; they do a ige, but not tit. In every personal obbeen one of d Fritz, and t full of eggs g next mornarrow creep a rat; three nto and al-I killed the along to the up and dearrow crept it took to

so, and pres-rd that does sport-giving dom. Dozens s to be the the duck's roclaims the ive per cent. a live duckird actually sland before lutch, seven out of over s an excep-

big camera, o, before we his sly bird finally got e concealed ardly find it istance conacross the back to the liging duck picture! I creep up to eggs. For o work, but e eggs with the camera.

, and away was ours. ats to her, l away. young out t been robs in a nest. much to do one nest ght out as often well young are would connests until seen young

us all over wild riceity of the

nests were on the islands. The mothers guided the little downy green ones over the wide lake to one of the many pondholes in the marshes, and drowned lands and small as the youngsters are they are able to elude us, although hawks and owls, mink and big frogs, yes, even fish, are not averse to a toothsome wee duckling.

Many are the strange notes the mother bird uses; odd the piping calls of the little ones, but the male never seems to give vent to anything but a deep note, half quack, half grunt. The voice of the tame mallard is totally unlike its wild brothers; coarser, with none of the sharp, vibrant tone that makes the duck hunter sit up, and almost twist his head off when it sounds loud and clear just behind.

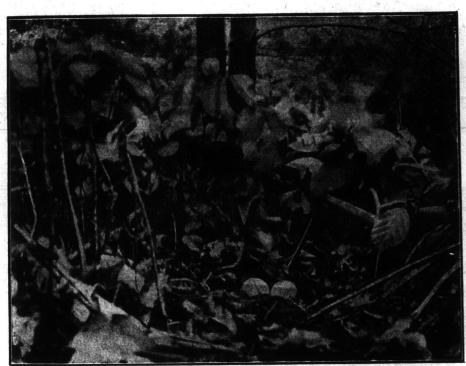
All this family are poor divers, getting their food near the surface by merely tipping up. Wound one, and there is born in him a diving knowledge that often outwits a clever canoeist and a good shot.

Through July and August we push the long green nose of our canoe into many a deeply-hidden pondhole; never once do we see those birds at play as the wood duck and other breeds play, usually the old birds are sleeping upon some convenient log while the young ones puddle or sleep alongside. I think the

second day. We paddled up there before the first rays of the sun fell on the calm lake, concealed the canoe in the cedars, built two hides over the machines, rigged the tubes and connecting lines, and watched a dozen of these big ducks slowly swimming in.

Up and down the shore they swam, watching every spot for a possible lurking enemy. First one big bird approached the shore, raised his long neck, eyed every log and tree, and then swam out again. A few quacks from her told the flock all was well. Gradually, watchfully they swam in, taking over an hour to do five hundred yards. There we lay breathless, watching them pick up the tiny grains of coarse sand, washing themselves like tame ducks, preening their feathers, oiling themselves. One big female waddled off the shore as the big machine clicked, another dipped down after gravel (we photographed it while the neck feathers were still wet), but searched the scene every few seconds for an enemy—every forty-five seconds by actual count, never once did a minute elapse without those bright

eyes scanning the whole shore line.
September was approaching. Gradually the birds left the pond holes where the flappers had grown to big birds capable of sustained flight, and gathered in the back bays of the reservation black duck is a lazy duck. , where, hidden in the high wild rice they we can see but a little difference in awaited their fate on the opening day. where, hidden in the high wild rice they



Black Duck's Nest

tle brighter, perhaps, in the spring, but the big, fat chaps seem to be as unchanging as the watchfulness they inherit. The amount of oil they use is astounding. Constantly, spring, summer, and fall they are pressing that broad yellow bill on the little oil teat just over the tail, and wiping its oily surface on the feathers. We notice that when a wounded black duck falls into the water with that great splash, so timely and nerve-kindling after a good shot, it takes to the nearest shore and presses the water out of the breast feathers, as the sudden impact soaks it to the skin. In cold weather the injured birds soon perish if they cannot dry themselves this way. Wonderful is the close fitting coat of down and feathers which never admit a drop of water unless the bird is wounded. I have seen them strip their back completely bare when falling from a great height, and striking the water a glancing blow.

There was one old black chap that used to feed in a little marshy bay opposite the island. After we waited for hours under a broiling sun, he finally walked right in front of the big camera and caught a frog-I also caught him just before he swallowed it. He dabbed it with his bill, then he held it down, and swallowed it in a

Away up the south shore of the lake at Pine Tree Point, these birds used to swim in for gravel, this they must have to assist their digestion at least every or perhaps shoot, when the next sun

the plumage at any season. It is a lit-tle brighter, perhaps, in the spring, but | Me tried to study their voice sig-tle brighter, perhaps, in the spring, but | nals, the alluring soft call to the hovering incoming birds, just a velvety quack; the quick low call to the younger birds when a hawk passed over, the old long gabble when a lot of gossipy females were together talking over rearing troubles, the sharp, vibrant "quack, quack!" of alarm as they sprang from the water.

The only friends of this numerous family we could discover were a few green-winged teal and an old mallard or two. Many times have we tried to gauge their age; one pair has returned to the same nesting spot for four successive years, and I feel sure it is the same female, as time after time she has let me approach within six feet of her nest before flushing. So if they escape the gamut of guns that stretches from far northern Ontario to the sunny beaches of Florida, it is safe to assume they can reach this age at least, some authorities affirm it is twice as longwho can tell?

We built a "hide" in the great wild rice beds. Six stout young trees, twenty-four feet long, were driven down in the rich, liquid mud, and decaying wild rice straw that support these strange water farms of the Mississaugas, until only three feet remained upright above the water, in their crotched tops two eighteen foot poles were laid, the wild rice was gathered and tied on until the hide looked like a thick part of the bed, openings were left for the cameras, and we were ready to picture,



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