, who founded Mobile in 1712. It was admitted into the Union in 1819. In that feast of architecture which the World's Fair brought out it is to be regretted that a building representing Alabama was not erected, for the natural productions of the State, in which nature has been most bountiful, could have been shown to a world of people not restricted by land or sea. Those who are so fortunate as to visit the South are loath to take their departure from this land of enticement, and one is justified in delaying one's departure and to linger in a State so charming in its attractions. Sportsmen and fishermen enjoy rare sport in Alabama.

The open seasons for game are :

The general State law protects ring-necked pheasants for eight years from June 1, 1893, and forbids Sunday or night shooting and fire hunting; also nets, traps, poisons, explosives, and obstructions to the free passage of fish in streams. Every county has its own special laws protecting game and fish, which are so numerous and conflicting that an intelligible synopsis can not be given.



INDIAN AVENUE, SITKA, ALASKA.

Alaska is an irregular peninsula stretching beyond the Arctic Circle and at Berings Straits reaching within a few miles of Asiatic Russia. Sitka is the capital. Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States for \$7,200,000 in 1867. It has an area of 530,000 square miles, and is world-renowned because of its fishing and fur-trading. Alaska is not as cold as generally supposed, and more rain falls there than anywhere outside of the tropics. The Territory is governed by officers appointed by the President of the United States, and the country is peopled by a few hundred whites, the balance of the population being native Alaskan Indians. These Indians, like all other Indians, are superstitious. Their superstitions run in a different channel from other tribes, and perpetuation of the deeds of their sires and of those from whom they are directly descended is effected in monuments of carved wood which show hideous and grotesque faces of imaginary men. Or again, of birds and beasts, sufficiently natural to portray the figures, yet so mixed with the identity of some other animals as to give them a wholly mythological appearance. The Indians in Alaska take great pride in having in front of their cabins these monuments, known as totem poles. They are their coat-of-arms, pointing to the world the rank and standing of the one whose home is thus honored; and the greater the number of figures displayed the higher is the social rank of its owner.

There are many mountains in the Territory, the most notable being Mount St. Elias, which possesses magnificent glaciers and mineral springs.

The scenery of Alaska can not be reproduced with pen or brush. Mountains of ice in the summer glisten like diamonds in the midday sun; and the tourist's heart seems momentarily to cease its beating, stilled in delight or reverence at the beauties and novelties which greet the eye on every side. Steamers run regularly in the summer from Tacoma to Sitka, the most important town in the Territory, making the round trip in about two weeks. Fishing is the principal industry of Alaska. Game is unprotected, and before leaving Tacoma the hunter supplies himself with such a quantity of Du Pont's powder as he thinks he will need in this land of scenic beauty where game is so abundant.



THE ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.

When one looked at the beautiful State building representing Arkansas, a State rich in minerals and scenic beauties, one felt that this beautiful building, in French rococo style, fittingly represented those who erected it by popular subscription.

Staff was the material chiefly used in its construction, and the façades with their pretty ornamentations were such as to excite the admiration of every beholder. The building was 92 feet deep by 66 feet wide. Its architect, Mrs. Frank Middleton Douglas. In April, 1892, Mrs. Douglas submitted her design for the Arkansas State Building, and was given the prize over all competitors. She was made superintendent of construction, and was the only woman occupying a similar position.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the building was the fountain in the middle of the rotunda, donated by the Ladies' Columbian Club of Hot Springs. The center of the base was ten feet high, and there is standing on a granite base, granite quarried from the quarries at Little Rock, Ark., a beautiful boy, holding his arm aloft, while in his hand he holds a passion flower, the floral emblem of the State. Sparkling crushed crystals surrounded this fountain; onyx from the State added to the beauty of the interior, and pine of the clearest quality covered the first floor. Hot Springs, whose wondrous waters have astonished the world, has done much to advertise Arkansas. This city is one of the most beautiful in America, the season for health-seekers beginning in October and ending in April, and during that time thousands avail themselves of the benefits derived in bathing in the hot waters. The population fluctuates, ranging from 10,000 in the summer months to 23,000 in the winter, and Hot Springs is noted as being a pleasure as well as a health resort. The climate of Arkansas is genial and invigorating; its streams afford most excellent fishing; its hills, and woods, and fields furnish sport for the hunter; and its game is well protected by most excellent laws, the open season being:

Deer, August 1st to February 1st. Prairie-chickens protected until March 24, 1897. Quails, October 1st to March 1st. Exportation of game and fish prohibited, except beavers, opossums, hares or rabbits, groundhogs, woodchucks, raccoons, squirrels, snipes, and plovers, provided the same shall be shipped openly. All fish, except in private ponds, declared to be the property of the State, and catching same a privilege. Local laws are in force in certain counties.



ARIZONA, OKLAHOMA, AND NEW MEXICO.

The plain, homelike building representing the Territories of Arizona, Oklahoma, and New Mexico was a modest showing of the Territories which some day will grow and blossom into States, and ere that time will astonish the world by their productiveness and the vast mines they contain. As it was, Arizona and New Mexico sent a large collection of minerals, fruits, and flowers, besides specimens of the skill of natives; beautiful gold and filigree work. Oklahoma contributed grains and grasses and other agricultural products.

This trinity of Territories, contributing their gifts to the World's Fair in competition with the products of the entire world, was like an ambitious boy throwing down the gage of battle to some warrior of long-established reputation. Defeat was certain; but time will develop the mines, the resources of the soil, and then all will meet on an equality.

The sparsely settled country these Territories encompass is a paradise for game, and fortunate indeed is the hunter whom opportunity permits to hunt or fish there. Game can be had for the seeking; fish, until the angler's desire is satisfied. When one considers the abundance of game, and the natural instinct of man to destroy, it is no wonder that every train to these Territories carries a large consignment of Du Pont, Hazard, Oriental, and Austin powders to supply the demand.

The following are the open seasons for game of the Territories:

ARIZONA.—Deer and antelopes, September 1st to January 1st. Elks and mountain-sheep protected until April 12, 1898. Turkeys, grouse of all kinds, and quails, September 1st to April 1st. Water-fowl, September 1st to March 1st. Brook or mountain trout, April 1st to November 1st.

OKLAHOMA.—Turkeys, quails, partridges, prairie-chickens, September 1st to January 1st. Deer, antelopes, November 1st to February 1st. Game may be killed only for immediate use as food. Exportation prohibited.

NEW MEXICO.—Elks, buffaloes, deer, fawns, antelopes, mountain-sheep, wild turkeys, grouse, and quails, September 1st to May 1st. Not applicable to travelers or persons in camp whose necessities may compel them to kill for purposes of subsistence. Trout or other food fishes for subsistence only, and with hook and line only, May 1st to November 1st.





THE COLORADO STATE BUILDING.

Like twin sisters of surpassing beauty stood the towers of the Colorado State Building, guiding the visitor to a building chaste and exceedingly pretty. The style of architecture was Spanish Renaissance, occupying a space 125 by 45 feet. The towers were provided with spiral stairways, and a journey to the top was well repaid by the beauty of one's surroundings. The soft red colorings of the Spanish-tiled roof added a charm to the building. The interior finish was ornamented with native marble and onyx, which told in a slight degree of the wealth of this great mining State. This was a glorious opportunity for Colorado to make her *début* among the older exhibitors, for she was admitted as a State in 1876, the centennial year. In 1806 Maj. L. M. Pike headed an exploring expedition through Colorado, and the mountain bearing the name of Pike's Peak was named after him. Colorado, in addition to her mines of gold and silver, contains some of the most beautiful natural scenery in the world. The Rocky Mountains run parallel through the State. The parks, which are at an elevation of 9,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, contain much valuable agricultural land. The Continental Divide forms a watershed of the South Platte and Arkansas rivers. The magnificence of the Colorado scenery and the curative powers of its mineral springs attract thousands of pleasure and health seekers to visit this State annually. Trout fishing is excellent there, and game of many kinds is to be found. Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," made his celebrated trip through the Rocky Mountains in 1842-44, which was possibly the first introduction of Du Pont's gunpowder in that section of the country.

The game laws of Colorado for the open season are:

Deer, elks, and antelopes which have horns, August 1st to November 1st. Not more than one deer, antelope, or elk allowed to be had in possession at any one time. The killing for food is limited to the immediate and necessary use of the person killing the animal, game bird, or fish. Killing for market or sale prohibited. Hounding prohibited. Exportation of game and fish prohibited. Mountain-sheep, bison, or buffaloes, protected. Wild turkeys, prairie-chickens, grouse, quails, and pheasants, August 15th to November 1st. Ducks, brants, geese, swans, and other water-fowl, September 1st to May 1st. Doves, July 15th to October 1st. Trout or any food fish for immediate use, June 1st to December 1st.



THE CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING.

There is that in the appearance of the California State Building which awakens every chivalrous spirit and causes one's mind to revert to those days when knights went forth on pilgrimages to battle for the right, or holy monks crossed ocean or desert to preach the faith of their religion to those who worshiped others than the ever-living God.

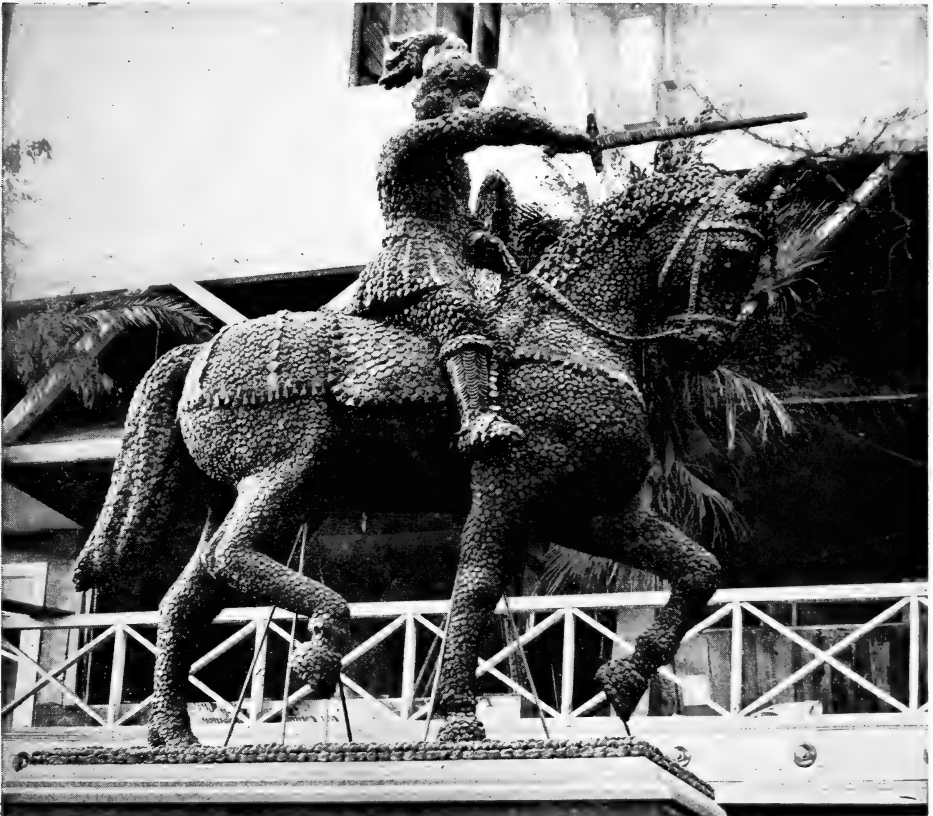
The California State Building combined a solidity of architecture which ages have handed down to us as that of the old Spanish monastery. Its material was copied after that used in the monasteries—adobe, or sun-dried brick. Its immense size, 435 by 144 feet, was a magnet to draw thousands of admiring visitors to it. But no magnetic building was necessary, for the name "California" which was over the arched entrance to the building was a fascination which drew the multitude to this beautiful structure, inclosing products of field and forest, of stream and mountain which have made California one of the most wonderful of the United States. "I know a land where the citron blooms," saith the poet. "A wilderness of sweets," saith another. And here, as Bryant wrote, "The gentle race of flowers are lying in their lowly beds." And what words could be more peculiarly appropriate of San Francisco than Longfellow's description of a Western sunset: "The descending sun seems to caress the city that he loves, and crowns it with the aureole of a saint." California combines the resources of other States and contains what they do not. Her wondrous forests, gigantic trees, deep cañons, and lofty peaks are inspiring.

The comparison is softly beautiful in her climate, and the gentle winds bring incense from her hills and fertile valleys—valleys where deer and feathered game abound, and where royal trout flit in the freedom of the brooks and streams.

The open seasons for game are:

Grouse, partridge, quails, bob-whites, ducks, snipes, and rails, September 1st to March 1st. Doves, August 1st to March 1st. Male deer, elks, antelopes, mountain-sheep, September 1st to October 15th; females of these species and spotted fawns protected; the sale of the hides or meat of these animals prohibited. Pheasants protected. Trespassing and guns of larger than 10-gauge prohibited. Trout, April 1st to November 1st. Salmon, October 1st to August 31st. Up to date the following local laws are in

force in the counties named: Colusa: Deer, August 15th to December 15th; doves, July 1st to March 1st. Humboldt: Deer, July 1st to December 15th; quails, September 10th to March 1st; doves, June 1st to January 1st. Los Angeles: Deer, July 15th to September 1st. Marin: Deer, July 15th to September 1st; quails, October 1st to February 1st; doves, August 1st to January 1st. Nevada: Deer, September 15th to December 1st; quails, October 1st to March 1st; doves, July 1st to March 1st. San Mateo: Deer, July 15th to September 1st, and running them with dogs prohibited; quails, September 15th to March 1st; doves, July 25th to December 1st; rail protected until July 25, 1894. Shasta: Deer, July 15th to November 1st; doves, June 25th to January 1st. Siskiyou: Deer, September 1st to November 15th; quails, September 1st to February 1st. Sonoma: Deer, July 22d to September 4th. Tehama: Deer, July 15th to October 15th; doves, July 1st to January 1st. Ventura: Deer, July 15th to September 15th; quails, doves, and wild ducks, market shooting prohibited. Glenn: Deer, August 15th to October 1st. Napa: Quails, August 1st to March 1st. Placer: Quails, September 15th to March 1st; doves, July 1st to January 1st. Yuba: Quails, October 1st to March 1st; doves, July 1st to March 1st; ducks, September 15th to March 15th; Mongolian pheasants and black bass absolutely protected. Eldorado: Quails, October 1st to March 15th. Contra Costa: Doves, June 15th to March 1st. Monterey: Doves, July 1st to March 1st; ducks, August 1st to March 1st. Sutter: Doves, July 15th to January 1st. San Diego: Ducks, September 1st to May 15th.



THE KNIGHT ON HORSEBACK — MADE FROM CALIFORNIA PRUNES.



THE CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING.

Represents a style of residence of that State which cost \$10,000. The architecture is of the Colonial order, and has a roomy, homelike appearance which appeals to every one's idea of comfort without extravagance. The building is 73 by 72 feet. Many relics attracted attention in this building, none more so than a New York newspaper dated October 8, 1789, and a shaving-mug of George Washington. Yale University had its beginning in Saybrook, Conn., in 1700, and moved to New Haven in 1716.

The graduates of Yale College and former citizens of the State paid homage to this building, and their meetings were of the pleasantest character. Passing years did not seem to affect these graduates, for the middle-aged man was ever ready to join in the war-whoop of his tribe, whether in Midway or in that enchanting spot known as Old Vienna.

Connecticut has many towns of interest to sportsmen. Hartford is where Samuel Colt was born, in 1814. He was the inventor of the celebrated Colt guns and rifles, and was the founder of the great plant which still has its existence there. He invented the revolving cylinder. At Hazardville is located the Hazard Powder Company's works, one of the largest plants in the world, and second to none in the quality of powder they manufacture.

At Bridgeport the Union Metallic Cartridge Company has its immense plant. At New Haven is located the Winchester Repeating Arms Company; and at New London, the Ideal Manufacturing Company; and Parker Brothers are at Meriden. These corporations were represented at the World's Fair by magnificent displays of their merchandise in the Manufactures Building, which showed the various goods they made, beginning in the crudest forms and attaining a degree of perfection which delighted all visiting sportsmen.

Game is well protected by State laws, the open season being:

Quails, woodcocks, ruffed grouse (partridge), and gray squirrels, October 1st to January 1st; exportation of these birds prohibited. Ducks, geese, and brants, September 1st to May 1st. Sora (rails), September 1st to January 1st except in the counties of New Haven, Fairfield, and Litchfield, where the open season extends from August 20th to January 1st. Mongolian pheasants protected until October 1, 1896, and deer protected for ten years from October 1, 1893. Trout, April 1st to July 1st. Black bass, June 11th to May 1st. Fishing with hook and line only allowed. Numerous local laws are in force.





THE STATUE OF JUSTICE.

Exhibited in the Mines and Mining Building; was of solid silver, six feet in height, and weighed 5,000 pounds. It was exhibited by the State of Montana, showing the products of the vast mines of silver which have been discovered in that State.



THE DELAWARE STATE BUILDING.

The pretty little building representing the State of Delaware was exceedingly rich in the products it contained. It was of the Southern Colonial style of architecture, and wholly constructed of Delaware material. This State was among the first to make a World's Fair appropriation and her building was one of the first completed. The interior contained, among other interesting exhibits, models of buildings erected in the seventeenth century. From the time Delaware was first settled by the Swedes until this day it has stood among the foremost of the United States in resources and the devotion of her sons to the advancement of liberty throughout the New World. A study of the history of the State illustrates the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. It is said the State was named after Lord de la Warr. Again we learn that it was named after the Delaware Indians. We prefer the latter interpretation, because it does not destroy those castles of our childhood wherein we passed so many delightful hours admiring and marveling at Cooper's heroes. While there are many manufacturing plants in Delaware, none are more interesting than the works of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., near Wilmington, who began the manufacture of gunpowder in 1802, and who have established a world-wide reputation because of the excellency of their powders. The founder of the Du Pont powder works was Eleuthere Iren   du Pont de Nemours. He obtained a scientific and practical knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder at Essonne, where he remained until the outbreak of the French Revolution. His attention was attracted to the poor quality of gunpowder being used in America, and he established what is now the largest powder manufactory in the world.

The open season for game is:

Partridges, quails, and pheasants protected until November 1, 1894; after that date, November 1st to January 1st. Rabbits, November 1st to January 1st. Woodcocks, July 1st to September 15th. Reedbirds, ortolans, and rails, September 1st to February 1st. Geese, swans, brants, and ducks, except summer or wood ducks, October 1st to April 15th. Non-residents must procure a license from the Delaware Game Protective Association. Exportation and sale of game prohibited. Black bass and trout, in New Castle County, June 1st to November 1st; less than six inches in length protected.



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This building is constructed in Renaissance architecture, the main feature being a handsome dome 120 feet in diameter and 275 feet to the top of the flagpole. The building covers an area of 350 feet by 420 feet. The entire cost of the building was \$325,000. The building was paid for out of the United States Treasury, according to a special act of Congress authorizing and limiting the cost of the structure to \$400,000. The main floor of the United States Government Building equals 167,500 square feet, while the galleries represent a total of 33,500 square feet. Around the interior of the dome runs a frieze composed of cupids bearing grains, fruits, flowers, etc. On the ground floor are panels adorned with national trophies, and in the gallery are eight panels representing the leading industries of the North, South, East, and West. The building was replete with mementos of all kinds which aroused the visitor's curiosity or touched the slumbering chord of sympathy and recollection.

The several departments were all of great interest. Whether one watched the mint regularly coining money, examined the seemingly impossible things which passed through the Dead Letter Office, noted the birds and animals, the aborigines in lifelike naturalness, gazed on the images of those who sought the Arctic regions, or watched the process of gun and ammunition manufacture, or looked at hundreds of things equally interesting, one's moments drifted into hours, and one left this interesting building pleased with what he had seen. The illustration conveys to us some of the beauty which neighbored the Government Building. Hunter's Island in a robe of green reaches the water's edge, where an electric launch has just come noiselessly under the arched span. At the water's edge water fowl are feeding or basking in the midday sun, presenting a scene of innocent life and natural beauty.

The open seasons for game in the District of Columbia are:

Partridges or quails, November 1st to February 1st. Pheasants or ruffed grouse, August 1st to February 1st. Woodcocks, July 1st to February 1st. Prairie-chickens, September 1st to February 1st. Snipes and plover, September 1st to May 1st. Geese and ducks, September 1st to April 1st. Reedbirds or ortolans, September 1st to February 1st. Fishing with hook and line at any time.



THE FLORIDA STATE BUILDING.

The Florida State Building is a reproduction of Fort Marion, in history one of the most celebrated in the world. The fort is at St. Augustine, Fla. It was built by the king of Spain, and has been celebrated for three centuries, and has been named, respectively, San Juan de Pinos, San Augustine, San Marco, and by the English, St. Mark, the name of Fort Marion having been given it by the United States Government in honor of Gen. Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame, in 1825, when the peninsula came into the Union. In 1565 this fort witnessed a struggle between the Spanish and the French; the destruction of the early Spanish settlement by the English sea-king Sir Francis Drake in 1589; the warfare with the English colonists of South Carolina and Georgia under Governors Moon and Oglethorpe, and the fierce battles of Osceola and his Indian followers in the Seminole War. Its walls have sheltered half-starved Spanish garrisons, and have held prisoners of nearly every nationality. The foundation of the fort as it now stands was laid in 1620, and it took more than a hundred years to finish it. It then garrisoned 1,000 men. Truly a marvelous history to record. And now the fort is paid homage to at St. Augustine by pleasure-seekers, who in that land of earthly beauties regale themselves with tropic fruits, or momentarily stop with retrospective thought as they pass the Old Slave Market, or enjoy the delights to be found at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, one of the most famous of America's hostelries. Ponce de Leon visited Florida in search of the fabled fountain of youth in 1513. He discovered Florida on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, Pascua Florida, from which the State derived its name.

Deer may be killed, in each county, for four months of the year, said four months to be designated by the respective county commissioners, whose duty it is to publish same in some local newspaper or post it. The State law is November 1st to March 1st. County laws: Calhoun, Clay, De Soto, Franklin, Hillsboro, Holmes, Jackson, Putnam, October 1st to February 1st; Citrus, October 1st to December 1st; Baker, Duval, Jefferson, Marion, July 1st to November 1st; Hernando, September 1st to January 1st; Lake, Orange, Sumter, Suwannee, August 1st to December 1st; Alachua, Escambia, Leon, Manatee, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, November 1st to March 1st. Quails, partridges, and turkeys, November 1st to March 1st. Birds of plumage protected. Fire hunting, snaring and trapping, fish-traps, wanton destruction of fish prohibited. Informers receive half the fines, the common school fund the other half.





THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF GEORGIA.

The illustration is that of the capitol building at Atlanta, a city which was the home of Henry W. Grady, one of the noblest men the South ever produced. Liberty and peace and good will toward all men was practiced in his daily life. He lives to-day in our memory, worshiped by many, loved by all.

When we think of men whose deeds of benevolence have carved their names in the tablets of history, we find among the number Gen. James Oglethorpe, who, when a member of the English Parliament, obtained a charter for setting aside a tract of land in America, which in honor of George II. was named Georgia.

Gen. James Oglethorpe's project was one which appealed to humanity; and it was that honest debtors, who were confined in prison for debts which it was impossible for them to pay, should not be confined as felons, but have a chance to begin life anew in another clime and to be the free citizens the Lord intended they should. Oglethorpe's plans were approved by the English Government; the debtors' debts were paid, and in 1733 a colony, under James Oglethorpe as leader, settled at Savannah, and gave to the town that name. Freedom of thought, of speech, of action, are the greatest blessings given to the human individual. And here, under the blue skies of their new-found home, the unfortunate found rest and peace. The soil was fertile. First they raised silk, but cotton, corn, and sugar proved more profitable, so the settlers' labors were turned to the cultivation of these products. Georgia's immense pine forests have stood for centuries, vying with each other in their heights. Northern capitalists' attention has been drawn there, and now Georgia pine, with its beautiful grain and discovered wearing qualities, is found in palatial residences, in offices, and public buildings throughout America. Game is exceedingly plentiful. Georgia will be the State chosen by hunters for years to come wherein to enjoy their favorite pastime.

Following are the open seasons for game:

State law: Deer, September 1st to January 1st; turkeys, partridges, and pheasants, September 1st to May 1st. County laws: Richmond County, deer, October 1st to January 1st. Local laws are in force in nearly all counties. Fire-hunting deer within the State prohibited, except on one's own premises, or with full consent of the owner of the lands hunted on. Sunday shooting prohibited. Fishing with hook and line permitted.



THE IDAHO STATE BUILDING.

Nature is ever suggesting to the Indians that which is appropriate to the object named. Thus it was when the Shoshones in traversing the Rocky Mountain Range selected from the many rugged mountains one appropriate for a center gem and called it Idaho, signifying "light," or the "gem of the mountains." Distance lends enchantment to a view. So thought the writer when he stood on a vessel on the Yellowstone Lake, in Wyoming, the highest body of water in the world where a vessel is in use, and looking between the Hoodoo Range of mountains at his left and Mount Sheridan on his right he saw the Teton Mountains in Idaho, 105 miles in the distance. Similar scenes are often brought to one's view when traveling in romantic Idaho, and we do not wonder it has been named "The Gem of the Mountains."

The Idaho State Building was one of the prettiest at the World's Fair. The foundation was of lava and basaltic rock, the building representing a three-story cabin. The timbers used in its construction were native cedar logs stripped of bark and presenting a weather-beaten appearance of age. Pretty Swiss balconies extended around it, where many visitors promenaded, frequently expressing their admiration of this unique building. The interior was strikingly arranged, showing the natural productions of the State—a State combining fertility of soil, a wealth of minerals, and scenery which will captivate the most unromantic mind. At the rear of the hall was a reproduction of a hunter's and trapper's cabin, the fireplace of Idaho lava, the andirons made of bear-traps and fish-spears, while the mantel was adorned with animals and birds which represented the forests of Idaho. Minerals of all kinds were exhibited in profusion, and many a visitor admiringly examined the petrified wood, which seemed like giant stones of rarest cornelian.

The open seasons for game are:

Moose, caribou, mountain-sheep, mountain-goat, or elk, protected until September 1, 1897. Deer and antelopes, September 1st to December 1st. Hounding prohibited. Mongolian pheasants protected until August 1, 1897. Quails and prairie-chickens, October 15th to December 15th. Partridges, pheasants, grouse, sage-hens, and fool-hens, August 15th to January 1st. Ducks, geese, and swans, August 15th to April 15th. Fish of all kinds, April 15th to November 1st.



THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

Could La Salle, Joliet, and Marquette have lived to see the fulfillment of their prophecy, they would have seen the great State of Illinois even greater than their anticipations dared to hope for. Illinois was fittingly represented at the World's Fair by her State building. It was built in the form of a Greek cross, one axis of which is 450 feet long and 160 feet wide. From the intersection of the arm a dome arose to a height of 152 feet. This building was the greatest in area of any of the State buildings. It cost \$250,000. Its interior was ornamented with exhibits of science and art, and rich in its displays of the natural products of the soil. One of the most interesting and pleasing ornaments was a large picture made of natural grains and grasses depicting an Illinois farm of a prosperous farmer. The representations in this picture of stock and grain, of the farm houses and buildings, the hills and scenery typical of farm life were most natural, and never failed to elicit expressions of admiration. The soil of Illinois is a rich loam, and the summer permits one to see hundreds of acres in one unbroken field of corn. As a game State there are but a few better, and the skillful hunter with pointer or setter reaps a rich reward, and congratulates himself on the many neat kills he has made with the various powders named in this book. The prairies of Illinois afford good pinnated-grouse shooting in September, and in the marshes ducks and snipes are found in abundance. When the open season is at hand sportsmen are in the field making havoc among the feathered flocks.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer and turkeys, September 1st to January 15th. Pinnated grouse or prairie-chickens, September 15th to November 1st. Ruffed grouse or quails, October 1st to December 1st. Woodcocks, July 15th to September 15th. Geese, brants, ducks, or other water-fowl, September 15th to April 15th. Gray, red, fox or black squirrels, June 1st to December 15th. Possession and sale of game prohibited in close season, except game brought in from other States, which may be sold from October 1st to February 1st. The sale or exportation of quails, grouse, squirrels, and turkeys killed within the State prohibited. Bounty of 2 cents per head paid on English sparrows during winter months. The law prohibits the taking of fish with any device other than hook and line, except minnows for bait, within one-half mile of any dam; prohibits fishing through the ice from December 1st to March 1st.

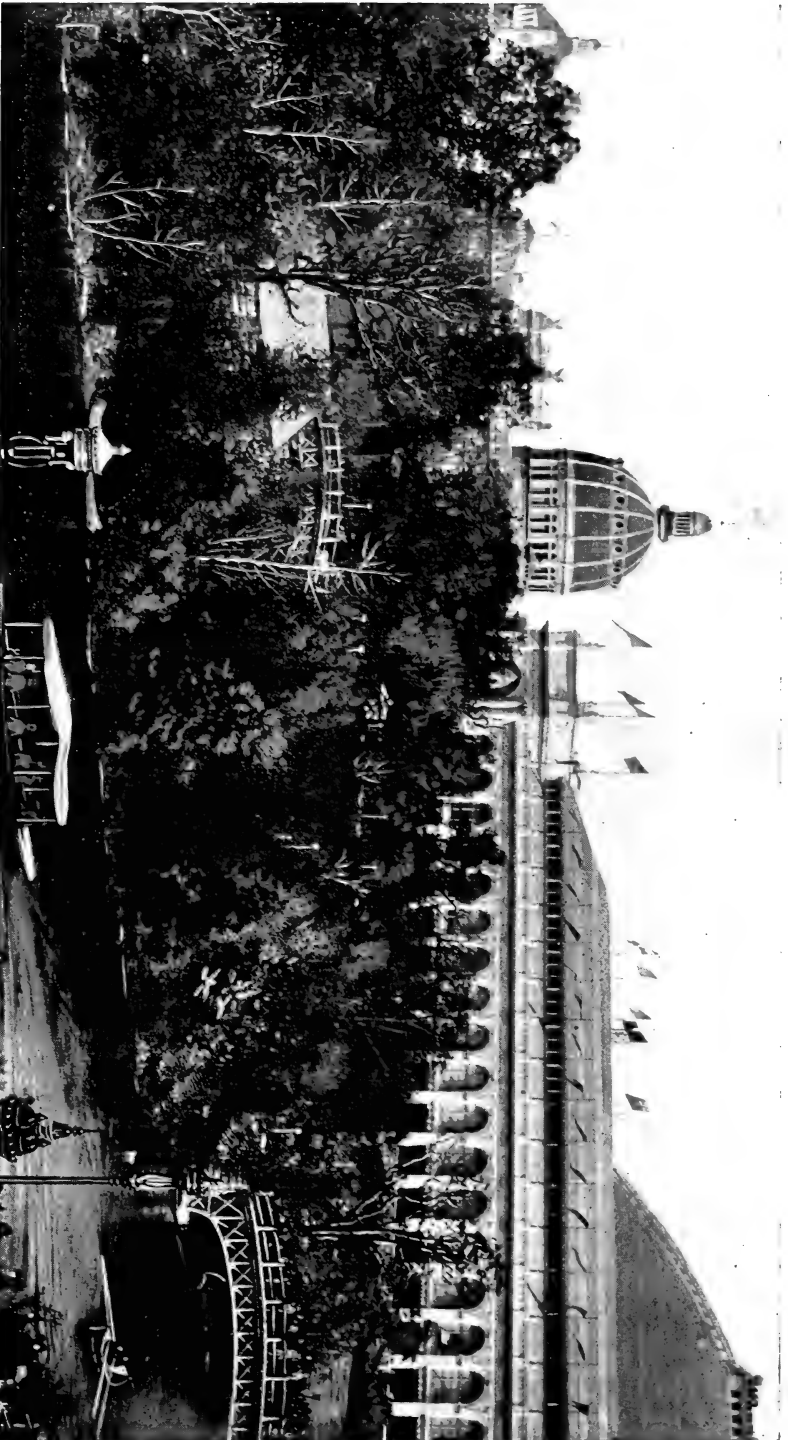


A SCENE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

While in comparison with their white brothers the Indians had no magnificent building at the World's Fair in which to show their industries, yet their exhibits were scattered so thoroughly that the aborigines were scarcely without representation anywhere. Specimens of their handiwork were to be seen in the Fisheries Building, in the various State buildings, the Anthropological Building, in their crude wigwams, while in the Wild East and the Wild West shows they appeared in all the barbaric splendor which gaudy blankets and yellow and red paint could make for them.

The Indian Territory has been reserved by the Government for certain Indian tribes, principally Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. These tribes, except the Seminoles possess a written constitution and code of laws. The territory reserved for the Indian is blessed with a genial climate, where cotton, corn, wheat, and fruits can be raised. Minerals abound, such as iron, copper, zinc, coal, and salt, and from barbarians they are fast drifting with the tide of civilization, recognizing the fact that they must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The United States Government erected a building 185 by 80 feet at the World's Fair, where was shown the stages of progression reached by Indian pupils. They lived and did their own cooking in this building, each day going through the routine of study and work. Dressed in clothes indicative of civilization, and being studious in habit and modest in demeanor, they attracted wide and favorable attention. The Government intends they shall have absolute protection in their rights, and the laws of the Government prohibit every person other than an Indian from hunting or fishing except for subsistence. Lovers of nature would find untold delights in the Indian Territory, where nature reigns supreme. The teepees, the hills, and the stream in the illustration suggest Pope's lines:

Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutor'd mind  
Sees God in clouds or hears him in the wind;  
His soul proud science never taught to stray  
Far as the solar walk or milky way;  
Yet simple nature to his hope has given,  
Behind the cloud-topped hill, a humbler heav'n.

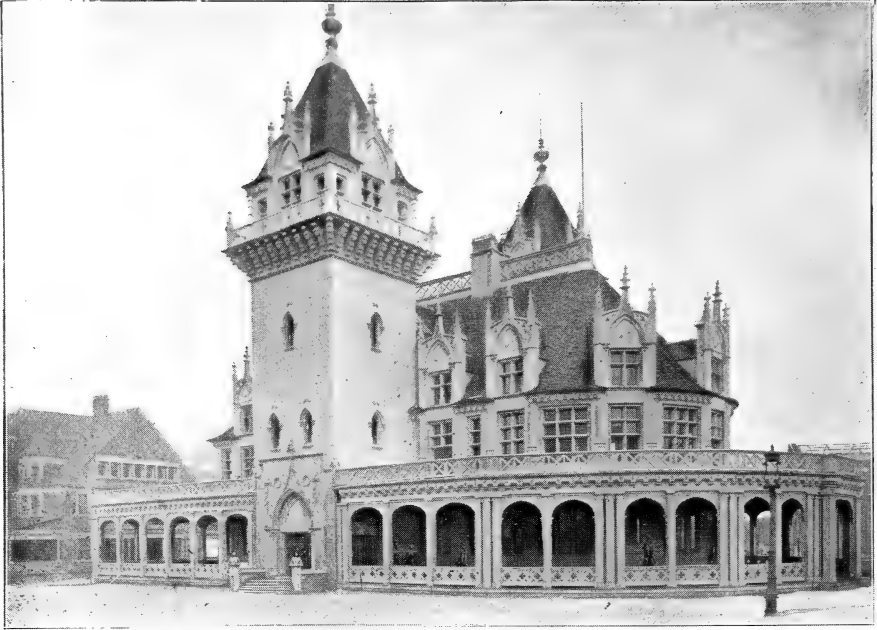


HUNTER'S ISLAND.

That oasis in green, bounded by the purling waters, and known as Hunter's Island, had the rarest charms for the visitor at the World's Fair. Its surroundings were of spotless white, but of itself it consisted of woods and walks and the most beautiful flowers. Sylvan secrets were whispered there which the environments suggested. It was beautiful by day, charming by night when gondolas and pleasure crafts passed by, placing as it were Venice at our feet.

Electric lights in colors added beauty to the scene, and incandescent globes hung here and there, like roses, bending the bushes by their weight. This was a favorite spot, especially for those who love the pleasures of the wood and stream.





THE INDIANA STATE BUILDING.

Exceedingly fortunate was the State of Indiana in the place allotted for its State building. The architect made the most of the location to build that structure both imposing and pleasing. The building had a southwest frontage, where two prominent thoroughfares brought visitors to the building, and very few passed without entering its portals and examining the beauties of the interior.

It was built in the medieval Gothic style, departing somewhat from the architecture of the twelfth century, and being benefited by combinations of the modern with the ancient. The front of the building was shaded by a modern veranda, which, while not strictly in accord with the Gothic design, was, by its utility and the restful shade it afforded to the weary, a delightful trespass on the school of ancient Gothic architecture for which the visitor was truly grateful.

The first story was of gray stone, the second and third of staff-covered wood. The graceful turrets arose to a height of 150 feet. The building cost \$37,000.

Many historical paintings were on exhibition, depicting events in the history of the State, and many a boy's heart beat faster as he heard tales of the early days of the State, when General Harrison defeated the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe. Mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and educational exhibits deservedly attracted the visitor's attention.

Indiana, while considered a prairie State, has immense coal-beds, and is noted for the superiority of that product. Its temperate climate and fertile soil bring forth abundant crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, fruits, etc. Game is very plenty in the State, quails especially so—the open season being:

Deer, October 1st to January 1st; chasing or worrying at any time and trapping prohibited. Quails and pheasants (ruffed grouse), October 15th to December 20th. Wild turkeys, November 1st to February 1st. Prairie-chickens, September 1st to April 15th. Woodcocks, July 1st to January 1st. Wild ducks, September 1st to April 15th. Squirrels, June 1st to December 20th. Wild pigeons protected from any kind of molestation within a half-mile of nesting. Exportation of game prohibited. Gigging and spearing fish allowed only from July 1st to January 1st. Artificially stocked waters protected for three years after planting fish. Hook and line fishing allowed at any time.



THE IOWA STATE BUILDING.

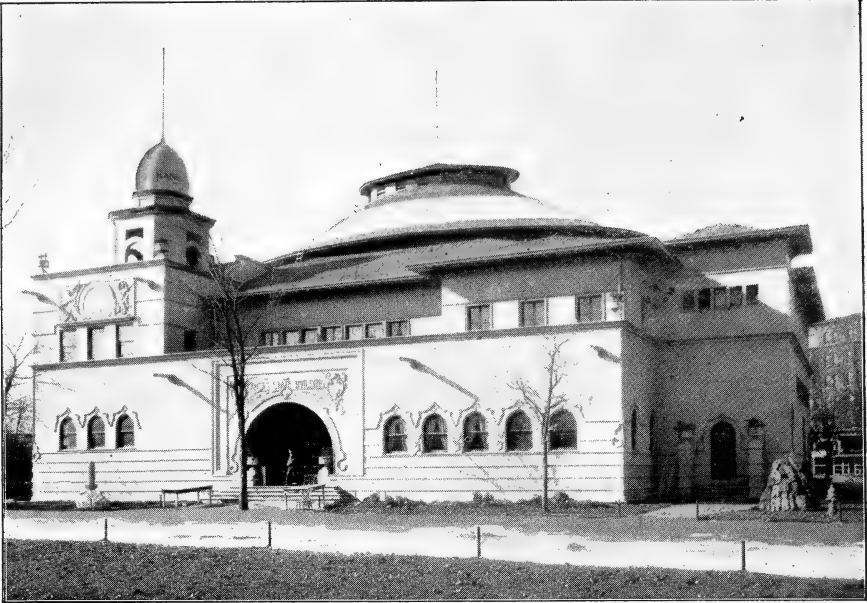
When the hot summer days drove the World's Fair visitor to some shady retreat, there was no place more inviting than the Iowa State Building. A favored spot truly, and thousands sat in the shade of the building listening to the sweet strains of the Iowa State band or lulled to peaceful rest by the surging waters at their feet. Nature vied with art at this building to please the eye and ravish the senses.

No more enchanting spot was to be found than to sit at the beach of Lake Michigan and watch the steamers going to and fro with their freight of humanity, and it was not to be wondered that one visit there was followed by many others. The attractions without were not sufficient to bring disappointment within, for the exhibits of the State's industries were complete and worthy of minute examination. The building cost \$35,000, and the style of architecture had to conform to the use of the building which formed a part of the reconstructed one.

There was a roomy, homelike appearance to the building which made it as pleasing to the visitor as many others of the Colonial or Renaissance order. Authentic portraits of the renowned Indian warriors Black Hawk and Keokuk attracted much attention. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. have the largest blasting-powder plant at or near Keokuk, Iowa, in the world. The reproduction of Iowa's State House in corn was greatly admired. Corn is the greatest of Iowa's products, and her fields often yield from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. The Maple River valley in Iowa is one of the most prolific grain-producing sections in the world, and the cereals raised there are unsurpassed anywhere.

The game laws for the open seasons are:

Prairie-chickens, September 1st to December 1st. Woodcocks, July 10th to January 1st. Ruffed grouse or pheasants, quails, and wild turkeys, October 1st to January 1st. Deer and elks, September 1st to January 1st. Wild ducks, geese, and brants, August 15th to May 1st. Not more than twenty-five each of grouse, woodcocks, or quails to be killed in any one day by any one person. Beavers, minks, otters, and muskrats, November 1st to April 1st (for the protection of private property at any time). Not to exceed one dozen game birds per day may be shipped to any person within the State. Exportation of game birds prohibited. Bass, wall-eyed pike, and croppies, May 15th to November 1st. Salmon and trout, April 1st to November 1st.



THE KANSAS STATE BUILDING.

The "Sunflower State," a name by which Kansas is appropriately called, is worthy of the representative building it had at the World's Fair. Kansas is a prairie State in the fullest acceptance of the term. Its hills and valleys are one ocean of nutritious grass, making it one of the greatest of States for stock-raising. The temperate climate is a nursery for grains and fruits, and the crops garnered there are not surpassed by any other State. The early history of Kansas tells of many strifes. Time has erased the effects, leaving a land of peace and consequent prosperity.

"*Ad astra per aspera*" (through difficulties to the stars) is her motto; and now, one-third of a century since Kansas was admitted into the Union, she stands among the best of the Western States, with a world-wide reputation because of her various products.

The Kansas State Building combined a series of styles of architecture, not strictly in compliance with any school. The building was roomy and grand. The exhibits were many, illustrating in different ways the results of her fertile soil and the products of her mines.

Natural history was shown in this building, in birds and animals native of the State, and it seems as if the woods and prairies had contributed from every known species, so generous was the showing. This exhibit, loaned by the State, was arranged in natural forms showing animals grazing, listening for imagined or discovered danger, and in the various attitudes they assume in their wild state. Kansas has many pretty towns, the most important of which is Topeka, the State's capital. This city is situated on an eminence compared with its surroundings. Topeka is a railroad center, and a market from which the products of Kansas are largely shipped. Leavensworth, on the Missouri River, is of importance. It seems like some Southern city in its homelike buildings. Atchison is more modern and of equal commercial importance.

That Kansas intends to protect and perpetuate her game is shown by her laws, which say:

Partridges, prairie-chickens, grouse, quails, pheasants, orioles, meadowlarks, redbirds, mockingbirds, and bluebirds protected. Owners of land may kill any of these birds on their own premises. Unlawful to catch black bass, croppies, or wall-eyed pike except with rod, line, and hook. All other fish, May 1st to July 1st.



THE KENTUCKY STATE BUILDING.

Was built in Southern Colonial style of architecture. The exterior of the building was covered with staff of a soft cream-color, the beauty of which was increased by contrast with the pure white pillars and cornices. Extravagance of expenditure was not indulged in in the construction of this building, the idea being to present for public inspection a building commodious and inviting whose exterior would induce the visitor to step within, and then Kentucky hospitality would captivate him. Kentucky has earned the distinction of raising the finest horses, the most courtly men, and the handsomest women in the world. That this State is justified in making these claims thousands of World's Fair visitors will concede. There are many important cities in Kentucky, the best-known of which is Louisville. It was named in 1780 in honor of Louis XIV. of France, whose troops were then assisting the Americans in the War of Independence.

The size of the Kentucky State Building was 75 by 95. The entrance led into a large central hall. A platform is midway between the two stories, and the greater part of the hall extended upward to the roof. On this platform Kentuckians who had inherited in part the eloquence of Henry Clay stood and thrilled vast audiences with eulogies of their ancestors, and in praise of the glories of the State. Outside the building was placed a monument of Daniel Boone, the first white settler. His carriage was graceful, with gun in an easy, restful position. Daniel Boone after years of warfare with the Indians left Kentucky, and died in Missouri in 1820. It has been said that he was the first person who used Du Pont's powder west of the Mississippi River. As E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. began the manufacture of this powder in the year 1802, near Wilmington, Del., and as Daniel Boone would have nothing but the best, no doubt he used the powder as stated.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer: Males not protected; females, September 1st to March 1st. Wild fowl, September 15th to May 1st. Wild turkeys, September 1st to February 1st. Woodcocks, June 1st to January 1st. Quails, partridges, and pheasants, October 1st to March 1st. Doves, August 1st to February 1st. No close season for fishing with hook and line.



THE LOUISIANA STATE BUILDING.

Southern hospitality is shown in the exterior of the Louisiana State Building, and one glance at it is a sufficient guarantee of welcome. The building was a reproduction of an old Southern plantation home, a place "Whar de mockin' bird am singin'" and "Whar de ivy am a-creepin'," and no visitor could resist the temptation to enter a place which seemed to breathe so many sweet welcomes.

One of the features of the interior was a restaurant where one could enjoy all the delicacies which the State could produce. A room contained Acadian exhibits from the old French colony of the Bayou Teche country. Another room was devoted to the relics of the French and Spanish days of Louisiana, and another contained the richly carved antique furniture of Governor Galvez, which was loaned by the museum at Baton Rouge.

Eleven chastely carved panels designed and executed by the women of the State beautified the walls. One of the most interesting of the many exhibits was the showing of the rice industry from the time of the planting of the grain until its final use. The sugar industries were interestingly displayed, and the exhibit of the work and progress of negro school children attracted deserved attention. New Orleans is the principal city, and is one of the greatest markets in the world for sugar-cane, cotton, rice, corn, tobacco, oranges, bananas, figs, peaches, etc. As New York is to the East, so is New Orleans to the South, and there is no place where Southern hospitality is more freely extended to visitors.

In 1682 La Salle floated down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. He took possession of the vast area of country, and erecting a cross fastened to it a metal plate bearing the name of Louis XIV., the reigning sovereign, in whose honor he named the territory Louisiana.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer and ducks, October 1st to March 1st. Turkeys, October 1st to April 15th. Quails, partridges, and pheasants, October 1st to April 1st. The police juries of the different parishes have the right to regulate the season in regard to deer, ducks, turkeys, quails, partridges, and pheasants, and in many parishes they have done so. Where the police juries do not regulate the time for their respective parishes, the general State law governs. No close season for fishing with hook and line.

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THE MAINE STATE BUILDING.

The Maine State Building's architecture conformed to the size and shape of the ground allotted for it. The building was octagon in shape, 65 feet in diameter and two stories high, with a dome 64 feet above the ground, with its roof 20 feet higher. The first story was of granite taken from the different quarries for which the State is famous. This granite had been treated with different degrees of finish to show its beauty and quality.

The second story had four beautiful and slightly balconies, which showed various colors and styles of slate. One rotunda contained a handsome fireplace, above which hung a huge painting of Poland Springs.

The building contained curios and paintings illustrative of the scenery of Maine, which is so widely known, especially that of the White Mountains. Game is plenty in Maine, notably so in the mountains.

The following are the open seasons:

Moose, deer, and caribou, October 1st to January 1st. Deer on the Island of Mount Desert, November 1st to January 1st. Deer protected for six years in the counties of Cumberland, Knox, Waldo, and York. The killing or having in possession, except alive, of more than one moose, two caribous, and three deer is prohibited. Hounding illegal. Any person may lawfully kill any dog found hunting moose, deer, or caribou. Beavers protected for four years. Minks, sables, otters, fishers, and muskrats, October 15th to May 1st. Woodducks, dusky ducks (black ducks), teals, and gray ducks, September 1st to May 1st. Ruffed grouse (partridge) and woodcocks, September 1st to December 1st. Quails, October 1st to December 1st. Pinnated grouse (prairie-chickens), September 1st to January 1st. Plovers, August 1st to May 1st. Not more than thirty of each variety of birds named allowed to be killed at any one time. A bounty of \$5 paid for every wolf and bear killed in any town. Transportation and exportation of game prohibited, unless tagged and open to view. Shooting and hunting on Sunday prohibited. Black bass, July 1st to April 1st; illegal to take at any time from their spawning-beds. Salmon, shad, or other migratory fish, with hook and line, April 1st to November 1st. Special laws govern the fishing reaches in the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers. No fishing allowed near fishways or millraces. No fishing allowed from sunset Saturday night to sunrise the following Monday from April 1st to July 15th. Land-locked salmon, trout, and togue, May 1st to October 1st, except on the St. Croix River and its tributaries and all the waters in Kennebec County, which is from May 1st to September 15th. White perch, July 1st to April 1st. During February, March, and April *bona-fide* citizens of Maine may fish for and take to their own home land-locked salmon, trout, and togue. Not more than fifty pounds at any one time of land-locked

salmon, trout, or togue, in all, allowed to be transported by one person, and must be in possession of the owner. Special laws: Trout, land-locked salmon, or other fish in the Misery and Saccatien, or Socratic, rivers, which empty into Moosehead Lake, May 1st to September 10th. Trout and land-locked salmon in the Kennebago, Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmaguntic, Mollychunkamunk, and Weloqueunebacook lakes, or in streams flowing into or connecting said lakes, May 1st to February 1st. The use of spawn as bait for fishing in any of the foregoing waters during September prohibited. Trout or land-locked salmon in the Rangeley Stream between the mouth of the Kennebago Stream and the head of the island at the eddy, so called; and in the South Bog Stream, which empties into Rangeley Lake, above the dead water at the mouth of said stream; and in the Bemis Stream, which empties into Mooselucmaguntic Lake, above the north line of letter D Plantation, in Franklin County, on said stream; and in the Cupsuptic Stream, which empties into Cupsuptic Lake, between the first falls toward its mouth and its source, May 1st to July 1st. Kennebago Stream, between the foot of the first falls toward its mouth and the upper falls at the outlet of Kennebago Lake, May 1st to September 1st. That portion of Rangeley Stream from the head of the island at the eddy to the Rangeley Dam is protected at all times. Fish may be taken only from May 1st to October 1st in the following ponds: Blue Mountain, Tufts, Grindstone, Dutton, Beaver, Long, Potter's, and Four Ponds. Togue protected in Anonymous Pond until 1895. Trout protected in Chase's Pond until 1894. Pickerel, with hook and line, in Little Sabago Pond, June 1st to October 1st. Fish protected in Woodsum's Brook until 1894. Nevers, Carseley, Rogers, Tingeley, and Lakin brooks protected until 1895. Trout in B Pond and Upton Pond, with hook and line only, May 20th to July 20th. Spectacle Pond and tributaries, June 10th to November 1st.



FLUSHED.



THE MARYLAND STATE BUILDING.

Was of the Corinthian order and built three stories high. The main entrance led one through a Corinthian portico two stories high. A wide piazza extended the full length of the building, covered by a deck roof.

The general interior finish and accommodations of the building were such as to make it one of those which appealed to the home life of the visitor.

Maryland was one of the original thirteen States, and was named after Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles I. The topography of the country is grand, rising from the shores of Chesapeake Bay and reaching to the top of the Alleghenies. Maryland is rich in her minerals and genial in her climate. She ranks sixth in her foreign commerce, and generously and abundantly provides that which touches the average American in the right spot — most luscious oysters.

Chesapeake Bay has always been noted for the canvas-back ducks which frequent there, and nothing is considered quite so good by the Eastern epicure as canvas-back and terrapin from Maryland. It is in the recollection of many when the flight of canvas-back ducks blackened the sky as they came in to feed on the wild celery, and it has been correctly estimated that tons of Du Pont, Hazard, Oriental, and Austin powders have been fired over Chesapeake Bay.

The open seasons for game are:

Woodcocks, June 15th to February 1st. Partridges, November 1st to February 1st. Pheasants, August 15th to January 1st. Rabbits, October 15th to January 15th. Shooting at wild fowl while feeding, or on their roosting-grounds, or from any boat or blind nearer than one hundred yards prohibited. Local laws — Chesapeake Bay: All that part of the Chesapeake Bay and its waters lying northward of a line beginning at the lighthouse on Turkey Point, in Cecil County, and drawn westward to a point half a mile north of the most northerly part of Spesutia Island, thence westward within half a mile of and north of the northern end of said island and the adjacent mainland until it reaches the shore in Harford County at or near Oakington, wild fowl, November 1st to March 31st. No person shall shoot water-fowl more than three days in each week, until January 1st, during the season; those days prior to January 1st shall be Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and on and after January 1st shall be Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday until the end of the season.



THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING.

Was a reproduction of the historic residence of John Hancock which stood on Beacon Hill, Boston. It was three stories high, a cupola in the center, and at the height of the flag-staff a gilded codfish acted as a weather-vane which flirted and turned with the winds.

There was much in this building to awaken the interest and enthusiasm of every visitor, and the mind recalled vivid scenes in history which had their origin in the State of Massachusetts, from the time the Pilgrims landed with the brave and gentle Miles Standish to the present day. To treat of Massachusetts here would be futile. Such work is for the historian—recalling the discovery of Massachusetts by the Cabots in 1497, the landing of the Mayflower, the battle of Bunker Hill, the banishment of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, and the settlement of Salem, a name signifying in the Bible “peace.”

In Salem, in 1628, John Endicott and his followers found that peace they so much craved for. The Massachusetts State Building suggested those things, and hundreds of others, in which Capt. John Smith, Rev. John Eliot, Governor Bradford, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and scores of her prominent men figured. It suggested the Declaration of Independence, that avowal of principles which resulted in making America the greatest nation and the most independent one in the world.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer protected. Gray squirrels, hares, and rabbits, September 1st to March 1st. Ruffed grouse, or partridges, and woodcocks, September 15th to January 1st. Pinnated grouse protected. Quails, October 15th to January 1st. Ducks, all kinds, September 1st to April 15th. Plovers, snipes, rails, sandpipers, and other shore, marsh, and beach birds, July 15th to May 1st. Wild and passenger pigeons, gulls, and terns, October 1st to May 1st. Shooting of wild fowl and shore birds from a boat propelled by other than hand-power prohibited. All wild and insectivorous birds not named above, except English sparrows, crow, blackbirds, crows, jays, birds of prey, and wild geese, protected. Black bass, June 1st to December 1st. Trout, lake trout, and land-locked salmon, April 1st to September 1st; trout in Berkshire, Hampshire, and Franklin counties, April 1st to August 1st. Salmon, May 1st to August 1st. Smelts, June 1st to March 15th. Black bass are not to be taken from Lake Cochituate, in the towns of Natick, Wayland, and Framingham, Middlesex County. Trout and pickerel may be taken by line and hook only. There are many other local laws. Trespass, Sunday shooting and fishing, the pollution of streams, use of nets, seines, and exportation of game birds or animals prohibited.



THE MICHIGAN STATE BUILDING.

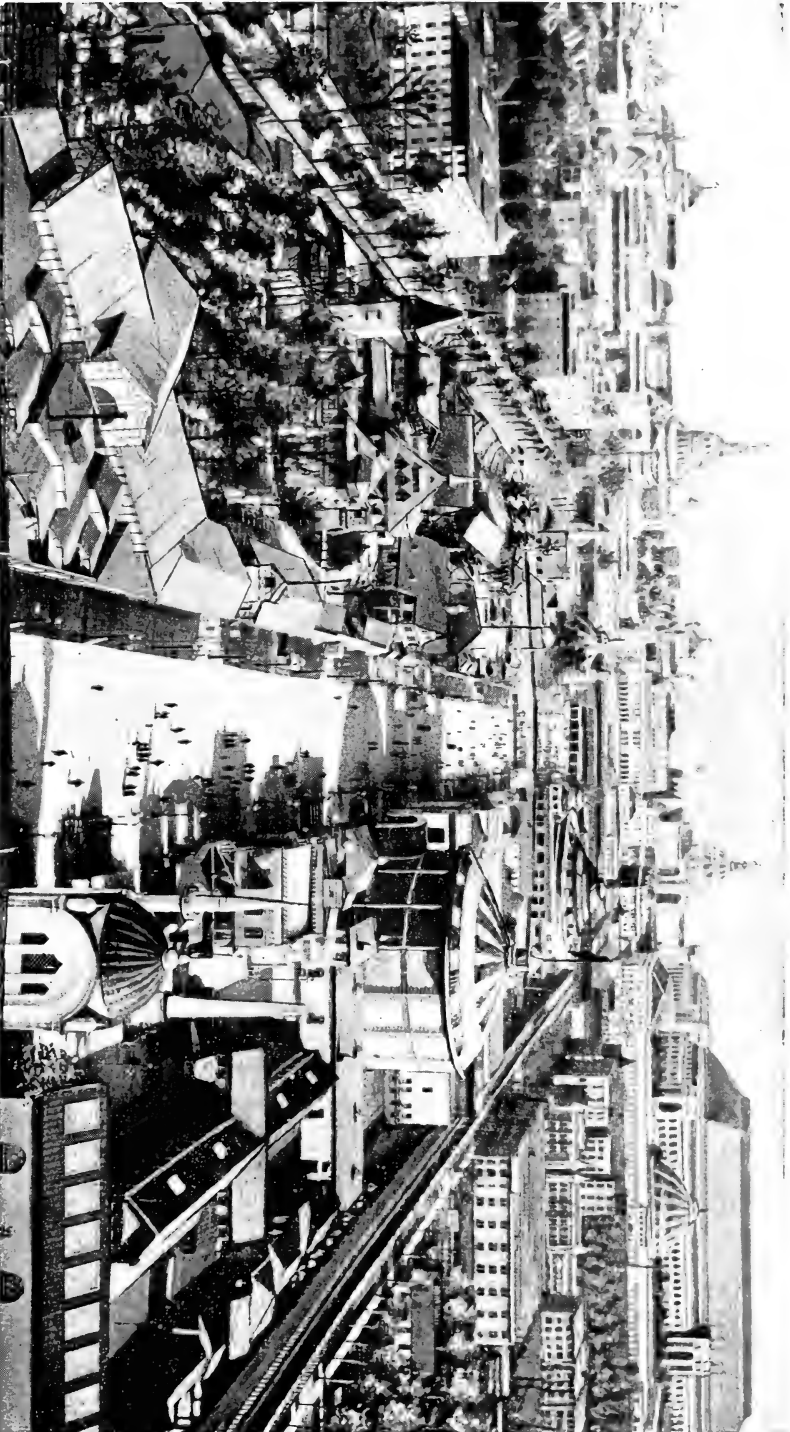
The liberality of her people was shown in the \$50,000 expended in the construction of the Michigan State Building—a building magnificent and grand, showing a warmth of coloring combined with pleasing and artistic modeling. The size of the building was 104 by 144 feet and three stories high. A veranda extended across the entire front; from its center a tall tower arose, affording a slightly view.

The interior of the building was ornamented and supplied with the products of the State to such an extent that it seemed as if the goddesses Diana, Pomona, and Ceres had all paid tribute to gladden the visitor by the variety and abundance of their gifts. Over 500 models of the fruits grown in Michigan were on exhibition. Flowers removed from their native beds grew and blossomed and exhaled their perfume to the delight of all. Birds and beasts as natural as life peered and watched the strange sights of vast throngs of humanity wandering to and fro. A poem written by the last chief of the Pottawatamies on birch bark, and entitled "The Red Man's Rebuke," recalled the injustice done the Indians. The southern extent of Michigan is prolific in grains and fruit.

The northern part of the State comprises many immense pine forests, lakes, and streams—veritably, a paradise for sportsmen and anglers.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer in Upper Peninsula, September 25th to October 25th; Lower Peninsula, November 5th to November 25th. Killing Geer or fawns in red and spotted coat, and in the water, or by means of pitfall or trap, or artificial light, forbidden. Deer and elks protected on Bois Blanc Island until November 1, 1899. Woodcocks, August 15th to December 15th. Ruffed grouse (partridge), pheasants, quails (colins or Virginia partridge), Lower Peninsula, November 1st to December 15th. Ruffed grouse (partridge), Upper Peninsula, October 1st to January 1st. Jacksnipes, wild geese, redheads, bluebills, canvas-backs, widgeons, and pintail ducks, September 1st to May 1st. All other wild fowl, September 1st to January 1st. Prairie-chickens protected until September 1, 1894. Mongolian pheasants protected. Exportation of game birds and fish, and sale of either during close season, prohibited. Speckled trout, grayling, California trout, and land-locked salmon, with hook and line only, May 1st to September 1st; less than six inches in length protected; also protected in streams where they are not native for three years after first planting; brook trout and graylings shall not be taken for sale or sold. Black, strawberry, green, or white bass at any time, but by hook and line only; muscallonge, July 1st to March 1st.



MIDWAY PLAISANCE FROM THE FERRIS WHEEL.

The view as depicted is that of Midway Plaisance from the elevation of the Ferris Wheel looking toward the east. It gives a most excellent idea of that passageway where thousands daily traveled, pleased and delighted, and laughing at the ludicrous sights to be seen there. In the distance the White City is seen in all its magnificence. A careful scanning of the view will bring to mind many places where the reader remained for hours enjoying the beauties of the fair or watching the changeful tide of humanity which rolled ceaselessly onward.





THE MINNESOTA STATE BUILDING.

Is the work of Architect W. C. Whitney, and words are unnecessary to convey to the reader the artisticness of the design or the exquisite work in relief and ornamentalions. It is a building of beauty, the finish of which likened it to a palace of marble. In the portico stands a statue of Hiawatha — Hiawatha, of whom Longfellow sung in poetic words:

And the lovely Laughing Water  
 Seemed more lovely as she stood there,  
 As she went to Hiawatha,  
 Softly took the seat beside him,  
 While she said, and blushed to say it,  
 "I will follow you, my husband."

Pure and beautiful are the words and sentiment of the poem, but no purer than the hearts of the donors of that statue. Little children gave it — a contribution hallowed in the sight of heaven. Minnesota, in the vast territory it covers, contains forests of primeval size, prairies almost as boundless as the ocean, and lakes and rivers which vie with each other in their beauty. Game, both fur and feather, is to be found in great quantities there, and carloads of Du Pont, Austin, Oriental, and Hazard powders are used in the State each year.

The open seasons for game are:

Fawns, elks, moose, antelopes, protected until January, 1898. Deer, November 1st to November 20th. Hounding prohibited. Woodcocks and upland plovers, July 4th to November 1st. Prairie-chickens, sharp-tailed grouse, September 1st to November 1st. Ruffed grouse, pheasants, quails, or partridges, September 1st to December 1st. Geese, ducks, brants, snipe, and all aquatic fowl, April 25th to September 1st; but no person shall be permitted to kill any such aquatic fowl while nesting or in localities where they are accustomed to build their nests during the nesting period. Minks, muskrats, otters, and beavers, November 1st to May 1st. Trespass prohibited; lands must be posted. Speckled, river, or brook trout, April 1st to October 1st. Wall-eyed pike and other food fish, April 15th to December 1st. Hook and line fishing only allowed, and then not near a fishway, millrace, or dam. Not more than twenty-five birds or fifty fish allowed to be caught by one person in one day. Exportation of game and fish prohibited, except that persons may convey from the State, in person, the amount legally allowed.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF MISSISSIPPI.

Like the great river which has been named "The Father of Waters," Mississippi derived its name from the Indian Mico Sepe. De Soto traversed the region now called Mississippi in 1542. La Salle in 1682 claimed the country in the name of France. In 1698 M. d'Iberville formed settlements on the coast at Ship Island; Biloxi and Natchez were settled in 1700. Mississippi was not represented at the World's Fair with a State building, so her products were not shown as the fertility of her soil warranted.

Jackson is the capital of the State. It is situated on a plain on the right bank of the Pearl River. It is a great cotton market, and from 30,000 to 40,000 bales of cotton are shipped from there annually.

The seacoast of this deserving State is timbered with oaks, magnolia, and pines. The climate is delightful, and no more charming place can be found by pleasure or health seekers than the resorts of Mississippi. The productive soil is continuously yielding large crops of cotton, corn, wheat, figs, oranges, and the grains and fruits of a semi-tropical climate. The rivers and forests are ever offering to sportsmen and anglers the most flattering inducements to visit them, and to partake of their bounties.

Quail, deer, and turkey shooting is much indulged in, and the report of Du Pont's choke-bore powder or Du Pont's rifle powder — the same powder the American team used in their rifle contests — is frequently heard.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer, turtle doves, starlings, September 15th to March 1st. Wild turkeys and quails, October 1st to May 1st. Catbirds, mockingbirds and thrushes protected at all times. In Tunica County the killing or taking of any kind of game bird or animal, fowl or fish for profit, sale, or transportation is prohibited until 1897. A land-owner may kill or fish on his own land, or give permission to others, but for immediate use only. Numerous county laws: In Tate County, open season for all kinds of game, November 1st to March 1st; Panola County, quails, October 15th to April 15th; Clay County, deer and turkeys protected until March 8, 1898; quails (partridges), November 15th to January 15th; doves, August 1st to March 1st; Bolivar County, non-residents prohibited from killing or carrying away any game or fish. The law grants the board of supervisors of any county the right to change the State law at any time, therefore sportsmen should look the matter up locally. Seines, nets, traps, explosives, drugs, etc., prohibited.



THE MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

In ancient days, at a time when "all roads led to Rome," the highest words of commendation a Roman could utter were, "I am a Roman citizen." State pride is worthy of emulation, especially when one's State was as magnificently represented as was Missouri at the World's Fair. Her citizens were justified in pointing with pride to a building which was so beautiful externally and in its interior. The building represented the Spanish Renaissance order of architecture; the material having been brought almost wholly from Missouri, built by mechanics from the State, and furnished with products manufactured there; the rugs, carpets, curtains, and other furnishings having been made by the women of the State from wool clipped from native sheep.

The exhibition of grains, grasses, fruits, woods, and minerals made a grand display.

The building cost \$40,000, and was one of the handsomest at the World's Fair. Missouri is famous for her game resorts, deer, wild turkeys, quails, grouse, ducks, and geese affording excellent sport for the hunter. The angler can find excellent fishing in the smaller streams and brooks, and one visiting the State, either hunting or fishing, can rely on a courteous welcome and most hospitable treatment. St. Louis and Kansas City are the most prominent cities in Missouri, and there are as many genuine sportsmen in those cities, proportionately to the population, as in any other city in the United States. Sportsmen and anglers spend their outings in the Ozark Mountains or along the St. Francis River, where wild fowl and fishes are to be found in great quantities. The woods and streams of Missouri are coming prominently into the notice of sportsmen as hunting resorts, and along the Iron Mountain Route some of the grandest sport is to be had shooting quail, ducks, turkeys, deer, and bear.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer, October 1st to January 1st; hounding prohibited. Turkeys, September 15th to March 1st. Prairie-chickens (pinnated grouse), August 15th to February 1st. Ruffed grouse (commonly called pheasants) and quails (Virginia partridges), October 1st to January 1st. Woodcocks and Mongolian pheasants, July 1st to January 10th. Doves, meadowlarks, and plovers, August 1st to February 1st. Water-fowl not protected. Non-residents are not allowed to shoot or fish within the State. Exportation of quails and prairie-chickens prohibited until March 30, 1898.



THE MONTANA STATE BUILDING.

Was built in the Roman order of architecture; its ground area 113 by 63 feet; and it cost about \$15,000. The name Montana is from the Spanish, meaning "mountains." Montana is famous as a stock-growing country, and great herds of cattle, or droves of semi-wild horses which derive their name from the State are often seen. The scenery is beautiful, especially along the Yellowstone River, where one's eyes glance from swift-flowing river to snow-capped mountains.

Helena is the capital, and it is said to be the wealthiest city in the world per capita. It was built on a gold-mine, and one of the richest mines ever found in the State was found in what is now the city limits.

Butte City is one of the greatest mining points, and is the largest city in Montana. Magnificent business blocks stand where one steps from them to rocks and shafts of machinery hoisting precious ores. It received its name because of an immense cone-shaped "butte" in the western limits of the city. The mines of Butte produce annually nearly \$50,000,000 in gold, silver, and copper. In the Mines and Mining Building Montana displayed fifty tons of ore samples and \$50,000 worth of gold nuggets.

The mountains of Montana are seamed with gold and silver, and any day a pauper is apt to become a millionaire by reason of a sudden discovery.

The climate is cold in winter, but in the summer months days of heat are followed by evenings of delicious coolness, which invigorate and instill new life into the one so fortunate as to be there. Wanton destruction of game necessitated the passing of the following stringent laws:

Bisons, or buffaloes, quails, and Chinese pheasants protected until March, 1903. Moose, elks, otters, and beavers protected until March, 1899, except that beavers may be killed by owner of land to protect his water rights. Deer, antelopes, mountain-sheep, and mountain-goats, August 15th to December 15th. Hounding prohibited. Martens and fishers, October 1st to April 1st. Grouse, prairie-chickens, pheasants, fool-hens, sage-hens, partridges, and snipes, August 15th to November 15th. Wild geese, ducks, brants, swans, September 1st to January 1st. Speckled or mountain trout, July 1st to May 1st. The sale of trout prohibited. Fishing with single rod, line, and hook only allowed. All other devices prohibited. Shooting for market, or for speculation, or for hides or heads prohibited.



THE NEBRASKA STATE BUILDING.

This building is of the Colonial order and plainly constructed. The staff with which it is covered imitated square blocks of stone. The fluted columns added greatly to the simple beauty of the building, wherein native products were displayed with generous profusion.

Nebraska is essentially a prairie State, where one time herds of buffaloes thousands strong blackened the plains and impeded the progress of trains. Fremont in his report estimated he saw a herd of 100,000 buffaloes in one day. That herd was seen by a miner who told the writer that his train saw the buffaloes in an unbroken mass traveling from daylight until dark, and he thinks Fremont's estimate was not exaggerated. Those days are past, and now Nebraska's plains are settled by prosperous farmers, and cattle have taken the place of the buffalo.

Corn-fields bow with the weight of their products, and the valleys of the Platte and Elkhorn bring forth crops of wheat and corn which rival all and exceed most of the States in the quantity and quality produced. Omaha, on the banks of the Missouri River, is the largest city. In early days it was the place where parties banded together to cross the plains, laying in their supplies of provisions, blankets, and Du Pont's rifle powder for the long and dangerous trip before them. It has large manufacturing interests, and is one of the greatest commercial centers of the West. Lincoln is the capital of Nebraska, and is noted as a railway center as well as being an agricultural point of great importance. Game is very plenty in Nebraska, especially pinnated grouse, quails in the eastern portion, and ducks and geese on the Platte River.

The open seasons for game are:

Buffaloes, elks, mountain-sheep, deer, and antelopes, October 1st to January 1st. Grouse, September 1st to January 1st. Quails and turkeys, October 1st to January 1st. Transportation of game prohibited at all times of the year. Minks and muskrats, February 15th to April 15th. Ducks, geese, and all wild fowl may be shot at any time with a shoulder-gun. Hounding of deer prohibited in Burt, Washington, Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Saunders, and Dodge counties. Fish can be taken with hook and line only. Fish planted by the Fish Commission or private persons protected at all times. Taking fish by any other means than with hook and line prohibited.

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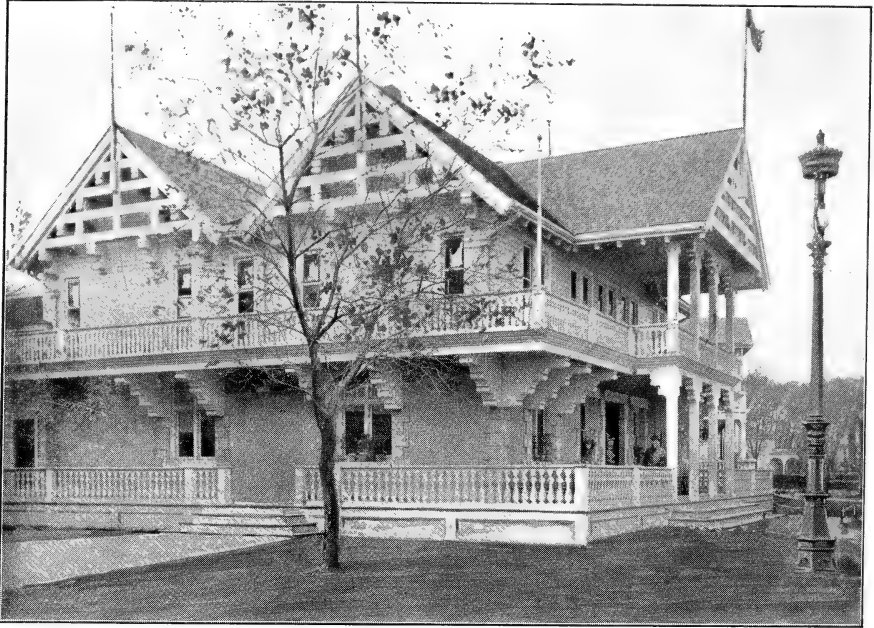
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THE STATE BUILDING OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

As New Hampshire has been designated the "Switzerland of America," so this building suggests the pretty villas which are to be seen in the Switzerland of the Old World. In 1739 the Plymouth Company conveyed a certain portion of American territory to Capt. John Mason by patent. The patentee was governor of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

In 1719 several hundred Scotch-Irish immigrants settled Londonderry, N. H. They introduced the manufacture of linen. One of their descendants was a man who electrified the world by his eloquence, and earned the proud title of "the defender of the Constitution." This man was Daniel Webster, who was born at Salisbury, N. H., in the year 1782.

Tourists find many charming places to visit in this State, and the summer months bring an influx of visitors, who find continued pleasure in the mountains and in the sight of so many scenes of surpassing beauty. These mountains are the resorts of deer, moose, and caribou, and the hardy hunter's perilous trips meet with ample reward, for at the crack of his rifle Du Pont's powder has done its mission, and the antlered king sinks to rise no more.

The game laws of New Hampshire for the open seasons are:

Deer, moose, or caribou, September 1st to January 1st. Hunting with dogs allowed between September 15th and November 1st. Not more than one moose, two caribous, and three deer permitted to be killed by one person during the open season. Deer protected in Cheshire County until August 14, 1899. Minks, beavers, sables, otters, or fishers, October 15th to April 1st. Raccoons and gray squirrels, September 1st to January 1st. Hares, rabbits, and muskrats, September 1st to April 1st. Plovers, yellow-legs, sandpipers, ducks, and rails, August 1st to February 1st. Ruffed grouse, woodcocks, and quails, September 1st to January 1st. Sunday shooting prohibited. Land-locked or fresh-water salmon, April 15th to September 30th. Brook and speckled trout, April 15th to September 15th. Pike, perch, and white perch, July 1st to May 1st. Black bass, June 15th to May 1st. Muscallonge, pickerel, pike, and grayling, June 1st to April 1st; pickerel in Lake Warren, May 1st to November 1st. Lobsters, September 15th to August 25th. Brook trout less than five inches in length protected, and black bass less than eight inches in length protected. Not more than ten pounds of brook or speckled trout allowed in possession at one time. Striped bass, land-locked salmon, aureolus or golden trout less than ten inches in length protected. Fishing in certain sections of Cocker-mouth River and Fowler's River prohibited until August 14, 1893.



THE NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING.

This building, of old Colonial architecture, demands attention and patriotic admiration, not only because of its domestic appearance, but because of the events it brings to mind. The historical student will recognize in it a reproduction of the old building in Morristown, N. J., which was occupied by General Washington as his headquarters during the winter of 1779 and 1780. This building was selected by the New Jersey commissioners, on account of the part it played in Revolutionary times, as a model for their headquarters at the World's Fair. Those who were familiar with American history, especially students, found much of historical interest in this building, and the relics of Revolutionary times were examined with a pleasure worthy of the associations they suggested.

In Colonial times it was the rendezvous of more prominent men than any other building in America. Among those who met beneath its roof and enjoyed its hospitality, either as guests in social converse or in the discussion of the events and necessities of the nation, were Alexander Hamilton, Generals Greene, Knox, Lafayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, Schuyler, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, Israel Putnam, and Benedict Arnold. New Jersey received its name in 1644 out of compliment to Sir George Carteret, one of the original English proprietors of the territory, because he defended the Island of Jersey against the Long Parliament in the English civil war.

Game is well protected in this State, the open seasons being:

Ruffed grouse, October 1st to December 16th. Quails and rabbits, November 1st to December 16th. Woodcocks, October 1st to December 16th, and during the month of July. Plovers, August 1st to December 16th. Snipes, August 25th to December 16th, and during the months of March and April. Prairie-chickens and turkeys, November 1st to December 16th. Reedbirds, railbirds, and marsh-hens, August 25th to December 16th. Hen European pheasants, protected until 1898; male European pheasants, November 1st to December 16th. Web-footed wild fowl, September 1st to May 1st. Squirrels, September 15th to December 16th. Deer, October 15th to December 16th. Sunday shooting prohibited. Lake trout, March 1st to October 1st. Brook trout, March 1st to July 15th. Black and Oswego bass, May 30th to December 1st. Pickerel and pike, May 1st to March 1st. Waters stocked by commissioners protected for three years after first planting. Killing black bass less than nine inches and trout less than six inches long prohibited. Non-residents must secure license in counties of Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May.



THE NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.

One glance at the illustration conveys to the mind the magnificence and beauty of this structure: It was expected that New York would erect a building at the World's Fair which would yield the palm of superiority to no other. That anticipation was realized, and the visitor at this building beheld an exhibit which satisfied the most artistic eye and pleased the most critical mind. The structure was a palace, wherein displays were shown of such beauty and intrinsic value as to constitute a world's exhibit of themselves. The historical events of the State, science, art, literature, mechanics, and the flora and fauna were shown in a profuse manner.

Busts of celebrated people looked kindly down from their elevation, and one could imagine there was a pleased expression on the faces of Christopher Columbus and Henry Hudson, as if they saw the results of their discoveries. An apology is offered because of the brief notice of the New York State Building; and yet, to undertake to treat of it in this restricted space would be like attempting to carry the water of an ocean in a bucket.

The game laws during the open season are:

Deer, August 15th to November 1st, except in Ulster, Greene, Sullivan, and Delaware counties, where deer are protected until 1897. But two deer can be taken in one season. Crusting and yarning deer prohibited. Hounding permitted from September 10th to October 10th; hounds chasing deer illegally may be killed. Fawns, moose, and caribou protected. Squirrels, September 1st to January 1st. Web-footed wild fowl, except geese and brants, September 1st to March 1st, but not between sunset and sunrise. Quails, November 1st to January 1st; protected until 1897 in the counties of Genesee, Wyoming, Orleans, Livingston, Monroe, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Tompkins, Tioga, Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, Otsego, and Cortland. Woodcocks, ruffed grouse (partridge), and any kind of grouse, August 15th to January 1st, Snipes, plovers, rails, mudhens, gallinules, grebes, bitterns, surf birds, curlews, water chickens, bay snipes, and shore birds, September 1st to May 1st. Meadowlarks, November 1st to January 1st, Sunday hunting prohibited. Angling with hook and line only allowed. Trout, April 15th to September 1st; in Spring Brook Creek, April 1st to September 1st; in Lake George, May 1st to September 1st. Trout, salmon trout, or land-locked salmon less than six inches in length protected. Salmon trout and land-locked salmon, May 1st to October 1st. Black bass, May 30th to January 1st; in Lake George, August 1st to January 1st; Black Lake, May 5th to January 1st; less than eight inches in length protected. Salmon, March 1st to August 15th; less than eighteen inches in length protected. Muscallonge, May 30th to January 1st. Fishing

within fifty rods of any fishway prohibited. Special provisions as to Kings, Queens, and Suffolk counties and Long Island Sound: Web-footed wild fowl, except geese and brants, October 1st to May 1st. Plovers, snipes, rails, sandpipers, mudhens, gallinules, grebes, bitterns, surf birds, curlews, water chickens, or shore birds of any kind, July 1st to January 1st. Ruffed grouse (partridge), or any kind of grouse, November 1st to January 1st. Woodcocks, August 1st to January 1st. Hares and rabbits, November 1st, to January 1st. Deer, November 10th to November 10th. Squirrels, November 1st to January 1st. Trout, April 1st to September 1st. Salmon trout and land-locked salmon, April 1st to October 1st. Black bass May 30th to January 1st. Fishing in Jamaica Bay, with hook and line only, at any time. Under the new code county supervisors are authorized to enact and enforce local laws, and file the same with the chief game protector, and therefore sportsmen will have to keep track of events, as supervisors may file laws at any time.



INNOCENCE.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF NEVADA.

Unrepresented at the World's Fair by a State building exhibiting the wealth of her products and mines, fair Nevada was missed from the companionship of her sisters, Idaho, Utah, California, and Arizona; for, aided by irrigation, the hitherto profitless plains of this State have been producing excellent crops of grain, vegetables, and fruits.

The mines of Nevada have exposed fabulous wealth, and have shown in variety ores of the baser metals as well as of gold and silver. Besides gold and silver, quicksilver, lead, and antimony are found. Carson City is the capital, and is 178 miles from San Francisco. The silver-mines of this State have astonished the world in the amount extracted from them, and are surpassing in richness the mines of Mexico and Peru.

The State is the center of an elevated basin which reaches from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevadas, the mean altitude of which is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Game of nearly all species is plentiful, and the vast, and in long stretches uninhabited, country affords the hunter most excellent shooting. There are fishes of different species in the streams, and the angler is sure to meet with good success. The country consists of vast stretches of forests, and game of nearly every species is abundant, notably deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, and frequently mountain goat.

The area of the State is surpassingly large, covering in extent 323 miles from east to west and 483 miles from north to south. And those who love varied scenery, or to fish or hunt, will have their longings satisfied in Nevada.

The open season is:

Deer, elks, antelopes, caribous, mountain sheep and goats, August 1st to December 1st. Partridges, pheasants, woodcocks, quails, geese, woodducks, teals, mallards and other ducks, sandhill cranes, brants, swans, plovers, curlews, snipes, grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, robins, meadowlarks, September 15th to March 15th. Sage-chickens, August 15th to March 1st. Beavers and otters protected until April, 1897, Brook trout and land-locked salmon, April 1st to October 1st. Lake trout, May 1st to January 1st; in Humboldt River, June 1st to November 1st. Fishing with hook and line only permitted. Pollution of streams, use of poisons, drugs, explosives, seines, traps, weirs, etc., prohibited. Trespassing prohibited. District attorneys, county commissioners, justices of the peace, sheriffs and their deputies, upon being notified by the fish commissioner of any violations, must enter complaint against such violators, under penalty.

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THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The pilgrim who sought the shrine of Lake Michigan, at whose feet the world had contributed its stores to beautify and enrich the White City, did not find there a building representing North Carolina. His wanderings, however, took him to the Mines and Mining Building, where the State of which we write exhibited the handsomest and largest range of ores and minerals to be found in that building. Especially beautiful was the collections of stones and gems, of diamonds, sapphires, rubies, garnets, topaz, etc.

Sixty specimens of polished colored granites and sandstones attracted wide attention. North Carolina has vast beds of iron and coal, and is especially noted for its pitch pine and the fertility of its soil. The name Carolina was derived from the Latin *Carolus*, and was named in honor of Charles II.

In a local declaration of independence of May, 1775, fourteen months before the 4th of July, 1776, North Carolina first demanded a separation from Great Britain. As little grains of sand make the mighty land, so this first display of "sand" possibly resulted in the independence of America. Raleigh is the capital of the State, having a population of about 13,000. It was named after Sir Walter Raleigh, who was born in the year 1552, at Hayes, England. He organized a colony in Virginia, and held important offices, both military and civil, under Queen Elizabeth. He was beheaded by order of King James, October 29, 1618. Raleigh is a railroad center and has extensive manufacturing interests.

Wilmington is one of the principal cities. It is on the Cape Fear River and twenty miles from the sea. During the war, from 1861 to 1865, it was one of the chief ports of the Confederacy, and was frequented by blockade-runners until it surrendered to General Terry in 1865.

The game laws of North Carolina for the open season are:

Deer, October 1st to January 1st. Local county laws differ. Partridges, quails, wild turkeys, robins, larks, and mockingbirds, November 1st to March 15th. Davidson County, November 1st to March 1st. Quails in Currituck County, December 1st to April 1st. Exportation prohibited. Mountain trout, January 1st to October 15th. Trout less than five inches protected. In Currituck County no decoys of any kind are allowed between April 1st and November 10th. Non-residents are forbidden to shoot wild fowl in Currituck and Dare Counties from any blind, box, battery, or float at any time.



THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING.

What name more beautiful or more appropriate could be given North Dakota than "The Land of Golden Grain." Cozy and beautiful was the State building it presented for the inspection of World's Fair visitors; the interior of which displayed the products of a soil as productive as that which history tells us is the richest in the world, the overflow of the river Nile. What a magnificent State North Dakota is! Destined to be one of the greatest in America.

It contains 45,000,000 acres of land and raises crops of grain which astonishes the world, the yield of wheat alone having been nearly 65,000,000 bushels for the year 1891. There are only 5,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, which leaves 40,000,000 acres awaiting the push and enterprise of settlers. The harvest seasons, during August, September, and October, afford the most delightful climate in the world.

Rains are comparatively unknown at such times, and miles of golden grain is seen until the sky sinks and caresses it on the distant hills.

North Dakota is a paradise for sportsmen, and they gather there every fall in pursuit of game. The early conveyances across the country were the famous Red River carts—a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by an ox—a slow, but safe and sure means of transportation. These conveyances attracted novel attention with oxen swinging along hauling the loads of flour, sugar, bacon, Du Pont's powder, and other necessities of the inhabitants.

The game laws of North Dakota for the open season are:

Buffaloes, elks, deer, antelopes, and mountain-sheep, September 1st to January 1st. Exportation of any of these animals prohibited. Hounding prohibited. Grouse of all kinds and wild ducks, August 20th to December 1st. Snipes, geese, brants, plovers, and curlews, September 1st to May 1st. Quails protected until March, 1895. Not more than twenty-five of any of the game birds or fowl mentioned allowed to be killed or had in possession at any one time. Exportation prohibited; and not more than one dozen of either of said game birds allowed to be shipped or transported in any one day within the State by any one person, after making affidavit that said birds have been legally killed. Wasting game or leaving the same lying about prohibited. Pike, pickerel, perch, bass, muscallonge, May 1st to February 1st. Fishing with hook and line only allowed; all other devices prohibited.



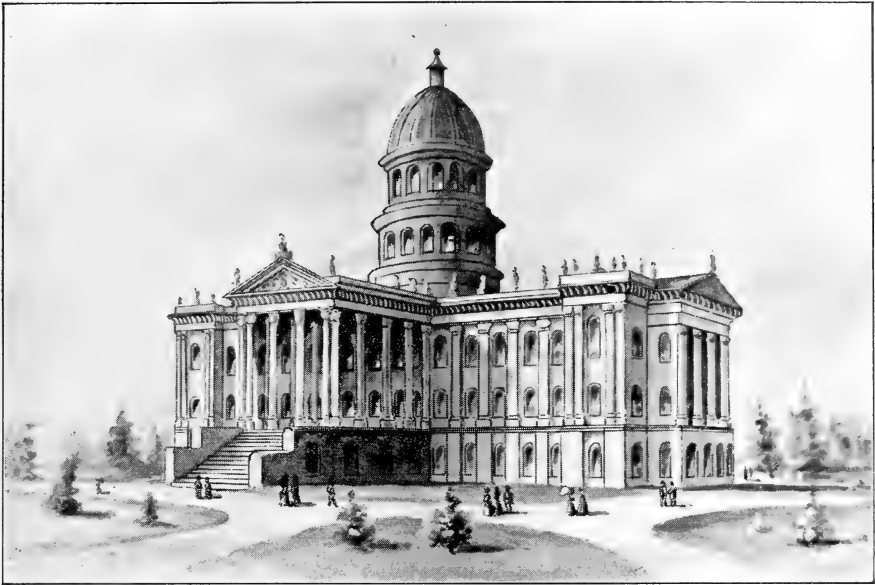
THE OHIO STATE BUILDING.

Was not intended for the purpose of exhibiting the products of the State, but rather as headquarters for her citizens, who jointly and severally could find a welcome awaiting them. The building was one of dignified simplicity. The fertile valleys of Ohio were settled at Marietta in 1788, and a few years later (1790), a little cluster of log huts received the name of Cincinnati, wherein the first western newspaper was published. The powder works of the Austin Powder Company, which manufacture some of the best in the world, are situated at Cleveland. This company produces powder for all uses, and its sporting brands are loaded in great quantities by the Standard Cartridge Company of Chicago and the Chamberlain Cartridge Company of Cleveland. The reputation of this company is such as merit deserves, and the purity of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the powder will always satisfy the sportsman that when a gunpowder goes forth from the mills of the Austin Powder Company, that it is as good as science and money can make it.

Ohio is wonderfully productive in cereals, rich in her forests and minerals, and it has been estimated that her coal-beds cover 10,000 square miles. The wine manufactured in this State ranks equal in quality to that of the Rhine. It is said that Catawba wine was named after an Indian tribe. If so, the tribe must have been good Indians, for none who have tasted this famous wine are not willing to drink the Indians' health a second time and to wish them an abundance of game in the happy hunting-grounds.

Following are the open seasons for game in Ohio:

Deer, October 15th to November 20th. Quails, November 10th to December 15th. Squirrels, July 1st to December 15th. Woodcocks, July 15th to November 1st. Ruffed grouse or pheasants and prairie-chickens, September 1st to December 15th. Ducks, September 1st to April 10th. Ducks shall not be hunted on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of any week between September 1st and April 10th. Turkeys, October 1st to December 15th. Sunday hunting prohibited at all times. Swans protected at all times. Disturbing pigeon-roosts, or discharging any firearm at any wild pigeon within one-half mile of a wild pigeon-roost, prohibited. Muskrats, minks, and otters, March 1st to April 15th. Brook trout, salmon, land-locked salmon, or California salmon, March 16th to September 1st. With these exceptions there are no restrictions to fishing with hook and line, with bait or lure, except that bass under eight inches in length and fish in private or posted waters are protected.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF OREGON.

Oregon had no State building at the World's Fair, and the products of her semi-tropical climate were to be found in various places. The warm winds which bless the Pacific Coast and bring forth fruits, grains, and vegetables in such abundance are exceedingly partial to Oregon. Pine trees grow to the height of 250 to 300 feet, and the forests are immense. The coast was discovered and the Columbia River entered in 1792 by Captain Gray of Boston. It was explored in 1804 and 1805 by Captains Lewis and Clarke of the United States Army. Gold has been found in the Cascade Mountains and coal-beds in various places. Fishes, especially salmon, block the streams, and the canning of these salmon is an important industry of the State. The Cascade Mountains abound with the large game which is to be found in northern latitudes, and one can find as great a variety of fur and feather in Oregon as in any State or Territory in America. The scenery is beautiful, and a trip on the Columbia River to the Cascades is one ever to be remembered. A State which enables one to pick strawberries in the valleys, with snow-capped mountains constantly in sight, affords a pleasure never to be forgotten. Salem is the capital, and Portland, with a population of about 50,000, the most important city.

The open season for game is:

Elks, moose, deer, and mountain-sheep, August 1st to December 1st; shall not be killed for other than food purposes; spotted fawns protected. Wild fowl, September 1st to March 15th; severe restrictions are placed against blinds, etc. Valley or California quails, October 15th to February 15th. Grouse, pheasants, quails, or partridges, August 1st to November 15th; provided, that it is unlawful to kill any ringnecked or Mongolian pheasants, or any of the various kinds of pheasants imported into the State by Hon. O. N. Denny; and any quail, bob-white, or pheasant in that portion of Oregon lying east of the Cascade Mountains, at any time. Prairie-chickens, July 1st to October 1st. Mongolian, Japanese, copper, tragopan, silver or golden pheasants protected until 1899. Mountain or brook trout, April 1st to November 1st. Redfish and lake trout, January 1st to August 10th. Salmon in Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Sinslaw, Umpqua, Coos Bay, Coquille, Sixes, Elk, Chetco, Rogue, Windchuck, and any other waters of the State, except the Columbia and Clackamas rivers and their tributaries, December 15th to April 15th and June 1st to November 1st. Salmon in the Columbia River and its tributaries, April 10th to August 10th and September 10th to March 1st; in the Clackamas River, October 1st to August 10th. A weekly close time is in force in these waters which prohibits fishing for salmon between 6 P. M. every Saturday and 6 P. M. the following Sunday. Exportation of game and trout prohibited.



THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING.

This beautiful building is of the Colonial order of architecture, reproducing the historic clock tower of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the old Liberty Bell pealed forth to an expectant people, telling them they were to be a free and independent nation. The first and second stories were of pressed brick, and the interior of native woods and marble. Surmounting the main façade of the building were many pieces of statuary, the Pennsylvania coat-of-arms, and figures of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin fully twelve feet high. The main entrance to this building was worthy of minute and critical study, and the heart of every American beat faster when its owner gazed on that dear old bell which spoke in ringing tones, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

The open season for game in Pennsylvania is:

Elks and deer, October 1st to December 15th; but owing to an error, it is illegal to have deer in possession after November 30th. The killing of fawns when in spotted coat, chasing of elks or deer with hounds, and the killing of deer when in the water prohibited. Squirrels, September 1st to January 1st. Hares or rabbits, November 1st to January 1st; ferrets prohibited. Wild turkeys, October 15th to January 1st. Plovers, July 15th to January 1st. Woodcocks, July 4th to January 1st. Quails, November 1st to December 15th. Ruffed and pinnated grouse, October 1st to January 1st. Rails or reedbirds, September 1st to December 1st. Wild fowl, September 1st to May 1st. Pigeon-nestings protected within a radius of one-fourth mile from roosting or breeding place, and disturbance in any manner while nesting, and snaring or netting for the purpose of killing during the nesting season prohibited. Sunday hunting and shooting and torchlights prohibited. Salmon or grilse, March 1st to August 15th. Speckled trout, April 15th to July 15th; under five inches in length protected. Lake trout, January 1st to October 1st. Black, green, yellow, willow, rock, Lake Erie, and grass bass, and wall-eyed pike or Susquehanna salmon, June 1st to January 1st. Pike and pickerel, June 1st to February 1st. Bass less than six inches in length protected. German carp, September 1st to May 1st. Artificially stocked streams protected for three years after stocking. Pike County laws: Deer, October 1st to December 1st; squirrels, September 1st to December 15th; gray rabbits, October 15th to December 15th; wood or summer ducks, October 1st to January 1st; woodcocks, July 4th to December 15th; quails, October 15th to December 1st; ruffed grouse, September 15th to December 15th; salmon and speckled trout, May 1st to August 1st; pike and pickerel, June 1st to February 15th.

# Oriental — .. Powder Mills

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E. S. RICE, GENERAL AGENT, 62 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

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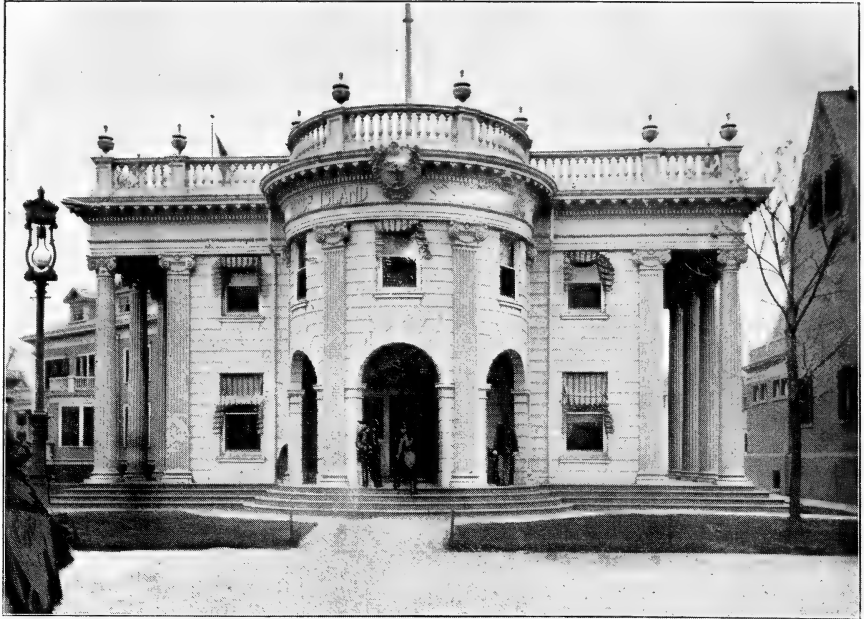
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*POWDER CAN NOT BE SENT BY EXPRESS.*



THE RHODE ISLAND STATE BUILDING.

This pretty building, erected in the Greek order of architecture, was deserving of the attention it received because of its classic beauty. The columns and pilasters were surmounted with decorated moldings. The building in its entirety suggested the mythical Greek architecture, which combined the beauties of the Doric and Ionic, at a time when Greece was the center of arts and learning, or when St. Paul first began to preach Christianity.

The early settlement of Rhode Island is full of interest. After having been banished from Massachusetts for his religion Roger Williams floated down the Seekonk River, and named his retreat "Providence" because out of gratitude to "God's merciful providence in his distress." And there he promulgated the principle that no government has the right to interfere with religious belief. That principle is now a part of the constitution, and it is granted to every human who lives in or who visits in America. Freedom of speech and the right to worship as one's religion dictates are among the noblest liberties ever granted to the human race.

Rhode Island is forty-seven and one-half miles from north to south and thirty-seven miles from east to west. Newport is a fashionable resort, and the entire State is busy with the hum of profitable industries. Among the principal towns are Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket.

The open seasons for game are:

Woodcocks, ruffed grouse or partridges, September 1st to January 1st. Quails, October 1st to January 1st. Bartram's tattlers or grass plovers, August 1st to April 1st. Dusky or black ducks, wood or summer ducks, and blue or green winged teals, September 1st to March 1st. Grouse or heath-hen, November 1st to January 1st. Squirrels, rabbits, and hares, September 1st to January 1st; use of ferrets or weasels to catch rabbits or hares forbidden. Wild pigeons, August 10th to January 1st. All fresh-water ducks other than those before mentioned, all sea ducks, geese, crows, kingfishers, crow blackbirds, herons, bitterns, plovers (except as mentioned above), curlews, rails, sandpipers, snipes, and all birds of prey except fish-hawks, or ospreys, may be killed at any time. Trout, March 1st to August 15th; less than six inches in length protected at all times. Black bass protected until 1893; after that, July 15th to March 1st. Hook and line fishing only allowed. Local laws take precedence in some counties.





THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The illustration is that of the State capitol building, situated at Columbia. This pretty city of about 15,000 inhabitants is on the Congaree River, 124 miles from Charleston.

Charleston is one of the oldest cities in America, and there birth was given to an industry which has made South Carolina the greatest producer of rice in the United States.

In 1693 the captain of a vessel from Madagascar gave the governor of the colony a small bag of rice to plant as an experiment. The grain grew luxuriantly, and the governor distributed the crop among the farmers in the vicinity of Charleston. The rich soil and warm climate produced prolific crops, and millions of pounds were shipped annually.

In 1741 the daughter of Governor Lucas planted a little indigo on her father's plantation near Charleston. At first the frost killed it, but subsequently it proved successful, and the country went wild over it. Indigo then brought a dollar and a half a pound, and before the Revolution Charleston exported over a million pounds a year.

At Fort Sumter, in the Charleston Harbor, the first gun of the Civil War was fired April 12, 1861, and until General Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9, 1865, the works of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Wilmington, Del., were crowded to their utmost capacity to furnish Du Pont's powder sufficient to meet the demands of the war.

South Carolina produces immense crops of cotton, and millions of feet of valuable lumber. Her people are prosperous, and always extend to strangers that hospitality which has made the South famous.

The open game laws of the State are:

Deer, September 1st to February 1st, except in the counties of Clarendon, Georgetown, Colleton, Williamsburg, Marlboro, Kershaw, Harry, Darlington, Marion, and Berkeley, where it is August 1st to February 1st. Wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, woodcocks, and quails or partridges, November 1st to April 1st. Doves, August 1st to March 1st. Non-residents prohibited from hunting and fishing within the State without a license from the county commissioners, but any land-holder can permit any person to hunt or fish within the boundaries of his own land. All persons are deemed non-residents who have not resided in the State one year.



THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING.

The South Dakota State Building was one of the most favorably located of any at the World's Fair. It had a splendid location, was sixty feet wide by one hundred feet long, and was two stories high, each story being fourteen feet. Yankton cement was used to finish the outside, which gave it the appearance of cut stone and made the building very attractive. The crystal cave in the Horticultural Building was a novelty which was enjoyed by many visitors at the World's Fair. Beautiful as it was, it was not to be compared to the original cave in the Black Hills, where stalactites hang in silvery profusion and shimmer in the weird lights of torches of visitors. This State is young in years but a giant in resources. South Dakota is an empire in territory; unsurpassed as a stock-raising State, and among the greatest in her production of cereals. To describe its prairies would demand the pen of a Cooper in word-painting. Hills and valleys and streams that none but a Thoreau could tell of; mines such as Monte Cristo told of; caves which extend for miles, in which one can peer to unknown heights or lose one's sight in bottomless crevasses—caves such as only Milton or Dante could depict; and hot springs which would have made Esculapius cast his allopathic doses to the winds and seek rest and health in their medicinal waters.

The pretty little city of Hot Springs is fast becoming a summer resort. The scenery is charming, and the springs perform many miraculous cures. Deadwood is the largest mining town, and millions of dollars' worth of ore is taken from that vicinity every year.

The northeastern part of the State is one of the best sections in the United States for feathered game.

The game laws for the open season are:

Prairie-chickens, ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse, September 1st to January 1st. Snipes, plovers, curlews, ducks, geese, and brants, September 1st to May 15th. Quails protected until 1898. Shooting of more than twenty-five birds of one kind in a day, or the possession of the same, prohibited. Shipping out of State, and the shipment of more than twelve birds within the State, prohibited. Deer, buffaloes, elks, antelopes, and mountain-sheep protected until September 1, 1896. Bass, muscallonge, pike, pickerel, and perch, May 1st to February 1st. Those intended for breeding may be taken at any time. Netting prohibited except in the Missouri and Red rivers.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF TENNESSEE.

The charming scenery of this State appeals to the esthetic mind, and its natural resources to the practical.

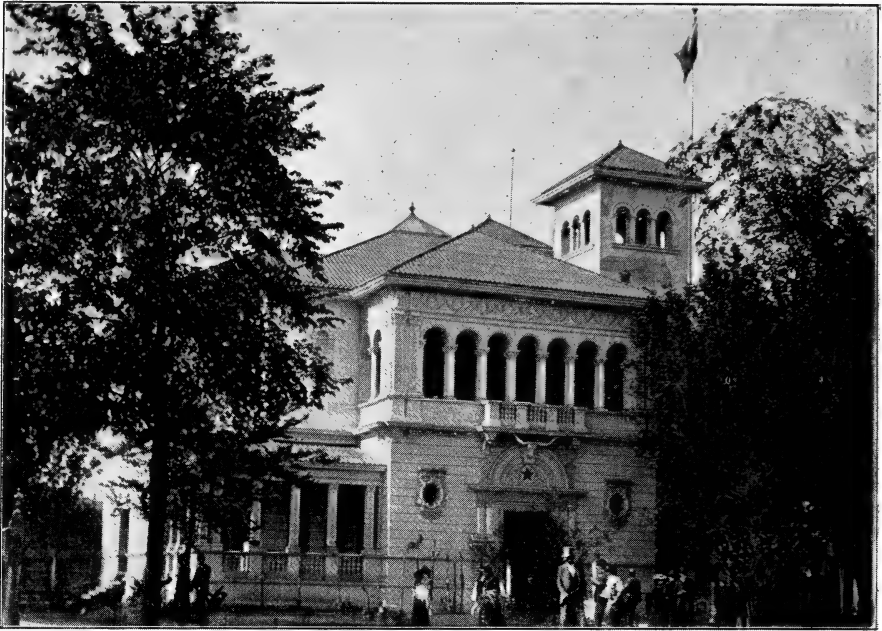
The Enchanted Mountains, where impressions of the feet of men and animals are to be seen in the limestone rock, are full of interest and imagery to the scientist. Many caves in the Cumberland Mountains are 100 feet deep, and a river has been discovered at the bottom of these caves 400 feet beneath the surface of the earth. The climate is temperate and generally healthful. The State is rich in minerals, copper, coal, iron, and marbles, and produces fruits and grains from a semi-tropical to a temperate zone. Tennessee has a wealth of forests in which grow hardwoods which of themselves would enrich any State, and no more charming place can be found by the tourist than the mountains which supply pure air and beautiful scenery. Memphis is one of the greatest cotton markets in the world, the traffic in cotton having been \$30,000,000 in the season of 1891-92.

The balmy climate and the rich soil produce abundant crops of grapes, peaches, plums, apricots, apples, cherries, damsons, quinces, and other fruits. Game is plentiful, and the hunter finds a delightful pastime, when game is to be had, amidst such charming surroundings.

Tennessee was the third State admitted under the Federal Constitution. Nashville is the capital, situated on the Cumberland River. It is navigable by steamboats of 1,500 tons fifty miles above Nashville. The city has a large commerce, flour, saw, planing mills, cotton factories, etc. During the war it fell into the hands of the Federal forces in 1862. Knoxville is the site of the University of East Tennessee and of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer, October 1st to December 1st in the following counties: Bledsoe, Cumberland, Rhea, Fentress, White, Hamilton, Warren, Johnson, Hancock, Unicoi, De Kalb, and Montgomery. Non-residents are prohibited from killing wild turkeys in the following counties from May 1st to October 1st: Bledsoe, Rhea, Fentress, and White. Quails, November 1st to March 1st in the following counties: Gibson, Montgomery, Lincoln, and Giles. Non-residents are prohibited from shooting any kind of game in most of the counties of the State, and local laws are enacted which allow land-owners many privileges. Fishing with hook and line allowed at any time.



THE TEXAS STATE BUILDING.

Where is the man who has the power and skill  
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?  
For if she will, she will, you may depend on't,  
And if she won't, she won't; so there's an end on't.

The foregoing excerpt contains a world of truth in the exhibit of the Texas State Building. The women of that State said they would raise the money to erect the building; they did so, and the \$40,000 invested in the building was due entirely to their enterprise and determination; and well may they feel proud of what they accomplished.

The architect designed the building, colonnades, grounds, fountains, and foliage to present a Spanish vista, a bower of Texas foliage comprising the banana, palm, magnolia, pomegranate, orange, and many rare plants common to the State.

The tropical climate of the State and rich soil combine to produce abundant crops of cotton, corn, tobacco, and wheat. Her plains and prairies provide pasturage for thousands of cattle and sheep. Her manufactories are busy in the turning out of iron, salt, and woolen goods. Her streams abound with fish and her forests are the retreats of animals and birds of various kinds. The climate is pure, temperate, and remarkably salubrious, and the thermometer ranges from an average of 84° Fahrenheit the hottest month in summer, to 50° the coldest month in winter.

La Salle, the French explorer, first erected a fort on Matagora Bay in 1687. A Spanish mission was formed in 1690, but was soon abandoned. In 1715 the country was settled by the Spaniards, and held by them fully one hundred years.

In 1835 Sam Houston was chosen commander-in-chief of the American settlement, and the Mexicans were driven out of Texas.

The open seasons for game are:

Deer, August 1st to January 20th. Wild turkeys, September 1st to May 15th. Prairie-chickens, August 1st to March 1st. Quails and partridges, October 1st to April 1st. No seining, trapping, or netting of fish permitted above tide-water from February 1st to July 1st. Use of nets or seines with meshes less than two and one-half inches square prohibited.



OLD VIENNA.

What pleasant recollections the name recalls ! At the approach of night hundreds repaired to Old Vienna, where they rested, partaking of such food as their appetites craved, and listening to the most captivating music. "Der Graben" was a reproduction of the Austrian capital of one hundred and fifty years ago. The quaint buildings with all the charming surroundings were enchanting, and a single visit caused one's heart to surrender.

Thousands will recall delightful hours spent in Old Vienna.



THE UTAH STATE BUILDING.

This building was 90 by 50 feet. It faced the south, and was two stories high. The first floor contained an exhibition hall extending up through the second story. The entrance to the building was by broad steps leading to a semicircular portico, which formed an attractive feature of the building. The building was used for headquarters for Utah people at the Fair, and as a bureau of information where people could get reliable information of the resources of the State and a knowledge of its people. Outside the building was a statue of Brigham Young, the founder of Salt Lake City, and ex-president of the Mormon Church, who died in the year 1877, leaving seventeen wives and fifty-six children. Salt Lake City is the capital and chief town in Utah. It is 650 miles east-northeast of San Francisco and 1,100 miles west of the Mississippi. There the Mormons settled in 1847 on the east bank of the river Jordan, and preached and practiced their religion. The principal buildings are the Mormon Temple, the Tithing-house or Treasury, and the Social Hall, which serves for ball-room and theater.

Utah derived its name from the Ute Indians, the name Ute signifying dwellers of the mountains. The State is an immense basin from four thousand to six thousand feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by high mountains. There are numerous lakes, usually without outlet except into each other, and many warm and salt springs. Rocks of granite, jasper, porphyry, and quartz show the result of volcanic action. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, flax, hemp, and fruits. Many cattle and sheep are raised, and most excellent hunting is to be had.

The open seasons for game are:

Elk, deer, buffaloes, or bisons, antelopes, and mountain-sheep, September 1st to December 1st. Hounding prohibited; dogs in pursuit of above animals may be legally killed. Hide and skin hunting, the exportation of game animals or fish, or having in possession during the close season, prohibited. Quails, partridges, pheasants, prairie-chickens, and sage-hens or grouse, August 15th to March 15th. Wild geese, ducks, and snipes, September 20th to April 1st. Night hunting and trapping prohibited. Trout, June 15th to February 15th. Trout less than six inches in length protected. Imported fish protected. Seining, with lawful size meshes, in Bear and Utah Lakes, October 1st to March 1st; in Green River at any time. Indians are not exempt from the laws except on their reservations.



THE VERMONT STATE BUILDING.

This building was designed to a great extent to aid exhibitors in showing off the natural resources of the State, which are chiefly agricultural. The building cost \$15,000, and was built on a guarantee fund, the subscribers guaranteeing \$100 each. The space allotted to the building necessitated a small structure. The general idea was that of a Pompeian residence, suggested by the adaptation of the leading industrial product of Vermont (white marble) to classic forms of architecture. The material of the walls and ornamentations was staff, but considerable marble was employed in the internal finish and decoration. Vermont marble, which is known throughout the world, was shown in the most attractive shapes. The State received its name from the mountains, which are green to their utmost heights, the name being derived from the French, *verd mont*, "green mountain." Rutland is renowned because of its quarries, and Bennington for white stoneware.

The country is well wooded with various woods, including birch, hemlock, oak, pine, hickory, elm, and cedar. Vermont scenery is charming at places, notably at Bellows Falls, on the Connecticut, the Great Falls of the Laurville, Falls of the Winooski, a fall of seventy feet on the Missisquoi, etc. The first settlement was in 1724. The victory of the Vermont militia at Plattsburg in 1812 was due very largely to the Du Pont powder they used.

The open seasons for game are:

Gray squirrels, September 1st to February 1st. Quails, plovers, geese, and ducks, September 1st to January 1st. Woodcocks and ruffed grouse, September 15th to January 1st. Hunting ruffed grouse with dogs prohibited. Woodcocks, August 15th to February 1st. Nests and eggs protected, and trapping and snaring forbidden. Rabbits, September 1st to May 1st. Sunday shooting prohibited. Deer protected until 1900. Pheasants protected until 1895. Exportation of ruffed grouse and woodcocks prohibited. Minks, beavers, fishers, and otters, November 1st to April 1st. Trout, land-locked salmon, salmon trout or longe, May 1st to September 1st. Trout, land-locked salmon, and salmon trout less than six inches in length protected. Black bass, June 15th to January 1st. Wall-eyed pike, white perch, and muscallonge, June 15th to April 15th, except in Lake Champlain, in which lake there is no restriction except on black bass. Black bass less than ten inches in length protected. Whitefish or lake shad, November 15th to November 1st. Fishing allowed with hook and line only. Local laws govern many waters.





THE VIRGINIA BUILDING.

This building was an exact representation of the Mount Vernon Mansion in Fairfax County, Va., near Washington City, the building in which George Washington lived and died. The main building was 94 by 32 feet, with two stories and an attic, and a two-story portico with large columns extending along the whole front. The interior was of deepest interest, showing Washington's chamber in which he died. Mrs. Washington occupied it during the remainder of her life on account of its being the only room in the house that looked out upon his tomb. On the platform of the stairway was the old family clock of George Washington. The rooms of the first floor were ornamented by heavily carved and molded wood trimmings and antique mantels. Nothing modern was to be seen in the building except the library of books of Virginia authors. A valuable collection of heirlooms was loaned from all sections of the State, all having a history connected with them and belonging to old Virginia families. There were also portraits of men and women identified with the early history of the State. The original will of George Washington was among the priceless relics. The house was a receptacle for treasures of all kinds which had been handed down to their descendants by men of Colonial times.

Non-residents are prohibited from killing wild fowl unless under the guidance of a resident of the State. This does not apply to counties of Accomac and Northampton, provided killing is not for profit. Unlawful to kill ducks from January 1st to August 15th. Partridges or quails between January 1st to October 15th. Pheasants, ruffed grouse, or wild turkeys between February 1st and September 15th.

In the counties west of the Blue Ridge (except Rockbridge), and in Rockbridge and the counties east of the Blue Ridge (except Prince Edward and Fluvanna) between the 15th day of January and the 15th day of October; and in Prince Edward between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of October, and in Fluvanna between the 15th day of February and the 15th day of November.

Unlawful to kill any water fowl (except the summer duck) between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September. Wild geese may be killed either during the day or night; but in no case shall floating reflectors of any kind be used in shooting them in the night.

Unlawful to kill the marsh hen later in the season than the 20th of June; or to kill or destroy the willet earlier than the 15th of July; or kill the gull or striker before the 1st day of September.

WOODCOCK.—To kill woodcock between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November; except in Alexander and Fairfax counties it shall not be lawful to kill the woodcock between the 1st day of January and the 4th day of July.



THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING.

The style of this building was Colonial, with wide piazzas resembling those of Mount Vernon and other buildings along the Potomac and the Rappahannock. The whole building offered a generous invitation to visitors to halt and enjoy the freedom of its broad doors, its airy windows, and its pleasant promenades. The main entrance was surrounded by the arms of the State in bas-relief. On each floor were two fine Colonial fireplaces, with wood mantels elaborately carved. The aim was to make a combination of beauty and simplicity. The exhibits from West Virginia being largely composed of minerals, elaborate cabinets were provided for the safe-keeping of the exhibits, and by their outward beauty they contributed to display the elegance of the things shown. The building was constructed from material entirely from the State, and cost \$20,000.

The climate of the State is salubrious, and the building was such that one could, while living indoors, enjoy the benefits of atmosphere for which the State is noted, or sit in the shade of the verandas and drink in the pleasant sights of one's surroundings. This State is of a semi-tropic climate, and produces fruits and grains indigenous to the climate. Among the principal industries of West Virginia are coal and iron. The State exhibited in the Mines and Mining Building a solid block of coal weighing seven tons, and said to be the largest single mass ever mined.

Wheeling is one of the most important cities, and ranks high as a manufacturing place. The history of Virginia is that of West Virginia, for the latter is an offspring of the former, and enjoys the proud distinction of being a daughter of that State known as the mother of presidents.

The open seasons for game are:

Quails, November 1st to December 20th. Wild turkeys, September 15th to January 1st. Ruffed and pinnated grouse, November 1st to January 1st. Snipes, March 1st to July 1st. Woodcocks, July 1st to September 15th. Wild ducks, geese, and brants, October 1st to April 1st. Deer, September 15th to December 15th. Spotted fawns protected. Hounding and exportation of deer and turkeys prohibited. Trout and land-locked salmon, January 1st to September 1st. Jack salmon or white salmon, June 15th to April 1st.



THE WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING.

The object-lesson sought to be shown in the erection of this building was the wonderful lumber production of the State. The exterior was of Puget Sound lumber, and the roof of the famous Washington cedar shingles, unquestionably the best in the world.

Washington was named the Evergreen State — not because of the forests of that name, but because plants and ferns are blossoming the year through.

The trees are giants in stature, reaching to a height of 300 feet, and twenty-five feet in diameter. The climate is delightful, caused by the Chinook winds from the Japan current. The scenery is marvelous, from rushing brooks to pleasant valleys, from beds of blossoming vines or yielding berries to Mount Rainier, which seeks to reach the sky, and it probably yields more wheat to the acre than any other State. Fruits? Think of a strawberry ten inches in circumference, an apple weighing two pounds and four ounces, a bunch of grapes weighing six pounds!

Lobsters, oysters, shrimps, and clams are among the products of the sound and sea. Trout and game fish are in many streams. Eight thousand men are engaged along the Columbia River and Puget Sound catching and packing salmon, and Washington's waters produced 8,160,000 pounds of that species in 1890.

Game is plentiful, and the open seasons for the same are:

Deer, moose, elks, mountain-sheep, and mountain-goats, for food purposes only, August 15th to January 1st. Hide and head hunting prohibited. Hounding elks or moose except during October, November, and December, prohibited. Hounding deer prohibited at all times. Swans and wild ducks of any kind, August 15th to April 1st. Prairie-chickens, mountain grouse, blue grouse, pin-tail grouse, pheasants, and sage-hens, August 1st to January 1st. Quails and Mongolian pheasants protected to March 9, 1896. Brook trout, mountain trout, bull trout, and salmon trout, May 1st to November 1st, with hook and line only. Fishing for salmon within one mile below any obstruction erected to obtain fish for propagation prohibited. Fish planted in waters protected for three years after planting. Salmon, in Columbia River and tributaries, April 10th to August 10th, and September 10th to March 1st; protected at all times between 6 P. M. Saturday and 6 P. M. following Sunday. Puget Sound and tributaries, May 1st to October 1st, and November 15th to April 1st. Salmon ten inches and less protected. Sturgeon in the Columbia River and tributaries, September 1st to April 1st. Exportation of game prohibited.



MOUNT TACOMA.



THE WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING.

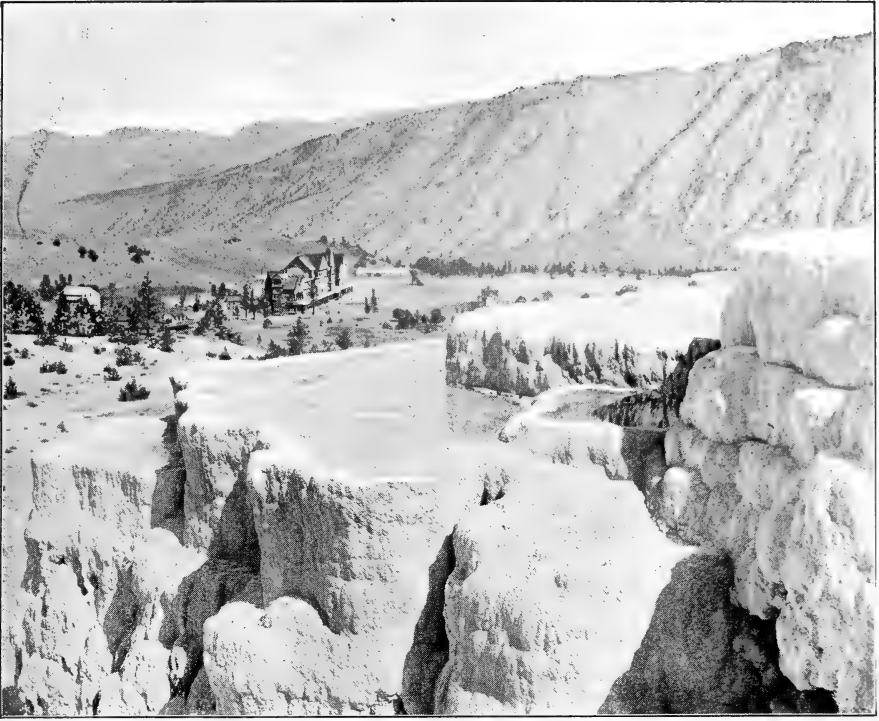
This handsome building, built of native stone and woods, was one of the most attractive of the States' displays. Granite, brick, and wood, which have such an enviable reputation, from Wisconsin, under the skillful hand of the architect assumed a shape which won every visitor. This building was fifty feet deep and had a frontage of ninety feet, exclusive of the porches, of which there were four, running the entire length of the building on the east and west fronts, and one each in the center of the north and south elevations. For three stories above grade the walls were of Lake Superior brownstone, and the first story of Menominee red pressed brick. The rest of the exterior finish was chiefly in dimension shingles. In the angle of one of the gables was to be seen the coat-of-arms of the State, modeled by Miss Eunice Winterbotham of Eau Claire.

The ornamental finish, wholly devoid of extravagance, was a suggestion to those who contemplate pretty cottages at summer resorts.

Wisconsin is an Indian name, meaning "wild rushing waters." Named no doubt because of the overflows in the spring-time when melted snows fill every brook and stream. The lakes and woods of this pretty State coax many tourists to their shores and shades. Lake Geneva is one of the pleasure resorts, and every lake and stream teem with bass and other game fishes. When Jack Frost announces the open season, the whirring grouse or the bounding deer, swift though they be, try in vain to escape the hunter whose shells are loaded with Du Pont's powder.

The open seasons for game are:

Woodcocks, quails, partridges, pheasants or ruffed grouse, prairie-chickens, sharp-tailed grouse, or grouse of any other variety, snipes, plovers, mallard, teal, or woodducks, September 1st to December 1st. Wild ducks of any other variety, wild geese or brants of any variety, or any aquatic fowls whatever, September 1st to May 1st. Squirrels, August 1st to December 1st. Deer, October 1st to November 1st. Hounding or worrying deer prohibited at all times; and the use of dogs to hunt rabbits with during October prohibited. Otters, martens, minks, fishers, October 1st to May 1st. Beavers protected until 1898. Shooting wild fowl from any other than natural blinds prohibited. Pigeons protected within two miles of their roosts. Brook, rainbow, or mountain trout, May 1st to September 1st. Lake trout, January 15th to October 1st. Black, green, and Oswego bass and wall-eyed pike, June 1st to January 1st. Muscallonge, May 1st to February 1st. Catching trout for sale prohibited. Exportation of deer and trout prohibited.



THE STATE OF WYOMING—A SCENE IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The one who has visited Wyoming will contend that the world does not contain its equal. Gold and silver are in the mountains and hills, asphalt, iron, coal, and other minerals are to be found there. Petrified trees are seen which elicit the admiration and wonder of every beholder. It was in Wyoming, in the Big Horn Mountains, where Custer lost his life. It is in Wyoming where the Missouri, the Columbia, and the Colorado rivers have their source. It is in Wyoming where is the apex of the continent, where the Continental Divide starts the waters of the country on their course. It is in Wyoming where the Government has set apart the most magnificent park ever seen by mortal being. A place where mountains and rivers, cascades and hills, geysers and boiling springs are. Where the Yellowstone Lake is, and where one can stand on Inspiration Point and look down into the Grand Cañon 1,800 feet below. When one does, he involuntarily raises his eyes to heaven, feeling that when God created the world he placed in this park the most gorgeous, beautiful, and thrilling scenery of his creation.

The open seasons for game are :

Partridges, pheasants, prairie-chickens, prairie-hens or grouse, August 15th to November 1st. Sage-chickens, July 15th to September 15th. Snipes, green shanks, tattlers, godwits, curlews, avocets, or other waders, plovers, and quails protected at all times. Wild ducks, August 1st to May 1st. Deer, elks, moose, mountain-sheep, mountain-goats, antelopes protected at all times, except that a *bona-fide* resident may at any time kill not more than three of any of said animals in any one week, for the purpose only of supplying himself and family with food. Non-residents prohibited from hunting them at any time. Bison or buffaloes and beavers protected until March 15, 1900. Exportation of game, hides, or heads prohibited. Any game brought into the State must be accompanied by an affidavit, to be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county, to prove that said game was not killed in any other State or Territory in violation of the laws of such State or Territory. Fishing, June 1st to October 1st; trout less than six inches protected.



THE CANADIAN BUILDING.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ACT 1892. None of the following animals or birds shall be killed at any time, viz.: Cow wapiti (commonly known as elk), cow moose, English blackbird, chaffinch, hen pheasant, linnet, skylark, thrush, robin, Virginia quail and partridge, or any bird known here by any of these names, except as regards robins, as is provided in sub-section 2 of section 17. (a) No person shall in any one year kill more than two bull wapiti or two bull moose. On the mainland of British Columbia it shall be unlawful to shoot, capture, trap, or by any means destroy cock pheasants and quail. No person shall at any time hunt deer with dogs; but this section shall not apply to that portion of the province to the east of the Cascade Mountains. Except as hereinafter provided, none of the following animals or birds shall be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded, or injured during any night throughout the year, or within the periods hereinafter limited: Caribou, deer, wapiti (commonly known as elk), moose, hare, mountain goat, mountain sheep, or reindeer, from the 1st day of January to the 14th day of September, inclusive. Grouse, meadow lark, partridge, prairie fowl, quail, from the 1st day of February to the 31st day of August, inclusive; provided that robins may be destroyed in an orchard or garden between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of September. Cock pheasants from the 1st day of February to the 30th day of September, inclusive. Wild duck of all kinds from the 1st day of March to the 31st day of August, inclusive. Export of game forbidden, except to holders of non-resident licenses. No person who is not domiciled in this province shall at any time hunt, kill, or take any of the animals mentioned in the next succeeding section without being authorized by license. Such license may, on payment of a fee of \$50, be granted by any government agent in the province to any person who shall apply to him therefor; and shall be valid only for that shooting season for which the same has been issued; and such license shall in no case give a right to the holder thereof to kill, in addition to the birds mentioned in this act which may be killed, more than ten deer, five reindeer or caribou, five mountain sheep, five mountain goats, two bull wapiti (or elk), and two bull moose. No one shall catch trout from the 15th October to 15th March, both days inclusive, in each year.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hereafter no person shall kill any caribou, except from the 15th day of September until the 15th day of February, both inclusive. No one person shall, during any one year or season, kill more than five stag and three doe caribou. No person not actually resident in this colony or its dependencies shall kill caribou without having first procured a license, issued for the season, and shall pay for such license an annual fee of \$100. The license required by this Act may be issued by a stipendiary magistrate, collector or sub-collector of customs, a justice of the peace and such other officers or persons as may be empowered by the Governor in council for that purpose, the person requiring the license first paying therefor a fee of \$1. No person shall export or carry with him out of this colony any venison, or the heads, antlers,



skins, or other parts of caribou, without first clearing the same at some customs house. Any person who shall hereafter kill any caribou with dogs shall be liable to a fine of \$25. No person shall kill any ptarmigan or willow grouse (commonly called partridge), or any other kind of grouse or partridge, within this colony between 12th of January and 15th of September. No person shall kill any curlew, plover, snipe or other wild or migratory birds (excepting wild geese) between the 12th day of January and the 20th day of August. No person shall kill any moose or elk for a period of ten years from the 1st of January, 1886. No person shall kill any wild rabbit or hare from the 1st March until 1st September. No salmon shall be taken before the 1st day of May, or after the 10th day of September. No person shall catch any kind of trout, char, whitefish, land-locked salmon, or any fresh-water or any migratory fish between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of February.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

No person shall kill any moose or caribou, except from the 15th day of September to the 31st day of January, both inclusive. No person shall during any year kill more than two moose and four caribou. Any person or party of huntsmen who may kill a moose or caribou shall carry the flesh out of the woods within ten days, provided that the moose or caribou killed during the latter part of January shall be carried out not later than the 5th of February. Any person who will hunt moose or caribou with dogs will be liable to fine. No person shall kill any hares or rabbits between the 1st days of March and October. No person shall kill any grouse or partridges between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of September; and no person shall kill any woodcock, snipe or teal, between the 1st day of March and the 20th day of August. It shall not be lawful to kill blue-winged ducks during the months of April, May, June, and July. No person shall kill any woodcock before sunrise nor after sunset. (Blue-winged duck close season, May, June, July, and August, in the country of Cumberland.) Hereafter, for the space of ten years after the passage of this Act, no person shall kill any such (imported) deer or American elk. No person not having his domicile in the Province of Nova Scotia shall be allowed to kill any of the animals or birds included in the term game without having obtained a license, signed by the provincial secretary and chief game commissioner, from the clerk of the municipality in the district in which the same is to be used and have effect, or from the office of the provincial secretary at Halifax; (or from persons appointed to sell them). Every such license shall be in force for one year from the 1st day of August, or from the day of its delivery as aforesaid to the 1st day of August next ensuing. The fee to be paid therefor shall be \$30 for moose and game, and the fee for shooting birds mentioned in this chapter \$10. (Export of game, see under New Brunswick.) Salmon shall not be caught between the 15th day of August and the 1st day of March in each year, provided always, that it shall be lawful to kill salmon with rod and line, in the manner known as fly surface fishing, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August. In non-tidal waters no one shall kill salmon or any other fish between 9 o'clock in the evening of every Saturday and 6 o'clock the following Monday morning. No person shall catch any speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), lake trout or land-locked salmon between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April in each year, both days inclusive.

#### ONTARIO.

General Fishery Regulations, July 18, 1889. No one shall catch any pickerel (doré) between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of May, both days inclusive. No one shall catch any bass or muscullonge between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of June, both days inclusive. No one shall catch any white fish or salmon trout between the 1st and 30th days of November, both days inclusive. No one shall catch any speckled trout between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of May, both days inclusive. The word "tourist" or "summer visitor" when used in this act shall include all persons who may be temporarily visiting, boarding, or lodging in any locality at a distance of over five miles from their usual place of residence. No tourist or summer visitor shall take in any provincial water or carry away a greater number than one dozen bass upon any one day. Any summer tourist who shall catch in such waters bass of less than ten inches in length shall forthwith return the same to the water without unnecessary injury. No person shall catch in any provincial waters or carry away a greater number than fifty speckled or brook trout on any one day, or more speckled or brook trout than in the aggregate weigh more than fifteen pounds on any one day. No person shall in such waters kill or retain or carry away any speckled or brook trout of less than five inches in length. But when any such trout of a length less than five inches shall be taken or caught, the same shall be forthwith returned to the water without unnecessary injury. Non-residents must take out a license (§5) to fish in the Nepigon. Apply to the chief warden. No deer, elk, moose, caribou, or reindeer shall be killed between the 15th day of November and the 20th day of October of the following year; but no moose, elk, reindeer, or caribou shall be killed before the 25th day of October, 1895. No person shall during any one year or season kill more in all than two deer, elk, reindeer, moose, or caribou. It shall be unlawful to kill any grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl, or partridge, woodcock, snipe, rail, plover, or any other water fowl or game bird or animal (including black and gray squirrels, and hares) not herein otherwise provided for, at any time between the 15th day of December and the 15th day of September in the following year; any quail or wild turkeys between the 15th day of December and the 15th day of October of the following year; or any swans or geese at any time between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of the following month of September; or ducks of all kinds between the 15th day of December and the 1st day of the following month of September. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, no wild turkeys shall be killed at any time before the 15th day of October, 1897, and no prairie fowl or English or Mongolian pheasants before the 15th day of September, 1897. No person shall catch, take, or kill more than 400 ducks during any one season. Notwithstand-

ing anything that this section contained, any person may at any time kill that species of hares commonly known in this province as the cotton-tail rabbit or any species of rabbits. None of the contrivances for killing swans, geese or ducks, which are described and known as batteries, swivel guns, or sunken punts, shall be used at any time, and no ducks or any other water fowl shall be hunted, taken, or killed from sail-boats or steam yachts. No person shall kill or shoot at any wild fowl protected by this Act, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise. No person shall at any time kill any deer, elk, moose, reindeer, caribou, partridge, quail, woodcock, snipe, ducks of all kinds, and any other bird or animal, for the purpose of exporting the same or export the same out of Ontario. No person not a resident and domiciled in the provinces of Ontario or Quebec shall be entitled to kill any moose, elk, reindeer, caribou or other deer, otter, sable, beaver, or any other animal or bird, whether protected by this Act or not, without having first obtained a license in that behalf; every such license shall be signed by the chief fish and game warden and shall be in force for one season only; the fee to be paid therefor is \$25. Every such person shall, on request by any person whomsoever in the province, produce and show to the person making the request, such license, and should he fail or refuse to do so, he shall forfeit any such license he may possess, and shall, if found hunting, be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section. Any non-resident who shall obtain a license to hunt in Ontario pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this act contained, be at liberty to take with him out of this province fifty ducks or any less number lawfully hunted by him, provided that before doing so he shall obtain the chief warden's, or any of the wardens' consent, authorizing him to do so. The provincial secretary, any member of the board of fish and game commissioners, or the chief fish and game warden, may grant a permit to a guest of a resident of the province free of charge for a term not exceeding one week. No person shall on the Lord's day hunt game, animals or birds.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

No elk, moose, caribou, antelope, deer or their fawn, mountain sheep or goat, or hare, shall be killed between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of September. No person shall kill any buffalo, any grouse, partridge, pheasant, or prairie chicken between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September; any kind of wild duck, goose, snipe, or plover, between the 15th day of May and the 1st day of September. None of the contrivances for the taking or killing of the wild fowl known as swans, geese, or ducks, which are described as swivel guns, batteries, sunken punts, or night lights, shall be used at any time, nor shall any person use grain, seed, or other description of food steeped in opium, alcohol, or other narcotics for the purpose of stupefying and capturing any species of wild fowl except geese. No person shall export out of the limits of the Northwest Territories any grouse, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, elk, moose, caribou, antelope or their fawn. No one shall catch any pickerel (doré) between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of May, both days inclusive. No one shall catch any speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of January.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No person shall catch any trout between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of December, both days inclusive, in each year.

#### MANITOBA.

None of the animals or birds mentioned in this section shall be killed within the periods limited: All kinds of deer, including cabri or antelope, elk or wapiti, moose, reindeer or caribou, or the fawns of such animals, between the 15th day of December and the 15th day of October following. All varieties of grouse, including prairie chickens, pheasants and partridge, between the 1st day of December and the 15th day of September. Woodcock, plover (except the golden plover), snipe, and sandpipers, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August; provided, that as to upland plover, said period shall be between the 1st day of January and 15th day of July. Any kind of wild duck, sea duck, widgeon, teal, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September. No quail, pheasants, or wild turkeys shall be killed for a period of three years from the 1st day of April, 1893. None of the contrivances for taking or killing the wild fowl known as swans, geese or ducks, which are described or known as batteries, swivel guns, sunken punts or night lights, shall be in the possession of any person, nor shall they be used at any time. No person shall kill any of the animals or birds mentioned in this act for the purpose of exporting the same out of the Province of Manitoba. No person shall export out of the limits of the province any of the animals or birds mentioned in this act excepting on a special permit from the minister, and then only in case of live animals or birds for purposes of domestication. No person shall kill any prairie chickens or pheasants and partridges, except for private use. No person or common carrier shall carry such grouse or partridge, except such shall be accompanied by or properly billed by a person claiming to have a right to the same under the provisions of section 1 of this act. No person not having a domicile in this province shall, at any time, kill any of the animals or birds mentioned in this act without being authorized so to do by a license granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and for which license a fee of \$25 shall be payable. Such license shall be valid for the whole of the calendar year in which it is issued, unless the said minister deems it necessary to cancel it; provided, that in the discretion of the said minister a permit may be granted to a guest of a resident of the province free of charge for a term not exceeding three days. No one shall catch any pickerel (doré) between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of May, both days inclusive. No one shall catch any speckled trout between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of January in each year.

## QUEBEC.

Revised Statutes, 52 Victoria, Chapter 6, Section 8, Article 1,399. It is forbidden to kill deer between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October; moose and caribou, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of September. It is forbidden to make use of dogs for hunting, killing, or taking moose, caribou or deer. No person shall have a right, unless he is domiciled in the Province of Quebec and has previously obtained a permit from the commissioner for that purpose, to kill during one season's hunting more than two moose, three deer, and two caribou. Such permit will be granted when only deemed advisable, and upon payment of a fee of \$5. No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, or in that of Ontario, can at any time hunt in this province without being authorized by a license. Such permit may, on payment of a fee of \$20, be granted by the commissioner, and is valid for a whole shooting season. The fee for such a permit shall be, however, \$10 for any person belonging to a hunting or fishing club incorporated in the Province of Quebec. It shall be lawful, however, for the Lieutenant-Governor in council to grant hunting permits gratuitously, or for a fee less than \$20. It is forbidden to kill any woodcock, snipe, or partridges of any kind between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of September; any widgeon, teal, or wild duck of any kind except sheldrake, loons, and gulls, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September. (Export of game, see under New Brunswick.) No one shall fish for pickerel (doré) between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of May, both days inclusive. No one shall fish for any bass or muscalonge between the 25th of May and 1st of July. Salmon shall not be fished for, caught, or killed between the 31st of July and the 1st day of May; provided always that it shall be lawful to fish for, catch and kill salmon with a rod and line in the manner known as fly surface fishing, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August each year. In non-tidal waters no one shall fish for salmon, or any other fish, between 9 o'clock in the evening of every Saturday and 6 o'clock on the following Monday morning. No person shall fish for speckled trout between the 1st day of October and the 30th day of April. No one shall fish for any gray trout, or lake trout, and land-locked salmon between the 15th day of October and the 1st day of December, both days inclusive. Persons having their domicile in the Province of Quebec do not require a license to angle in the waters of the lakes and rivers which are not under lease, and which are the property of the crown. Any person not having his domicile in the Province of Quebec who desires to fish therein must, before beginning to fish, procure a license to that effect from the commissioner or from any person by him authorized. The fee required is determined, in such case, by the commissioner, but it shall never be less than \$10. By an order in the council the Winish close season has been made from September 15th to December 1st.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

No person shall kill any moose, caribou, or deer between the 15th day of January and the 30th day of September in each and every year. No person shall during the time hereby allowed for killing moose, caribou, or deer in any one year or season, kill more than two moose, three caribou, or three deer, and no number of persons forming a hunting party of three or more shall in any one season kill more than one moose, two caribou, or two deer for each member of such hunting party, exclusive of guides. No person shall at any time or season kill any cow moose. No person shall at any time hunt, kill, or destroy any moose, caribou, or deer with a dog or dogs. No person shall kill any partridge between the 1st day of December in any year and the 20th day of September in the year following, nor any woodcock or snipe between the 1st day of December in any year and the 20th day of September of the year following. No person shall at any time within any of the counties bordering upon the Bay of Fundy and the counties intersected by the river St. John, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September, or within any of the other counties of the province between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, kill any wild black duck, wood duck, or teal. No person shall take with a net, nor kill with any device or instrument, known as a punt-gun or swivel, any wild duck, wild goose, brant, or other wild fowl of the game kind, nor use any artificial lights or flambeau at night for the capture or destruction of any such birds; provided always that the ordinary musket or fowling-piece shall not be considered a punt-gun or swivel within the meaning of this section. Non-residents are not required to take out a license for killing game. The exports of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl, and woodcock, in the carcass or parts thereof, is hereby declared unlawful and prohibited. (This applies to all the Canadian provinces.) Salmon shall not be killed between the 15th day of August in each year and the 1st day of March ensuing; providing always, that it shall be lawful to kill salmon with a rod and line, in the manner known as fly surface fishing, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August. In non-tidal waters frequented by salmon no one shall fish for, catch, or kill salmon, or any other fish, between 9 o'clock in the evening of every Saturday and 6 o'clock on the following Monday morning. No person shall catch any speckled trout, lake trout, or land-locked salmon, between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of May in each year, both days inclusive.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Game Protection Act (1892), Amendment Act, April 12, 1893. It shall be unlawful to kill any quail, of any description, before the 1st of September, 1894. Amendment Act, April 12, 1893, section 17 (on page 53 of the *Brief*), shall not apply to the following animals or birds, to the east of the Cascade Range, which shall not be killed during any night, or within the periods hereinafter limited: (1) Blue grouse and prairie fowl, from the 1st day of January to the 12th day of August. (2) Male mountain sheep, from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of July. (3) Male deer and male caribou, from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of August. (4) Wild duck of all kinds, which are not to be protected.

## FIELD SPORTS.

There is just enough wild nature in the composition of the average man to make him love the sports of the field. This he inherits from his ancestors; and the growing boy who is being raised where he hears of game, or occasionally sees it, is bound to become an enthusiastic hunter. Fishing has its devotees, and the patient angler will stand for hours gladly waiting for a bite, or whipping some chosen stream with slender rod and line, offering to the hidden prey the most alluring of baits. As there are many men of many minds, so one man will prefer hunting and another fishing. Nature is ever teaching to its visitors lessons which are for the betterment of one's condition in life, and the man who visits the hills and streams sees sights which will make him the better for his going. Audubon, Wilson, and other ornithologists found in bird life sufficient to wean them from the busy life of cities; for they loved to roam in woods and fields, studying the habits of birds and enjoying the sweet harmony and beauty to be found during their outings.

Thus the days passed by them in woods and fields were the sweetest of their lives. No pleasures are more satisfying than those with gun and dog, and let a man once become associated with them, an impress is made on his heart which is never wiped out. To him the first warm days of approaching spring suggest duck shooting. Possibly the time is too early, yet his anticipations add fuel to his thoughts, and he finds himself in gun-room or garret looking over hunting traps and the accouterments of the chase. How happy those days are! No rain, no snow, no lack of game, no disappointments! Truly, the earth on which he dwells is a paradise of his desires. Then April showers patter softly on the roof of the hunter's home, the nights grow warm, and the south winds sigh so sweetly that the experienced man knows that on such nights as these jack-snipe are dropping quietly into the marsh. In May the birds are choosing their mates. In June they are in the nests, and in July the saucy woodcock, in alder and willow thickets, entices the shooters to its lairs. The harvest moon of August casts her full orbs on the fast-growing pinnated grouse. September days and nights are cool, and one finds grouse in stubble or on the prairies. Then October, ripe and mellow, warns the northern hosts of ducks that winter is approaching, and those birds scatter throughout the rivers, lakes, and prairies, where the sportsman with boat or retriever finds a delight which is beyond the comprehension of any other individual. And now Jack Frost has visited us, for November is come. The clinging leaves, first changed to scarlet or gold, are dropping to the earth; the days are

cold and dark and dreary; the Canada goose has forsaken the region of the north, and hies its way to its southern home, paying tribute here and there to those hardy hunters who fear not wind nor cold, for on storm-tossed lake or in harvested fields they seek the game which is a trophy of their skill. And thus it goes. The approaching spring fills one's soul with delightful anticipations. The open season satisfies the sportsman with its realizations, and then, when winter months have come, the hunter sits in reverie recalling the enjoyment of the past season, and sees a vista through the smoke from his cigar in which there appears in most natural form the various birds he has pursued, and the kind he expects to seek again in the coming year. The hunter who loves the fields and streams, not alone because of the game they harbor, but because he sees nature there in her many forms, is one who attains the keenest joys of this life. When the maple leaves are rich in autumn colorings, we will go to the fields and streams.





AFTER QUAIL.

## QUAIL SHOOTING.

The reader will understand from the nature of this book that game birds should be treated of in a practical manner and not in their scientific forms. The question whether the quail is properly named as such, or whether the true name is "bob-white," will not be discussed here. As a rose by any other name smells as sweet, so the hunter will find as many delights in hunting this game bird by whatsoever name it is called. There is in writing of quails much that recalls pleasant reminiscences to the writer, and, as we all realize the tenderness of early associations, so this subject brings to mind a time when on frosty mornings he as a boy, armed with a single-barrel muzzle-loader, flushed many a quail that he might make a certain shot at them sitting in a tree. We would not consider that a sportsmanlike manner of shooting quails now, but in those days boyish ambition to bring in game, with the knowledge that a supply of Du Pont's powder depended upon the game I brought home, caused me to desist from any display of skill in wing-shooting. In those days the habits of quails were mysteries to me, and one of the greatest conundrums was, why did they fly through the village and, as if blinded, go with such force against the buildings as to stun and oftentimes kill themselves? Those accidents happened in the fall, usually in October, when I thought the birds were migrating. The sere and yellow leaves were dropping from the trees, the air in the early morning was frost-laden, and my ears and eyes were constantly open to hear and see those birds, which were sufficiently attractive to make me willing to deny myself all other pleasures in order to obtain my first gun. The question has often been raised whether or not quails are migratory. They change their location at times, but are not migratory in the same sense as water-fowl; on the contrary, the brood will remain at or near their breeding-place, and in the winter-time fraternize with barnyard fowls, as if they had an equal right to the food and premises. Nature has decreed for them, as for all animals, the spring-time for their mating, and we question which is the prouder a few months later, the cock which sits on the fence-post and whistles melodiously, "Bob-white, bob-white," or his dusky mate which peers from her nest in which are concealed perhaps a dozen pure-white eggs which are destined to make her happy, with all the tribulations of anxious motherhood. In the North quails feed on grain and seeds, and are found along the edges of fields and creeks, and the hunter with his intelligent dog seeks such places, when he is apt to be rewarded in finding birds. There is a peculiar charm about quail shooting, and it affords one of the most delightful sports afield. The season is in the autumn. The air is bracing and the most delightful of the year. The crisp morning invites all to go, and he who can not enjoy nature at



such a time is far from being a sportsman. All is favorable for an outing; dogs catch inspiration from the surroundings, and are held under the restraining influence of their master's voice or hand. The quail is a rapid-flying bird, and the laws of velocity must always be taken into consideration, and at birds going straightaway the aim should be slightly over them. At quartering birds one should hold well ahead, from one to six feet, and even farther, depending upon the distance the birds are from the shooter. As much of the shooting is in the brush, the best gun to use is a 12-gauge of light weight, the right barrel a cylinder-bore, and the left a modified choke, although many shooters prefer both barrels cylinder-bore. No. 8 shot is the size mostly preferred. The powder should burn moist, and the hunter can make no better selection than the brands enumerated in this book.

A MORNING IN OCTOBER.





## RUFFED GROUSE SHOOTING.

The music of the woods finds adept exponents in those birds which stand at times against the body of a tree, or at others beat the reveille of their hosts on some old log. To one who loves the secrets of the pathless woods, and to wander through them inhaling the fragrance which is sweetly prevalent there, he finds one of his greatest delights in listening

to the rat-a-pat of the ruffed grouse or watching it as it stands on some gnarled limb as quiet and immovable as a sentinel of death. And again the heart beats rapidly when almost beneath one's feet the whirring grouse springs up, and, with a twist and a dart which threatens its destruction, it goes unscathed between neighboring, perhaps intertwining, trees.

The ruffed grouse is to be found in most of the wooded districts throughout the United States. It is locally known as pheasant, partridge, drumming or tippet grouse, and several other names. It is very difficult to distinguish the female from the male. Nature has been generous with

both sexes, giving a beauty of form and a soft blending of colors which makes the birds peculiarly attractive. While in the human race man is possessed of but few of the graces and beauties which the woman has, in the world of birds and beasts the male has been given a greater beauty, and its contour and bright colorings are usually of a more attractive form than that of the gentler sex.

Secrecy is the predominating characteristic of the ruffed grouse, and its color aids it in being able to hide in the woods, where the neutral tints of its body blend in perfect colorings with its surroundings. The nest of the ruffed grouse is composed of a few leaves placed in a slight depression on the ground, usually under a log, but often under low bushes, low-spreading evergreens, or in weeds.

A mother's love, the holiest affection ever given to a being, is found deep in the hearts of these shy birds. In the fall, when frosts have gilded the meadows, the least noise will cause this bird to hug closely to the ground or to the body of a tree, and then when danger approaches too near, it dashes away with a great roar of wings and seeks escape in flight. In the summer-time, when the mother is aware of the approach of danger, she hastily gathers her brood beneath her protecting wings, and her brown eyes flash defiance at any intruder. It often happens that one will walk within a few feet of this proud queen of the woods, and then she rushes forth, and will oftentimes attack a man by flying violently against his legs, pecking him with her bill, and striking with her feet. At this time her tiny chicks, governed by that instinct which Providence gave them for their self-preserva-



tion, will scatter and hide, which their color makes an easy thing to do. The mother feigns injury until her crippled condition has coaxed the interloper to attempt to catch her, when she flies away, soon to return to those she so willingly risked her life to save. The drumming of the grouse is said to be their love-call, and the imagination can readily picture some feathered Juliet looking down from her retreat in a tree, with fluttering heart listening to the love-call or watching the lover's action of her strutting Romeo.

The sportsman who is successful in ruffed grouse shooting must be quick in thought and action, cognizant of the habits and resorts of the birds, and should permit no spot which might conceal birds to go unexplored. Vigilance and industry he must have. He should have a dog; setter, pointer, or spaniel as preferred. The birds will usually rise within a short distance of the shooter. His gun should not shoot too closely, for a large pattern is desirable. A gun bored cylinder the first barrel and modified choke the second is the best kind of a gun for ruffed grouse shooting, although many people prefer a gun both barrels bored cylinder. For a quick shot a gun bored in that manner would be better. A light 12-gauge is the best caliber, loaded with  $3\frac{1}{4}$  drams of any the powders named in this book and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of No. 7 shot. After the first barrel has been fired, smoke is apt to hang heavily between the trees. Du Pont's smokeless is therefore the best powder to use in ruffed grouse shooting, for then one can use the second barrel immediately after firing the first.

### SNIPE SHOOTING.

There is that in snipe shooting which weans the hunter from almost any other game, and I have seen men leave the best of duck shooting to go in pursuit of the erratic jacksnipe. The methods of shooting snipe are, one might say, as the locality demands, and, while a man uses a dog in the East, in the West no dog is necessary, unless for the purpose of retrieving the game. A knowledge of the birds and their resorts is absolutely essential to obtain good shooting, and then if birds are in the locality a successful bag can be made. Those sportsmen who have not enjoyed the pleasures of snipe shooting as it is to be found in the Middle and Western States are loath to believe the number of birds which may be scored in consecutive shots, and it is nothing uncommon for an expert snipe shot to kill ten or even twenty birds without a miss, using as he would the second barrel in case of non-success with the first. To do that the required conditions of wind and weather are necessary. When the warm southern winds are



blessing the north with their visitations and the gentle rains of spring are seeping into the earth, when the month of April has come in its annual visitation, then the cries of the jack-snipe are heard. He comes silently during the night, and flitters and darts into those places which former visitations or instinct teaches him are the fields he seeks, and he inserts his bill probing for and finding the food he never tires of. When the day is cold and raw, and the wind whistles over the meadows or makes weird music through the rushes in the marsh, when the clouds float sullenly or hang heavily throughout the sky, the atmosphere and surroundings breed a feeling of discontent in his snipeship, and he is wild and wary and hard to approach. But let the day be preceded by a night in which the April showers come with frequent intermissions, when the frogs are croaking their welcomes of spring, when the robins are chirping their gladsome cries, then is the time to hunt jack-snipes. At that time the soft ground, in the meadows and in the marshes, or in the decayed corn-field should be inhabited by scores of this swift-flying game. The warm sun makes a lazy bird, and in its rays snipes will lie quietly basking in the retreat of the sun-dried grass until the hunter is near, then with a startled cry it springs up, uttering "scaipe, scaipe," and the hunter has a chance to display the skill of which he may be capable. Snipes should always be hunted down-wind when it is possible, because they will almost invariably rise against the wind. When they do this they offer side shots to the hunter, and usually give him ample opportunity for the use of both barrels. In that event many birds will be scored. There are no birds which rise before the hunter which test his skill more thoroughly than does the jack-snipe; and yet a proper knowledge of their habits, resorts, and flights will make of the average hunter a successful snipe-shot. One method for hitting the birds is to fire at them instantly they show above the grass. This method can only be done by one who is quick of thought and equally as quick in action, for the least dwelling or hesitating in firing gives the bird time to gain momentum, and it then assumes the spiral and twisting flight which causes so many misses and demoralizes the inexperienced shooter. After the bird has flown a short distance it moves with such a degree of steadiness that it is not difficult to hit, and then it is the proper time to shoot. One should use a light-weight gun, a 12-gauge preferred, the right barrel a modified and the left barrel a full choke, using  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ounces of No. 9 shot in the first barrel and the same quantity of No. 8 shot in the second. The finer grains of powders named in this book are unsurpassed for snipe shooting, and a hunter who uses them will be pleased with the results obtained.

## PRAIRIE-CHICKEN SHOOTING.

Shooting prairie-chickens, or pinnated grouse, as they are more properly called, brings to one's mind recollections of the most pleasant character; for in that species of field sports the wisdom of one's dog has fullest scope for exhibition, and the dog takes equal pleasure with the man. The open season for prairie-chickens is one to be looked forward to with the greatest amount of pleasurable anticipations by the hunter, and, although he is not aware of the time, unless by instinct, the dog is equally happy. He greets the first appearance of his master with the gun, and he who has slept beneath the shades to escape the summer's heat, and only found pleasure during the close season in chasing the neighbor's cat, now finds the time has come for him to enjoy the good things of life, and with many a preliminary bound to lick his master's face, he skimmers in a semicircle, ever and anon yelping his delight.

Among game birds in the West the prairie-chicken is the best known, and is hunted with greater regularity and frequency than any other. The wisdom of protecting these birds by exemplary laws is conceded; but, alas! humanity is frail, and conscience is at times permitted to consent to a violation of the law. It is no excuse for one man to violate a law because another does. Two wrongs never make a right, and the sportsman should be above violating a law which he knows should be kept sacred.

When the season is first open, and one can legally shoot the birds, it requires less skill to hit them than it does any other bird which flies. Pinnated grouse gain strength rapidly, and in the later fall, the one who killed right and left with No. 8 shot when the season opened finds he needs a full-choked gun and No. 6 shot backed by a strong charge of powder. The pinnated grouse is semi-domesticated — that is, to be found where cultivation exists; and in the northern climes the sharp-tailed grouse shrinks from civilization, and the pinnated fills its place. I know of no bird that affords better sport than the pinnated grouse. I don't mean the grouse of July and August, but the wary ones of September and the later months. The grain-fields have been harvested then, and many of them plowed, and the birds which have escaped the guns during the beginning of the season

have grown wise; they can not be approached nearer than forty or fifty yards, and while the dog is trailing them they spring up in a flock, each going away at a tremendous rate of speed, and the man is an expert who can make a double at such a time. It oftener happens that he has to resort to both barrels to make a single score. A half-dozen birds bagged then affords the sportsman more real satisfaction than fifty killed when one apologizes for missing because of easy shots. The writer has experienced shooting in the late months, and the pleasure is far in excess of the earlier shooting. Corn-field shooting in October brings the hunter to a time when the birds are wild and full of strength. At such a time, when the sun beats warmly on the earth, the grouse often lie at the edges of corn-

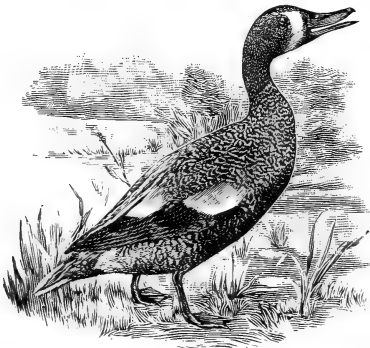
fields, and, having found such a warm resting-place, will hesitate before taking flight, which indecision gives one an opportunity for obtaining good shots. When birds fly straight away from the shooter they are constantly raising, and one should, therefore, hold a trifle over them. Although the birds are large, they fly swiftly, and when they fly to one side, they are often missed by the shooter holding on them. Holding directly on birds is the greatest mistake one can make, and the quartering birds should be led (held ahead of) from six inches to six feet, depending upon how far the birds are from the shooter. In August No. 8 shot are large enough, and the gun should be bored first barrel cylinder, the second a modified choke. In September and later months the gun should be a full choke, a 12-gauge, and loaded with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  drams of black powder, or its equivalent of Du Pont's smokeless, and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ounces of No. 6 shot.



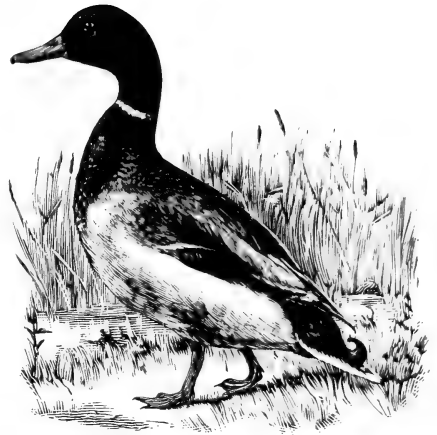
## DUCK SHOOTING.

There is much in one's surroundings which acts as an inspiration when one is writing on a special subject. So, too, the day has its influence, and blustering weather and drizzling rain suggest duck shooting. The sky is lost in indistinctness, the rain falls steadily as fine as mist, the rivulets are rushing to the rivers, and the snow has disappeared from the hillsides and from its most shaded places. On the prairies and along the rivers mallards and pintails are flying, making the heart of every hunter glad. The best shooting during the spring-time is to be found when the prairies are overflowed, or where the water overflows the banks in the bottom-lands, then goes backward in the form of eddies, and, having lost its force, rests placidly to a depth of a few inches or a few feet. There the mallard drake, as handsome as a knighted lord, sails majestically down, followed by his mottled queen, each to partake of the acorns and mast which they know from instinct and experience they will find. Imagine yourself in such a place. The sun is shining warmly, throwing its golden rays through the trees. Here and there some crest of earth has escaped the advancing flood, and is made conspicuous by the snow which looms up in soft masses, and made whiter still in contrast with the dark bodies of the trees. The winds blow gently from the north, and as you watch your decoys you wonder why the flight has ceased. Then your heart throbs violently, for, right over your head and just back of you, the silence is broken by a soft "m'amp," and you see a green head, a shimmering, purplish-brown neck with its white collar, the variegated colors of the body, red feet thrust out ready to alight, wings bowed to check his speed, and the mallard drake in all his wild beauty is before you. Following him is his mate — as he does, so does she; and just as they are going to alight they see you; they rise with frightened cries. Too late — your quick aim catches one, then the other; two reports in succession; feathers drift through the trees, a double splash in the water, and you have experienced one of the many delights of duck shooting. Those shots in the timber will prove easy ones for you; that is, if you are patient and wait for the birds to come to the decoys. The best timber-shooting for ducks is in the spring. At such a time, when the birds come to decoys and you have a good retriever, you will feel that life is not a failure, but that you would like to live for a thousand years. Oftentimes, although no seemingly good reason can be formed, mallards will not decoy well in the timber. This happens when they have found some other good place to rest and feed. At such a time the hunter should find their flyway; and although no man can kill as many birds in flight as he can over decoys, the difficulty and variety of the shots obtained gives as much satisfaction with a dozen bagged as it does with double the number when shot over decoys. In order to be successful in duck shooting one must be a good judge of distance, of velocity, and must know when to shoot and where to aim. Happily those things can be learned by experience, and the expert shot will instantly discern whether he should shoot one foot or ten feet in advance of the duck in its cross flight.

Mallard ducks are perhaps the easiest of the duck species to hit. This is simply because they are larger than others. The canvas-backs are about the same weight, but their flight is much swifter, and they are more tenacious of life. When one shoots at a mallard and misses, the duck will immediately begin to climb, offering an excellent chance for the use of the second barrel. But when you miss a canvas-back there is no climbing on its part, it simply lets out another link of speed, and never wavers when you fire the second barrel; indeed, it makes you feel decidedly stupid, for it goes straight along with a "never-touched-me style," which will at first cause you to mutter at your ill-luck and then burst into a hearty laugh at the impudence of the bird.



No duck affords more delightful shooting than does the red-head, and the duck shooter will be willing to give up almost any other kind of duck shooting for a few hours' sport with these birds. They decoy well; in fact, when they are inclined to come into their feeding grounds they will come to the poorest imitations of their kind. Their flight is very rapid, and if they come down-wind the hunter should let them fly past, for although they apparently did not see the decoys, they caught a glimpse of them. They will then fly with the wind for maybe a couple of hundred yards, when with a graceful detour they will return flying against the wind, and with legs extended pitch or slide on top of the water for six or eight feet, surging the water ahead of them. When they are getting ready to alight is the proper time for the hunter to fire, and the skillful one will reap a generous harvest. The birds are strong and ready divers, and, like the canvas-back, when wounded don't swim around like mallards and many other ducks, wondering what's up, but dive immediately, and it usually necessitates a long chase to get them. When wounded, they should be shot at once. This should be done with red-heads and canvas-backs. There are but a few ways to hunt red-heads and canvas-backs. With mallards and other inland ducks there is a way according to the time and place; those times and places the amateur wildfowler will learn from study and experience. A hard-hitting gun is essential in duck shooting, and it should be bored a full choke, for most of one's shots will be at long range. Many duck shooters prefer the right a modified and the left a full choke, but for shooting ducks as they are usually found I decidedly prefer a full-choke gun. A close pattern and strong penetration must be had, or the duck gun is a failure. Pattern may be obtained by boring, penetration is the result of the propelling force, and the old duck shooters know from experience, and the beginners are advised at this time, that the hitting force can be surest obtained by using the ducking brands of powder enumerated in this book.



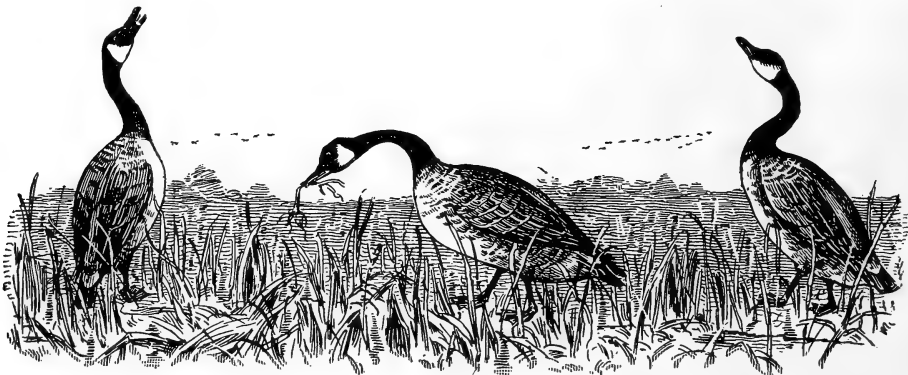


## WILD GOOSE SHOOTING.

The sportsman's ambition is not satisfied until he has had success in shooting wild geese, and while there are many varieties which will test his skill and cunning, his desire is first of all to capture those known as "honkers," or Canada geese.

Geese are perhaps the shyest of wild fowl, and the man who circumvents them must be one who has had experience in shooting them. Canada geese are among the first to begin the journey for their northern breeding-places, and among the last to go south. Their triangular-shaped flocks are familiar to all, and the first to note the flock as it winds its way on its long journey are the boisterous school-boys. Some of the lads become experts in calling, and their shrill "ah-unk, ah-unk" is reciprocated by some courteous members of the passing flock. The merry cry of wild geese is welcome music to the sportsman who can escape business cares. Generosity is a well-known trait of the man who loves dog and gun, and, if he can not find time to hunt, his unselfishness induces him to wish abundant success to a more favored mortal.

Wild geese are very regular in their habits, and avoiding habitation to a great extent, should be sought in thinly settled districts, especially in the Northwestern States. They find their roosting-places on lakes and sand-bars, where they have a wide view of their surroundings; flying to these places late at night, and leaving at break of day. They feed in the corn and wheat fields, and will fly miles to reach some field formerly visited by them, passing over in their flight fields equally as inviting. They feed in these fields until about ten o'clock, then they return to the lakes and rivers, where they rest quietly until three or four o'clock, when they fly to the fields again for food. The habits of the birds should be thoroughly understood. The best way to hunt wild geese is to dig pits in the stubble-fields where the birds are known to feed, then set out a couple of dozen decoys, imitate the call of the flying birds, and reserve your fire until you are sure the birds are right onto you. Wild geese are so large that their appearance indicates they are close to the shooter when in fact they are twice the supposed distance from him. One should, therefore, be cautious and permit the birds to come as closely as possible, never fearing they will get too near. In shooting geese over decoys (which is the only accepted and scientific way in the West) one should use a full-choked, hard-hitting gun, either a 10 or a 12 gauge, and an ounce or  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ounces No. 2 or 3 shot, and a charge of powder sufficient to bring out the hardest-hitting qualities of the gun. The best powders to obtain this hard-hitting are those advertised in this book, and there is a satisfaction in knowing that whichever brand is chosen hunters will be pleased with their selection.





TRAP-SHOOTING RULES  
OF THE  
American Shooting Association

REVISED JANUARY 1, 1893, BY C. W. DIMICK.

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RULES FOR INANIMATE TARGET SHOOTING.

**RULE 1.—Judges and Referee.**

Two judges and a referee, or a referee alone, shall be selected by the management, or the contestants, whose decision shall be final.

**RULE 2.—Duties of the Referee.**

The referee shall see that the traps are properly set at the beginning of the match, and kept in order to the finish. He shall endeavor to make the targets conform to the flight and direction indicated in Rule No. 7. He shall test any trap upon application of the shooter at any time by throwing a trial target therefrom. He may at any time, and must when so requested by a contestant, select one or more cartridges from those of a shooter at the score, and publicly test the same for proper loading. If the cartridge, or cartridges, are found to be improperly loaded, the shooter shall suffer the penalty as provided for in Rule No. 11.

**RULE 3.—Scorer.**

A scorer shall be appointed by the management, whose score shall be the official one. All scoring shall be done with ink, or indelible pencil. The scoring of a lost target shall be indicated by an "o," and a broken target by the figure "1."

**RULE 4.—Puller.**

A puller, or pullers, shall be appointed by the management, whose duty it shall be to see that the trap, or traps, shall be instantly sprung when the shooter calls "Pull," and shall be placed in such a position that the shooter will have no means of knowing by his actions which trap is to be pulled. In single target shooting he shall pull the traps as decided by a trap-pulling indicator, or other means that may have been provided by the management, so that the shooter will have no means of knowing which trap the target is to be thrown from.

**RULE 5.—Pulling the Traps.**

SECTION 1. Traps may be pulled in regular order from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5, or *vice versa*, if so decided by the management.

SEC. 2. If the shooting is from traps to be pulled in regular order, the shooter may refuse the target from the trap not so pulled; but if he shoots, the result must be scored.

SEC. 3. If the trap is sprung before, or at any noticeable interval after, the shooter calls "Pull," he can accept or refuse the target; but if he shoots, the result must be scored.

SEC. 4. If the puller, or pullers, do not pull in accordance to the indicator, or other means provided, they shall be removed and others substituted.

**RULE 6.—Arrangement of Traps.**

All matches shall be shot from three or five traps, set level, three or five yards apart, in the segment of a circle (see Diagrams A and B), or in a straight line (see Diagram C). When in the segment of a circle, the radius of the circle shall be eighteen yards. In all cases the shooter's position shall not be less from each trap than the rises provided for in Rule 7. The traps shall be numbered from 1, on the left, to No. 3 or No. 5, on the right, consecutively, according to the number used, as shown in the diagram.

**RULE 7.—Adjusting Traps.**

SECTION 1.—All traps must be adjusted to throw the targets a distance not less than forty yards, nor more than sixty yards. If any trap be found too weak to throw the required distance, a new trap or spring that will must be substituted.

SEC. 2. The lever or projecting arm of the trap shall be so adjusted that the elevation of the target in its flight at a distance of ten yards from the trap shall not be more than twelve feet, nor less than six feet, and the angles of flight shall be as follows:

If three traps are used (see Diagram A)—

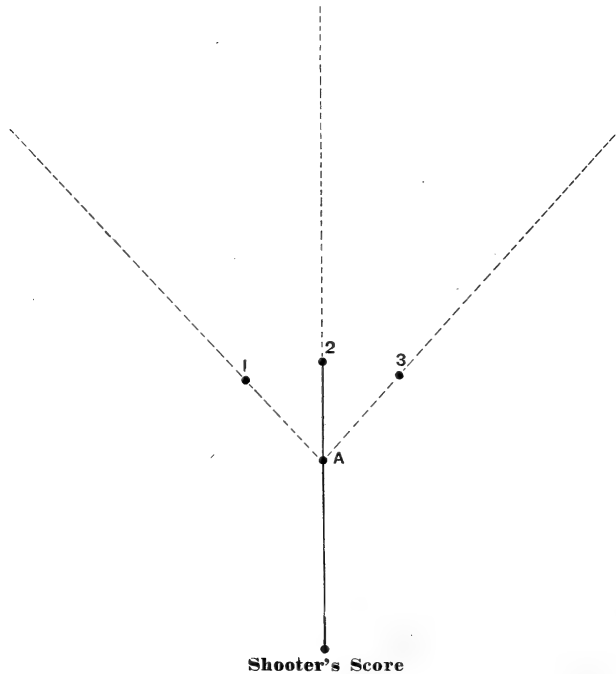
No. 1 trap shall be set to throw a left quartering target.

No. 2 trap shall be set to throw a straightaway target.

No. 3 trap shall be set to throw a right quartering target.

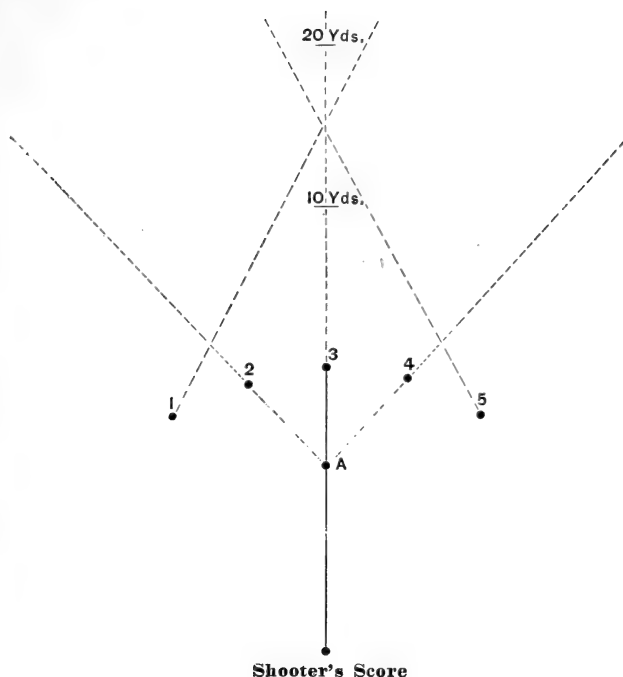
If five traps are used (see Diagrams B and C)—

No. 1 trap shall be set to throw a right quartering target.



**DIAGRAM A. (See Rules 6 and 7.)**

NOTE.—To get angles for birds thrown from traps 1 and 3, measure six yards from trap No. 2 on line to shooter's score to point marked "A"; lines drawn from this point across traps 1 and 3 will give proper direction of flight.



**DIAGRAM B. (See Rules 6 and 7.)**

NOTE.—To get angles for birds thrown from traps 2 and 4, measure six yards from trap No. 3 on line to shooter's score to point marked "A"; lines drawn from this point across traps 2 and 4 will give the proper direction of flight. The birds from traps 1 and 5 should cross the line of flight of the straightaway bird not more than twenty nor less than ten yards from trap No. 3.

No. 2 trap shall be set to throw a left quartering target.

No. 3 trap shall be set to throw a straightaway target.

No. 4 trap shall be set to throw a right quartering target.

No. 5 trap shall be set to throw a left quartering target.

Traps Nos. 1 and 5 shall be set to throw the targets so that the line of flight shall cross that of the straightaway target at a point not less than ten yards nor more than twenty yards from trap No. 3.

SEC. 3. After the traps are set for these angles, if the target for any reason shall take a different course it shall be considered a fair target, provided the trap has not been changed.

**RULE 8.—Screens.**

Either pits or screens, or both, may be used, but the screens must not be higher than is actually necessary to fully protect the trapper.

**RULE 9.—The Rise.**

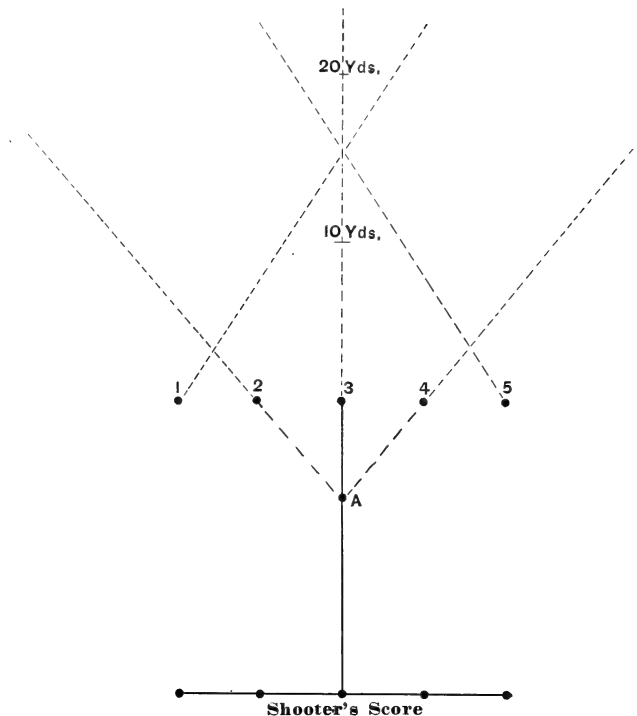
In single target shooting the rise shall be: 18 yards for 10-bore guns; 16 yards for 12-bore guns; 14 yards for 14 and 16 bore guns; 13 yards for 20-bore guns.

In double target shooting the rise shall be: 16 yards for 10-bore guns; 14 yards for 12-bore guns; 12 yards for 14 and 16 bore guns; 11 yards for 20-bore guns.

All distances mentioned in these rules must be accurate measurement.

**RULE 10.—Caliber and Weight of Guns.**

No gun of larger caliber than 10-bore shall be used, and the weight of all guns shall be unlimited.



**DIAGRAM C. (See Rules 6 and 7.)**

NOTE.—To get angles for birds thrown from traps 2 and 4, measure six yards from trap No. 3 on line to shooter's score to point marked "A"; lines drawn from this point across traps 2 and 4 will give the proper direction of flight. The birds from traps 1 and 5 should cross the line of flight of the straightaway bird not more than twenty nor less than ten yards from trap No. 3.

**RULE 11.—Loads.**

Charge of powder unlimited. Charge of shot not to exceed one and one-quarter ounces, American Association, or Dixon's measure, struck. Any shooter using a larger quantity of shot shall forfeit his entrance money and rights in the match.

NOTE.—If in the opinion of the management, with the unanimous consent of the contestants, a shooter has not willfully violated this rule, his entrance money shall be returned to him.

**RULE 12.—Loading Guns.**

In single target shooting, only one barrel shall be loaded at a time, and the cartridge shall not be placed in the barrel until after the shooter has taken his position at the score.

In double target shooting, both barrels shall be loaded at the score. Cartridges must be removed from the gun before leaving the score.

**RULE 13.—Position of Gun.**

Any the shooter may adopt.

**RULE 14.—Single Target Shooting.**

When the traps are set in the segment of a circle each contestant shall shoot at three or more targets before leaving the score. If two targets are sprung at the same time and the contestant does not shoot, it shall be declared "a miss"; but if he shoots, the result must be scored.

### **RULE 15.—Double Target Shooting.**

Both traps must be pulled simultaneously, and each contestant shall shoot at three or five pairs, consecutively, thrown as follows: If three traps are used, the first pair shall be thrown from 1 and 2, the second pair from 2 and 3, the third pair from 1 and 3, the fourth pair from 1 and 2, and the fifth pair from 2 and 3.

If five traps are used, the first pair shall be thrown from 2 and 3, the second pair from 3 and 4, the third pair from 2 and 4, the fourth pair from 2 and 3, and the fifth pair from 3 and 4.

If only one target is thrown, it shall be declared "No targets."

If a target be lost for reasons stated in Rule 19, Section 1, it shall be declared "No targets." If one be a fair and the other an imperfect target, it shall be declared "No targets." But if the shooter accepts an imperfect target, or targets, the result must be scored.

If both targets are broken by one barrel, it shall be declared "No targets." If the shooter fires both barrels at one target intentionally, it shall be scored "Lost targets." But if the second barrel be discharged accidentally, it shall be "No targets."

### **RULE 16.—Rapid Firing System.**

When the traps are set in a straight line and the rapid firing system is to be used, there shall be a screen before each trap on which shall appear the number of the trap, from No. 1 on the left, and each shooter shall stand at score opposite the trap from which the target is to be thrown for him to shoot at. After he has shot at his first target he shall pass to the next score to the right, and so continue until he reaches the end of the score, when he shall return to the score opposite No. 1, and continue as before until his score is finished. If shooters are annoyed, or there is delay in shooting by the smoke of previous shots, the traps may be pulled in reverse order, commencing with the trap on the right.

### **RULE 17.—Class Shooting.**

All shooting shall be class shooting, unless otherwise stated by the management.

### **RULE 18.—Broken Targets.**

A target to be scored "broken" must have a perceptible piece broken from it while in the air. A "dusted" target is not a broken target. No target shall be retrieved for shot marks.

If a target be broken by a trap, the shooter may claim another target, as provided for in Rule 19; but if he shoots, the result must be scored.

### **RULE 19.—Allowing Another Target.**

SECTION 1. The shooter shall be allowed another target for the following reasons:

(a)—For a target broken by the trap.

(b)—For any defect in the gun, or load, causing a miss-fire.

(c)—If the contestant is interfered with, or balked, or there is other similar reason why it should be done, the referee may allow another target.

SEC. 2. When the shooting is at known angles he shall have another target from the same trap; but if the shooting is at unknown angles he shall have another target from an unknown trap, to be decided by the indicator, except it be the last trap, when the shooter has the right to know which trap is to be sprung. In this case he shall have another target from the same trap.

NOTE.—When a shooter in breaking his trap to put in the shells fails to break it far enough to cock the gun, it is considered his own carelessness, and not sufficient excuse for the allowance of another target.

### **RULE 20.—Lost Targets.**

Targets shall be scored lost if the shooter fails to load, cock, adjust safety on gun, or pulls the wrong trigger.

### **RULE 21.—Tie Shooting.**

SECTION 1. All ties shall be shot off at the original distance, and as soon after the match as practicable, at the following number of birds:

*Ties on Single Targets.*—In single target matches of 25 targets, or less, on three traps, 3 targets; five traps, 5 targets. In matches of 26 targets to 50, inclusive, on three traps, 6 targets; five traps, 10 targets. In matches of over 50, on three traps, 15 targets; five traps, 25 targets.

*Ties on Double Targets.*—In double target matches of 10 pairs or less, on three traps, 3 pairs. In matches of more than 10 pairs, 5 pairs, thrown from traps 1 and 3. If five traps are used, the same number shall be thrown in each case, from traps 2 and 4 (unless otherwise arranged by the management, and so stated or understood previous to the beginning of the match).

SEC. 2. If in a series of matches the result prove a tie, such tie shall be shot off at the original number of targets.

### **RULE 22.—Announcing the Score.**

SECTION 1. When two judges and a referee are serving, one of the judges shall announce the result of each shot distinctly, and it shall be called back by the scorer.

(The call for a broken target shall be "Broke," and the call for a missed target shall be "Lost.")

If the second judge disagrees with the decision of the judge calling, he shall announce it at once before another target is thrown, and the referee shall decide it. In case of another target being thrown before the referee's decision, the target so thrown shall be "No target."

SEC. 2. At the close of each shooter's score the result must be announced. If claimed to be wrong, the error, if any, must be corrected at once.

### **RULE 23.—Shooter at the Score.**

In all contests the shooter must be at the score within three minutes after his name is called to shoot, or he forfeits his rights in the match.

### **RULE 24.—Forbidden Shooting.**

No shooting will be permitted in the inclosure other than at the score; and in case there is no inclosure, no shooting within 200 yards of the score, without the consent of the management.

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## **RULES FOR LIVE BIRD SHOOTING.**

### **RULE 1.—Referee.**

A referee shall be appointed by the contestants, or management, whose decision shall be final.

### **RULE 2.—Duties of Referee.**

The referee shall see that the traps are properly set at the beginning of the match, and kept in order to the finish, and that they are properly filled. He may at any time, and must when so requested by a contestant, examine one or more cartridges from those of a shooter at the score, and publicly test same for proper loading. If the cartridge, or cartridges, are found to be improperly loaded, the shooter shall suffer the penalty as provided in Rule 15.

### **RULE 3.—Scorer.**

A scorer shall be appointed by the contestants, or management, whose score shall be the official one. All scoring shall be done with ink or indelible pencil. The scoring of a lost bird shall be indicated by a "o," and of a dead bird by the figure "1."

### **RULE 4.—Puller.**

A puller shall be appointed by the contestants, or management, and shall be placed at least six feet behind the shooter, and it shall be his duty to pull the traps evenly and fairly for each contestant, and instantly after the shooter calls "Pull." He must use a trap-pulling indicator, or other device that may be furnished by the management, so that the shooter will not know which trap is to be pulled. All traps must be filled before the shooter calls "Pull."

If more than one bird is liberated, the shooter may call "No bird"; but if he shoots, the result must be scored. Should the puller not pull in accordance with the indicator, he shall be removed and another puller substituted.

### **RULE 5.—Arrangement of Traps.**

All matches shall be shot from five ground traps, placed five yards apart, in the segment of a circle. The radius of the circle shall be thirty yards from the shooter's score. The traps shall be numbered from No. 1 on the left to No. 5 on the right, consecutively (see Diagram D).

NOTE.—A ground trap is one that lies flat with the surface of the ground when open, and gives the bird its natural flight in starting.

### **RULE 6.—The Rise.**

The rise shall be: 30 yards for 10-bore guns; 28 yards for 12-bore guns; 26 yards for 14 and 16 bore guns; 25 yards for 20-bore guns.

### **RULE 7.—Boundary.**

The boundary for both single and double bird shooting shall be the segment of a fifty yard circle, and a dead-line. The circle shall be drawn from a point ten yards beyond the center trap on a line from the shooter's score, and it shall terminate where it joins the dead-line, which shall be drawn at a distance of thirty yards from the center trap, and at right angles with a line drawn from the shooter's score to the center trap (see Diagram D).

### **RULE 8.—Birds Refusing to Fly.**

When a bird refuses to fly, such artificial means as have been provided by the management may be used to start it, by direction of the referee. A bird hit with a missile shall be declared "No bird." The shooter may declare a bird refusing to fly when the trap is pulled "No bird."

### **RULE 9.—Gathering Birds.**

A bird to be scored dead must be gathered within bounds before another bird is shot at, and within three minutes' time, by a dog or shooter, or person appointed by the shooter for that purpose. No extraneous means shall be used, and no other person shall be allowed to assist in gathering. If the gatherer can not locate the bird, he may appeal to the referee to locate it for him. All birds challenged must show flesh-shot marks to be scored "Dead birds."

### **RULE 10.—Birds Killed on the Ground.**

A bird killed on the ground with the first barrel is "No bird." But it may be killed on the ground with the second barrel if the first is fired while the bird is on the wing. If a bird is shot at on the ground with the first barrel, and the shooter uses the second barrel, but fails to kill, it is "Lost bird." But if the bird is killed it shall be "No bird."



**RULE 11.—Mutilating Birds.**

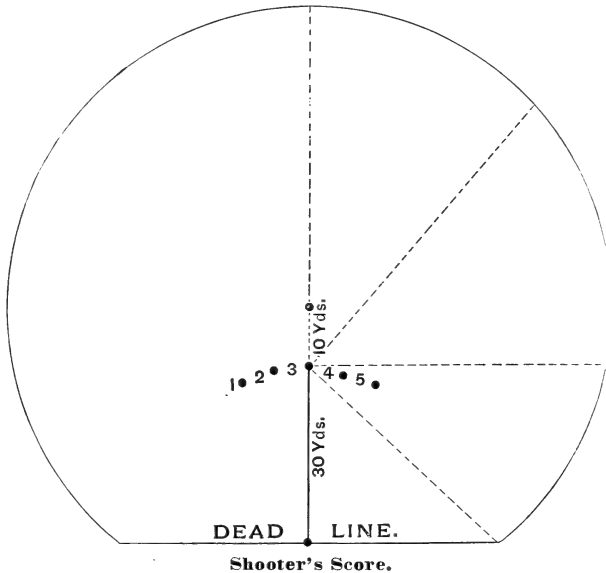
No mutilation of birds will be allowed, and if it is proved to the referee that any contestant has wilfully mutilated a bird, or is a party thereto, the referee shall declare all his rights in the match forfeited.

**RULE 12.—Out of Bounds.**

A bird once out of bounds must be scored a "Lost bird."

**RULE 13.—Birds Shot at by Another Person.**

If a bird be shot at by any person other than the shooter at the score, the referee shall decide whether it shall be scored, or another bird allowed.



**DIAGRAM D. (See Rules 5 and 7—Live Bird Shooting.)**

NOTE.— This should give from center trap to boundary, to straightaway bird, 60 yards; to right quarterer, 58 yards; to bird at right angles, 48 yards; to junction of circle and dead-line, 42 yards.

**RULE 14.—Position of Gun.**

Any the shooter may adopt.

**RULE 15.—Loads.**

Charges of powder unlimited. Charge of shot not to exceed one and one-quarter ounces American Association, or Dixon's measure, struck. Any shooter using a larger quantity of shot shall forfeit his entrance money and rights in the match.

**RULE 16.—Caliber and Weight of Gun.**

No gun of larger caliber than a 10-bore shall be used, and the weight of all guns shall be unlimited.

**RULE 17.—Loading Guns.**

No guns shall be loaded except at the score. Ammunition must be removed from the gun before leaving the score.

If a gun is not cocked and the breech is open, it shall be scored a "Lost bird."

**RULE 19.—Miss-fire with the First Barrel.**

If the shooter's gun miss-fire with the first barrel, and he uses the second barrel and misses, the bird must be scored "Lost bird." But if killed with the second barrel, on the wing, it shall be scored "Dead bird."

**RULE 20.—Miss-fire with the Second Barrel.**

If a miss-fire occur with the second barrel, the shooter shall have another bird, using a full charge of powder only in the first barrel. He must, however, put the gun to his shoulder and discharge the blank cartridge in the direction of the bird, and the bird must be on the wing when the first barrel is discharged.

**RULE 21.—Shooter at the Score.**

In all contests the shooter must be at the score within three minutes after his name is called to shoot, or he forfeits his rights in the match.

**RULE 22.—Leaving the Score.**

A shooter having fired his first barrel and left the score, can not return to fire his second barrel.

**RULE 23.—Balk.**

If a contestant is balked or interfered with, or there is other similar reason why it should be done, the referee may allow another bird.

**RULE 24.—Announcing the Score.**

The referee shall announce the result of each shot distinctly and it shall be called back by the scorer, and at the close of each shooter's score the result must be announced, and if claimed to be wrong, the error, if any, must be corrected at once.

**RULE 25.—Tie Shooting.**

All ties shall be shot off at the original distance, and as soon after the match as practicable, at the following number of birds:

In matches of 10 birds or less, 3 birds.

In matches of 11 to 25 birds, inclusive, 5 birds.

In matches of 26 to 50 birds, inclusive, 10 birds.

In matches of 51 to 100 birds, inclusive, 25 birds.

If in a series of matches the result prove a tie, such tie shall be shot off at the original number of birds.

**RULE 26.—Class Shooting.**

All shooting shall be class shooting, unless otherwise stated.

**RULE 27.—Endangering Person or Property.**

If a bird shall fly so that to shoot at it would endanger any person or property, it shall not be shot at, and the referee shall allow another bird.

**RULE 28.—Forbidden Shooting.**

No shooting shall be permitted in any inclosure other than at the score, and in case there is no inclosure, no shooting shall be permitted on the grounds, except by those at the score, without the consent of the manager.

# DOUBLE BIRDS.

## RULE 1.

The rules for single bird shooting shall govern double bird contests, when not conflicting with the following:

## RULE 2.—Double Rises.

The double rises shall be from two traps of any kind, ten yards apart, pulled simultaneously. The rise shall be:

Twenty-six yards for 10-bore guns; 24 yards for 12-bore guns; 22 yards for 14 and 16 bore guns; 21 yards for 20-bore guns.

## RULE 3.—Allowing Another Pair.

Both birds should be on the wing when shot at. Should only one bird fly, the shooter shall have another pair of birds if he does not shoot, or if he does shoot and kills the bird on the wing. But if he shoots and misses, the bird shall be scored lost, and in such event he shall shoot at another pair of birds, with a full charge of powder only in one barrel. The referee shall load the gun, not allowing the shooter to know which barrel contains the full charge and which contains the powder charge only.

## RULE 4.—Miss-fire with the First Barrel.

If the shooter's gun miss-fire with the first barrel, he will be entitled to another pair of birds if he does not shoot his second barrel. But if he fires his second barrel, the result must be scored, and the shooter shall shoot at another pair of birds, with a full charge of powder only in one barrel, as provided for in Rule 3.

## RULE 5.—Miss-fire with the Second Barrel.

If the shooter's gun miss-fire with the second barrel, the result of the first barrel must be scored, and the shooter shall shoot at another pair of birds, with a full charge of powder only in one barrel, as provided for in Rule 3.

## RULE 6.—Lost Bird.

If a shooter fire both barrels at one bird intentionally, it shall be scored "Lost birds." But if the second barrel be discharged accidentally, it shall be "No birds."

## RULE 7.—No Bird.

If both birds are killed with one barrel, it shall be declared "No birds," and the shooter shall shoot at another pair of birds.

## RULE 8.—Ties.

All ties must be decided by a shooting off as follows:

In matches of 5 pairs or less

In matches of 6 to 10 pairs,

In matches of 11 to 20 pairs,

In matches of 21 to 50 pairs



I love my dog. He is brown and white,  
And in his eyes I see a light  
Which tells his love for me. —WANDA.



RUFFED GROUSE SHOOTING.

# HURLINGHAM CLUB RULES.

## RULE 1.

The referee's decision shall be final.

## RULE 2.

The gun must not be held to the shoulder until the shooter has called "Pull." The butt must be clear from the armpit, otherwise the referee shall declare "no bird."

## RULE 3.

A miss-fire is no shot, under any circumstances.

## RULE 4.

If the shooter's gun miss-fire with the first barrel and he use the second and miss, the bird is to be scored lost.

## RULE 5.

If the miss-fire occurs with the second barrel, the shooter having failed to kill with the first, he may claim another bird; but he must fire off the first barrel with a cap on, and a full charge of powder, before firing the second.

## RULE 6.

The shooter's feet shall be behind the shooting mark until after his gun is discharged. If, in the opinion of the referee, the shooter is balked by any antagonist, or looker-on, or by the trapper, whether by accident or otherwise, he may be allowed another bird.

## RULE 7.

The shooter, when he is at his mark ready to shoot, shall give the caution, "Are you ready?" to the puller, and then call "Pull." Should the trap be pulled without the word being given, the shooter may take the bird or not; but if he fires, the bird must be deemed taken.

## RULE 8.

If, on the trap being pulled, the bird does not rise, it is at the option of the shooter to take it or not; if not, he must declare it by saying "No bird;" but should he fire after declaring, it is not to be scored for or against him.

## RULE 9.

Each bird must be recovered within the boundary, if required by any party interested, or it must be scored lost.

## RULE 10.

If any bird that rises or settles on the fence or any buildings higher than the fence, it is not to be scored.

## RULE 11.

If a bird on the trap returns and is dead within the boundary, it must be scored a kill.

## RULE 12.

If the shooter leaves the trap, and does not shoot at the bird, or if he shoots at the bird, and does not shoot at the bird, or if he shoots at the bird, and does not shoot at the bird, it is not to be scored.

A bird

is not

but it may be shot at the first barrel while on the second barrel, it

#### **RULE 14.**

All birds must be gathered by the dog or the trapper, and no member shall have the right to gather his own bird, or to touch it with his hand or his gun.

#### **RULE 15.**

In single shooting, if more than one bird is liberated the shooter may call "No bird," and claim another shot; but if he shoots he must abide by the consequences.

#### **RULE 16.**

The shooter must not leave the shooting mark under any pretense to follow up any bird that will not rise, nor may he return to the mark after he has once quitted it to fire his second barrel.

#### **RULE 17.**

Any shooter found to have in his gun more shot than is allowed, is to be at once disqualified. Any loader supplying in sweepstakes or matches, cartridges loaded in excess of the authorized charge, will be dismissed from the club grounds.

#### **RULE 18.**

None but members can shoot, except on the occasion of private matches.

#### **RULE 19.**

No wire cartridges or concentrators allowed, or other substance to be mixed with the shot.

#### **RULE 20.**

In all handicaps, sweepstakes, or matches, the standard bore of the gun is No. 12. Members shooting with less to go in at the rate of half a yard for every bore less than a 12 down to a 16-bore. Eleven-bore guns to stand back half a yard from the handicap distance, and no guns of over 11-bore allowed.

#### **RULE 21.**

The winner of sweepstakes of the value of 10 sovereigns, including his own stake, goes back two yards; under that sum, one yard, provided there be over five shooters. Members saving or dividing in an advertised event will be handicapped accordingly.

#### **RULE 22.**

Should any shooter kill a bird nearer than that which he is handicapped, it shall be scored "no bird," but should he miss, a "lost bird."

#### **RULE 23.**

One and one-fourth ounces of shot and four drams of black powder, or its equivalent in any other description of gunpowder, is the maximum charge. Size of shot restricted to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

#### **RULE 24.**

All muzzle-loaders shall be loaded with shot from the club

#### **RULE 25.**

If any bird escapes from an opening in the paling it shall be scored "no bird."

### **THE HURLINGHAM BOUNDARY**

The Hurlingham Club boundary is about nine feet from the center trap.

### **THE MONACO**

The Monaco boundary is a wire fence about nine feet from the center trap and 21¼ inches, in height.





ELLA O. HEIKES.

# GUN CLUB RULES.

## RULE 1.

A miss-fire is no shot under any circumstances. If the shooter miss-fire with the first barrel, and use the second and miss, the bird is to be scored lost. If he miss-fire with the second barrel, he shall have another shot, with the ordinary charge of powder and no shot in the first barrel.

## RULE 2.

If the gun be locked, or not cocked, or not loaded, and the bird flies away, it is a "lost bird;" if the stock or lock should break in the act of firing, it is "no bird."

## RULE 3.

If the trap be pulled without notice from the shooter, he has the option to take the bird or not.

## RULE 4.

The puller shall not pull the trap until the trapper and dog are back in their places, even should the shooter call "Pull."

## RULE 5.

If on the trap being pulled the bird does not rise, the shooter to take it or not, at his option; but if not he must declare it by saying "No bird" before it is on the wing. If, however, the bird rises and settles before the shooter fires, it shall be at his option to refuse it or not.

## RULE 6—Single Shooting.

If more than one bird be liberated, it is "no bird."

## RULE 7.

In shooting at a bird, should both barrels go off at once and the bird is killed, it is "no bird;" if the bird escapes it is a "lost bird."

## RULE 8—Double Shooting.

If more than two traps be pulled, they are "no birds;" should both birds not rise simultaneously on the opening of the traps, they are "no birds."

## RULE 9.

A bird to be scored good must be gathered by the dog or man without the aid of a ladder or any other instrument, and all birds not gathered in the ground, or gathered inside the pavilion inclosure, having flown over the railings, to be scored "lost."

## RULE 10.

If a bird which has been shot perches or settles on the top of the fence or any of the buildings in the grounds higher than the fence, it is to be scored "lost bird."

## RULE 11.

If a bird once out of the grounds return and fall inside the boundary, it must be scored a "lost bird."

## RULE 12.

If the first barrel be fired while the bird is on the ground, should the bird be killed with either barrel, it is "no bird;" if missed, it is lost. If the bird be shot on the ground with the second barrel, should the bird have been fired at with the first barrel,

## 13.

The shooter shall not be allowed to shoot a bird, or do any other act, when called upon; but should a bird be shot or fall, it shall be scored good, and no description of it shall be required, unless it is a "lost bird" or a "no bird;" or any other person shall be allowed to interfere with the shooter.

**RULE 14.**

The shooter once having left the mark after shooting at the bird, can not shoot at it again under any circumstances.

**RULE 15.**

In matches or sweepstakes, any shooter found to have in his gun any more shot or powder than is allowed, to be at once disqualified.

**RULE 16.**

Any shooter is compelled to unload his gun on being challenged; but if the charge is found not to exceed the allowance, the challenger shall pay £1 to the shooter, which must be paid before he (the challenger) shoots again.

**RULE 17.**

None but members can shoot, except on the occasion of open handicaps or by special permission of the committee; and no person shall be allowed to compete in either sweepstakes or matches except he be a member of the club, or qualified to become a member.

**RULE 18.**

Breech-loaders not to be loaded until the shooter is at the mark and the trapper has returned to his place. On leaving the mark, should a cartridge not have been discharged, it is to be removed before the shooter turns his face from the traps.

**RULE 19.**

No wire cartridge allowed; nor is any bonedust or other substance to be mixed with the shot.

**RULE 20.**

Should any shooter shoot at a distance nearer than his proper distance, the bird, if killed, is "no bird;" if missed, a "lost bird;" or should he, by direction of the referee or scorer, shoot at any distance exceeding his proper handicap, the bird, if missed, shall be "no bird," and the shooter shall be allowed another, which, if killed, shall be scored. All bets made on any shot under the above-named circumstances shall be decided by the result of that particular shot, although the shooter shall be directed to shoot again.

**RULE 21.**

One and one-fourth ounces of shot and four drams of black powder, or its equivalent of other description of gunpowder, is the maximum charge. In advertised handicaps it is allowed to go in half a yard for every one-eighth of an ounce less than the

**RULE 22.**

Unless otherwise provided in the regulations for the principal advertised events members can enter up to the end of the second round, unless it shall be otherwise provided by the knowledge of the referee that any member proposing to enter shall be notified on the previous day of the first round, in which case he shall not be permitted to shoot after the first round; for all other sweepstakes the first round, special sweepstakes excepted. No entries must be made before the first round, unless eight members compete in the summer and prize given by the club shall be divided equally among the summer and six in the winter seasons.

**RULE 23.**

The sweepstakes shall be decided by the chief referee of the day, unless otherwise provided by those who enter. The referee shall be chosen by the members of the club in the first round.

**RULE**

Should a shooter miss the first round he shall be allowed a second chance, unless otherwise provided by the regulations. The referee shall be chosen by the members of the club in the first round.

### **RULE 25 – Handicapping.**

The handicap distances range from twenty-two to thirty-two yards. Distance of new members, twenty-seven yards. Even distance sweepstakes shall not count for penalties in the handicap. No shooter shall be liable to a penalty of more than three yards in one day. The handicap shall be made up the day after each shoot.

### **RULE 26.**

In handicap sweepstakes, winners of £5 go back one yard; £10 and upward, two yards; £20 and upward, three yards for the day. Members winning £50 to go back one yard, and members losing £50 to go in one yard in the handicap book.

### **RULE 27.**

In handicaps the amount of division is to be declared to the referee, and the members dividing shall be penalized to the amount they receive. This rule does not apply to the saving of stakes.

### **RULE 28.**

In large sweepstakes if the money be over £50, there shall be two prizes; if over £100 pounds three prizes, and over £200 four prizes.

### **RULE 29.**

No shooting at birds thrown up, or other irregular practice with guns, shall be permitted on the grounds at any time.

### **RULE 30.**

Should two members agree to save stakes, and one of these divide with a third person, the member so dividing shall pay the full stake to the member who does not win or divide.

### **RULE 31.**

No member to be allowed to shoot in any sweepstake or handicap until he shall have paid the amount of his entry to the scorer, and should he shoot without having paid his stake before firing his first shot, he will be excluded from taking further part in such competition.

### **RULE 32.**

The deductions from all sweepstakes of the value of £8 and upward in the summer season, and £5 and upward in the winter season, is 10 per cent, to go to the funds of the club.

No guns above 11-bore allowed.

### **RULE 33.**

### **RULE 34.**

Members shooting under an assumed name must have the same registered in a book by the secretary. The charge for registration is £1 per annum.

### **THE FOLLOWING FINES WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.**

No. 1.—No bet shall be made by any member who has been called up to shoot after passing the inclosure gate, even should he have been standing there previous to his name being called. Any member infringing this rule will be fined £5, which will be paid before he shoots again.

No. 2.—Pointing a gun at any one, or firing loaded gun without permission, except at the mark, £5.

No. 3.—Any person firing at a bird after it has passed the safety flags will be fined £5, and the bird shall be scored lost.

### **RB 9.3. THE GUN CLUB BOUNDARY.**

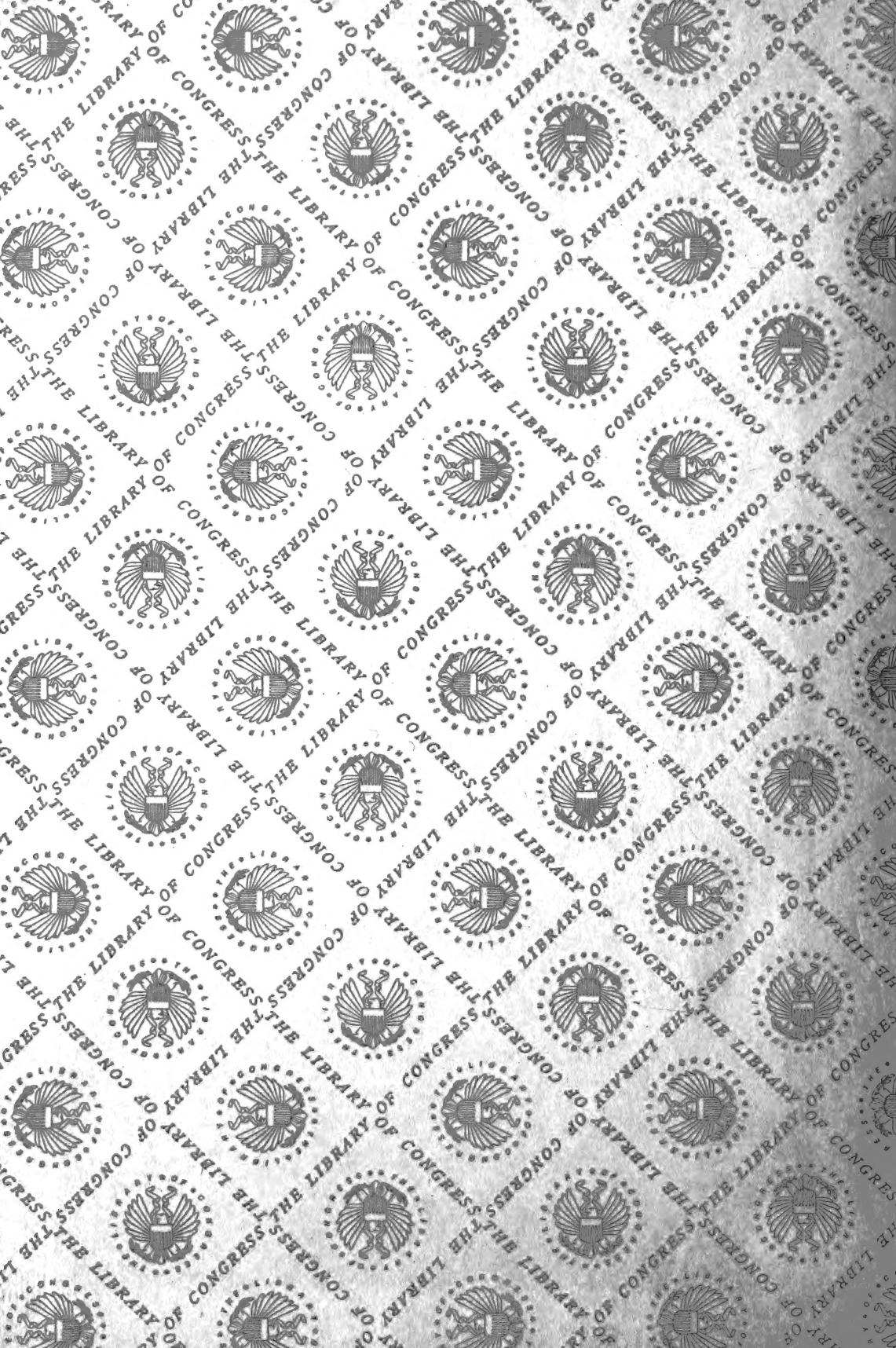
The Gun Club boundary (Notting Hill) is sixty-five yards in a straight line from the center trap. 18

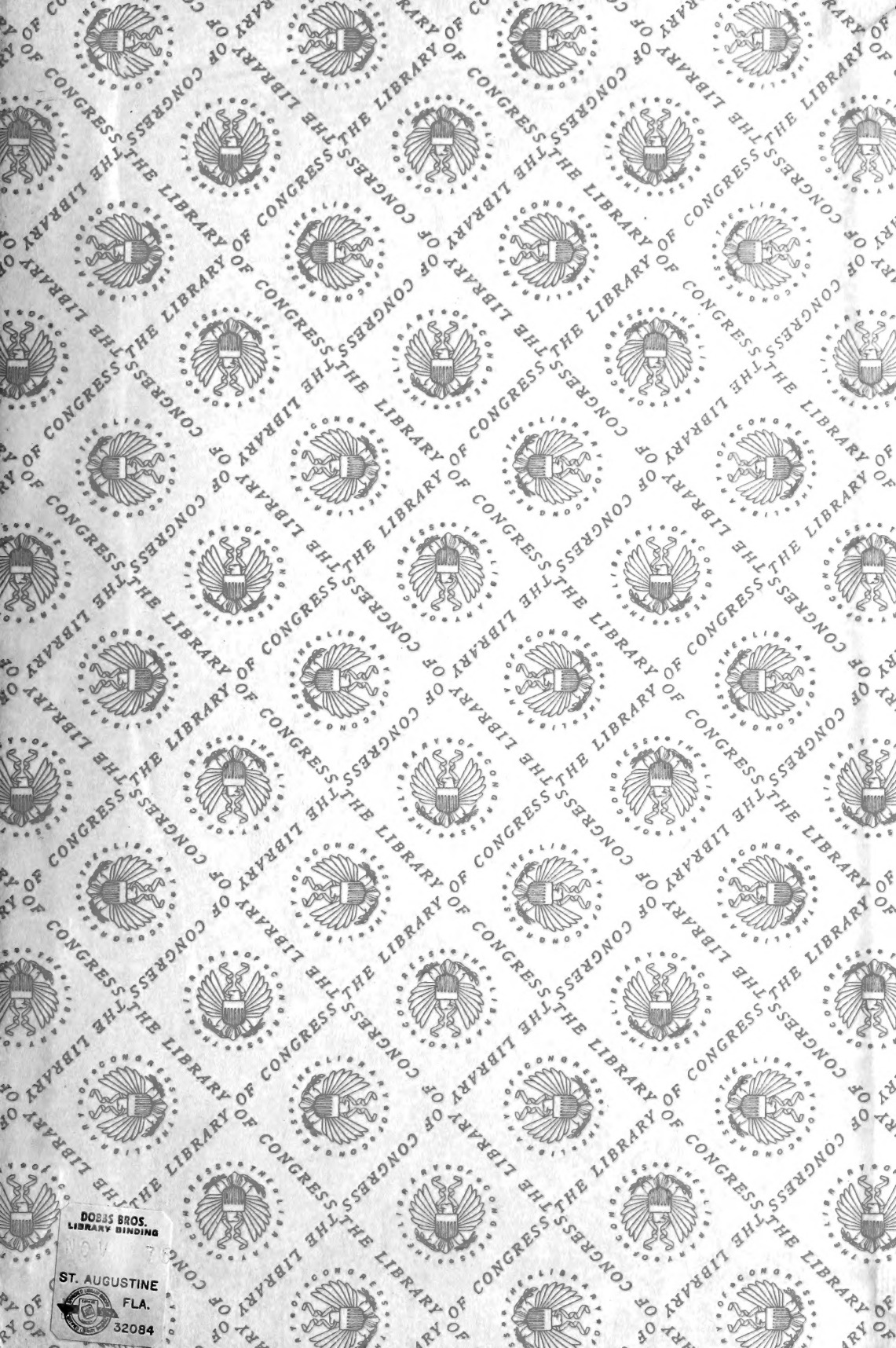












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