

## The WHITE-TAILED DEER

This fine animal, better known perhaps as the Virginia Deer, is the best and most widely spread representative of American big game, as in one form or another it is found over the greater portion of the continent.

In Canada it is represented by three sub-species or geographical races, the typical form found in the East, the prairie form, which extends from Manitoba westwards to, and probably across, the Rocky Mountains, and lastly the Columbian White-tail or Cotton-tail Deer, which is the form found in extreme Southern British Columbia between the Selkirk and Cascade ranges. Nowhere in America is it found west of the latter range of mountains, where it is replaced by the Black-tail or Coast Deer, light-colored examples of which are sometimes taken for the White-tail. Nor do the ranges of the two species in any part of British Columbia impinge on each other, the Black-tail being exclusively confined to the coastal strip west of the Cascades. The White-tail of the Eastern provinces (where it is often known as "Red Deer") is not found in Newfoundland, nor is it indigenous to Nova Scotia, but its introduction to the latter province is being attended with success. In Eastern British Columbia a similar condition exists, and there is no chance of its extermination, nor of any serious decrease, if the present laws are enforced.

On the prairies, however, the inroads of civilization have seriously restricted its territory, and as it has a much more southerly range than its congener, the Mule-deer, careful preservation is required for its perpetuation.

Except in the prairie provinces therefore, it will continue to furnish to successive generations the highest type of sport—the still hunt in the woods—an infinitely harder art, and a better training for the young than deer stalking in an open country.



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## The CANVAS-BACK

The range of the Canvas-back includes the whole of North America except Alaska and the Arctic edge of the Continent. Epicures more than sportsmen have made this duck famous, not that it is not a noble game-duck, its size, wariness, and flying qualities are all of the first rank among ducks, and a Canvas-back probably takes a harder hitting load and straighter holding to bring him to bag than any other duck. But it must be fat to be a really good table duck, a thin Canvas-back is a poor thing, so good feeding grounds are essential if one wants to make the acquaintance of a Canvas-back at its best.

It has the reputation of being the fastest flying duck, but this speed is not acquired until the bird is well on the wing, a string of Canvas-backs driving across the wind, their long bills and heavy necks straight out, and the white plumage of the drakes flashing in the sun, is one of the pictures that lives in the memory of a duck shooter.

## The REDHEAD

The Redhead has a decidedly more Southern breeding range than the Canvas-back, from Central British Columbia to Southwestern Keewatin and South to Southern Wisconsin and California, but its winter range is equally extensive. It is decidedly a local duck, certain conditions of feed are essential to its abundance, and taking it all round it is the best table bird among the diving ducks. Like the Canvas-back, Scaup, and nearly all diving ducks the winter ranges of the males and females are different, the former wintering well to the north of the latter. In Southern British Columbia the large flocks of Redheads that are found in winter on the ice-free lakes of the interior are almost exclusively composed of males, and it is not until February is well advanced that the proportion of females increases to anything like equal numbers with the males.

For illustration see next Page.

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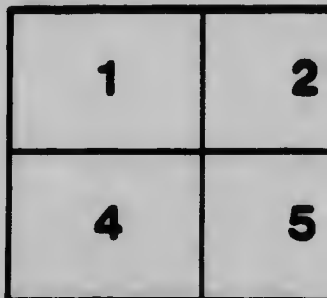
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required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



## The SCAUP

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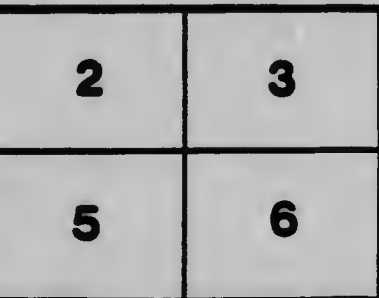
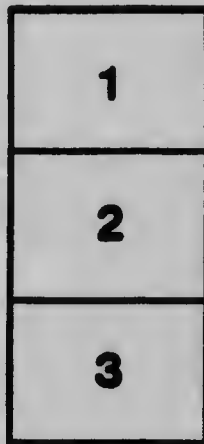
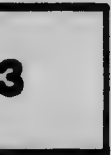
to the northern portion of both the old and new worlds during range.

of this duck should all be carefully verified, those for erroneous and refer to the smaller species. The winter continent to the south. On the prairies, the Scaup shares with smaller relative and the Ringnecked Duck, here it is in the Great Lakes of the East and on all fresh water, but caution to be at its best.

Pacific the Scaup is not reckoned as a game-duck, as a rule; enormous numbers winter on every bay and as no counted at close range.

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No finer game  
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**MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART**  
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## The WOODCOCK

The Woodcock of America is a smaller bird than the Woodcock of the Old World, but like the latter, it is always regarded as the aristocrat of feathered game.

It is found from North Dakota and Southern Manitoba to Southern Quebec, and south to Florida; the best grounds for it in Canada being undoubtedly the southern portion of Nova Scotia. Good covers are hard to find nowadays and big bags, at all events in Ontario, are a thing of the past. The open season commences after most of the Cock have left for the South, but the occasional bird that gets up in October as one beats the covers for Grouse, adds the keenest zest to the sport, and the wonderfully elusive quality of the bird's flight always makes the successful shot one to be remembered.

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### Ruffed Grouse (Continued)

Given half a chance it will continue for all time to be our premier game bird, both in the woods and on our tables, but to ensure this, the pernicious and unsportsmanlike method of hunting it with the aid of a "treeing" dog and potting it above the yelping cur, must stop. All sportsmen should unite in an effort to discountenance this murderous and almost universal system, and treat the bird as one would a Woodcock, to be shot only on the wing, or at the worst where cover is dense to use a .22 rifle without the aid of a dog.

# The Call of Canada

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## The YELLOW-LEGS

There are two distinct species of Yellow-legs and it is the larger of the two, the Greater Yellow-legs, that is illustrated here. The Greater Yellow-legs breed well to the north, from Alaska and Central British Columbia to Labrador, but its migrations southward are undertaken long before one is accustomed to expect any movement of birds.

As early as the third week in June the old birds may be seen along our southern borders on their way South, and by July the young are following them. Numbers remain until the middle of September, but after that date most have gone, and the name "Winter Yellow-leg," which it is known by in many portions of the States, has no significance in Canada.

## The BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER

This is the "Beetle-head" of the Atlantic gunner and the Gray Plover of England, the last a much apter name than Black-bellied Plover, as the young birds and winter plumaged adults show no trace of the black under-surface.

This is the largest of the true Plovers and is almost world-wide in its distribution, breeding along the Arctic rim of both continents and travelling as far south as Australia and Peru on its migrations.

Continued on Page 15

## WILSON'S SNIPE

This is the Snipe of North America and the only true Snipe found there, against the three or four species that may be found in Europe.

Unlike the Woodcock which is confined to the eastern portion of Canada, the Snipe is universally distributed from Alaska and British Columbia to Newfoundland.

In Canada it is seldom one sees sportsmen making a special business of shooting Snipe. If one comes across a good bit of marsh when after ducks, well and good, the number eights are slipped into the breeches and the ground is worked and the twisting little chaps give a variety to the day's sport.

The majority of Snipe bred in Canada, however, find their way across the border before the first frosts of winter, to furnish sport for our cousins to the South.

### Black-Bellied Plover (Continued)

The young Black-bellied Plovers, which are the ones that usually find their way into the Sportsman's bag, are almost universally called the Golden Plovers. Like that species the upper surface is covered with a pale golden wash, but the Black-bellied Plover has a tiny hind toe while the Golden Plover has none, and the axillars in the former are black, forming a conspicuous patch under the wing which serves to identify the bird in flight, as does its white rump. The axillars in the Golden Plover are gray and the rump the same color as the back.

of her woods and mountains.

This book has been a work of affection, and one which we have long had in preparation. In it we have sought above everything else, both in illustrations and text, to be simple, sincere and accurate and to portray to the new and increasing army of Sportsmen the wonders within their grasp, as well as to revive in the hearts of the old-timers a new life and a new interest. And we have not forgotten the young sportsmen, and sportswomen, who, in a few years will give thanks for the wisdom of their elders, who threw the protective wall around the wild creatures during their breeding seasons and for the care with which they looked after their perpetuation and well-being. The pictures must whisper their own story. The text but lends a foundation to the story. Both have been done by men who love their work. May the whisper become a call and may the call lead you far afield to add many a happy story to that great book of reminiscences upon which the romantic story of the Dominion is founded—the annals of Canadian Sportsmen.

Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited.

of the Mallard that is responsible for most of the so-called captures of the Blackduck in the West.

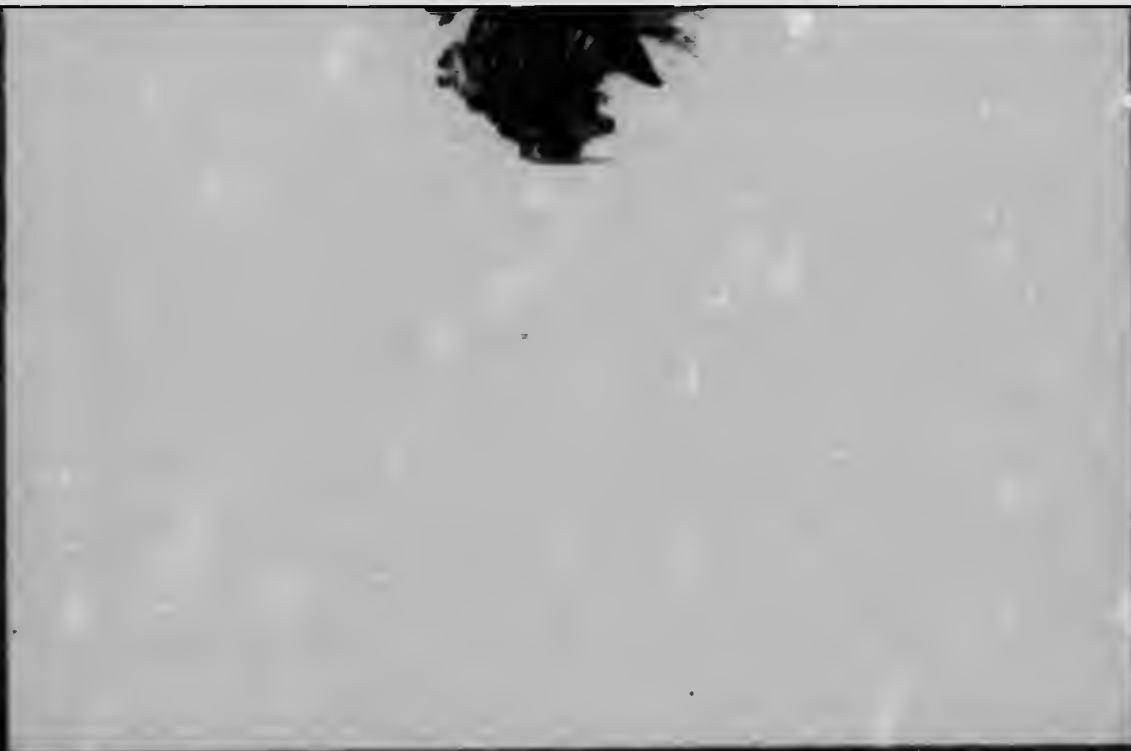
## The SNOW GOOSE

For illustration see page 10

Snow Goose in books but nowhere else, Wavey on the prairies and in the North, and White Brant in the West are the names almost universally used for this Goose. Its breeding range is from the mouth of the Mackenzie east along the Arctic Coast, but it spreads southward on migrations over the greater part of North America.

Of all the Geese, the Wavey is the least wary and where not molested it becomes surprisingly tame. Only the open nature of the ground it frequents—the most open plains and estuaries of rivers—enables it to survive in these days of countless sportsmen; and special effort is needed to ensure that these winter feeding grounds are always available to ensure its perpetuation.

There are three other species of Snow Geese, the Greater Snow Goose, which breeds in Greenland and winters on the South Atlantic coast; the Blue Goose, breeding range unknown, which winters in the lower Mississippi valley; and Ross Goose, which winters in California and whose breeding range, like that of the Blue Goose, is one of the mysteries the North has still to yield. The last is the smallest of North American Geese and is known in the fur countries as the "Warty-nosed Wavey" from the small caruncles at the base of the bill in the old birds.



shooting qualities as human endeavor can make them, and are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. They also have the distinction of being the only ammunition made in Canada.

### WHY DOMINION AMMUNITION CAN BE GUARANTEED

If you were to take a trip through the well equipped plant where Dominion ammunition is made, your first impression would be that time and expense had been lavished ungrudgingly on modern machinery and efficiency producing methods, and also, that painstaking care is exercised in every process and that careful inspection is made at every stage of developing either cartridges or shot shells.

In the making of Dominion ammunition, nothing is left to guess work, and "good enough" doesn't go. Micrometric

### The CARIBOU

The Caribou of America, sub-species only of the old-world Reindeer, were formerly divided into two species only—the Woodland and Barren-ground Caribou.

Nowadays the genus is so split up by the systematist that it is difficult to place any but the most pronounced types. Many of the so-called sub-species undoubtedly rest on too slender evidence of differentiation, as no animal of the deer tribe is subject to so much variation in coloration, size and horn growth.

From Newfoundland to Alaska the Caribou is everywhere an Arctic or a sub-Arctic animal, requiring vast territory to roam over, and like the Grizzly, it is one of the first animals to disappear before the advance of settlement.

Except in Newfoundland, the large or Woodland type, which includes the Mountain and Osborne's Caribou, will probably cease to exist before the close of the present century, just as the last century saw it vanish from a large portion of its former range.

Far above all other animals the Caribou demands solitude and once this is invaded by man to any extent they may leave, never to return. This is hard to realize when one looks at a herd which seems to be almost devoid of fear as they mill around to windward, but follow this herd when once it has got the wind and struck its line of flight, and one realizes how hopeless is the chance of ever coming up with them again.

Good Caribou grounds are still fairly easy of access in various parts of Canada, but whoever wishes to make the acquaintance of this splendid animal had better do so in the next decade, and it is doubtful if any special protection will be efficacious, as the Caribou is not an animal that responds to preservation as do other members of the deer tribe.

been built entirely by rigidly adhering to the Dominion policy of producing only dependable products.

The growth of the Dominion Cartridge Company, though phenomenal, has been permanent and due solely to the fact that Dominion ammunition created for itself an ever-increasing public demand. From a small beginning the plant at Brownsburg, Que., has developed into an extensive model factory which keeps several hundred operatives constantly employed.

The plant occupies both banks of the river and affords the most congenial surroundings for all Dominion employees. Of recent years extensions and improvements have been varied and marked. In the place of the modest buildings, huge machine shops, vast freight sheds, enlarged packing departments and exceptionally well-equipped testing ranges have grown up.

### The MOUNTAIN SHEEP

The Mountain Sheep or Bighorn (*Ovis montana*) is found in Canada on both slopes of the Rockies, north to about latitude 57°; in the Chilcotin and Lilloet districts on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains; and at several points in the Similkameen and Okanagan districts. It occurs nowhere in any part of the Selkirk range, nor on the Coast range. Everywhere it is the same fine wary animal, its pursuit calling for a higher quality of endurance, eyesight and marksmanship than that of any other species of big game.

The finest heads are undoubtedly found in the Rockies, and the extremely rugged nature of this range makes its pursuit more than difficult there, especially as the sheep are not universally distributed but are confined to certain favored localities. One may work hard to locate a bunch of rams only to lose all trace of them after the first alarm, the whole lot leaving for another range, never to return during the hunter's stay.

In the northern portion of British Columbia, Yukon territory and Alaska, a very different type of Mountain Sheep is found, characterized by a smaller size and a lighter type of horn, a distinct groove or overhand runs along the forward face of the latter, which is not a pronounced character in the typical Bighorn from further South.

These northern sheep vary from the pure white sheep found from Alaska to North-eastern British Columbia, to the dark form of Stone's Sheep which occurs between the head-waters of the Skeena river and Telegraph on the Stikine.

All of these Northern Sheep, which are very animals, are comparatively easy to secure once a good district is found, and they never attain the almost incredible degree of wariness that characterizes the true Bighorn to the northward.

judgment, not to mention experience and good horse-sense, to manufacture perfect ammunition, the manufacturer is absolutely dependent on the loyalty of every one of his employees. To have every employee working for the best interests of the firm is the only way in which reliable products can be produced. In Brownsburg and the immediate neighborhood the interests of the people are all bound up with the interests of the Dominion Cartridge Company, and loyalty to the firm is the spirit which guides and directs their efforts and actions.

Working with its employees, the Dominion Cartridge Company is enabled to produce ammunition equal in every way to any other make, irrespective of price. Always insist on Dominion shot shells or cartridges—they are dependable.

## The MOOSE

With the exception of the Buffalo, the Moose is easily the largest of American ruminants, and the head of a good bull, one of the finest trophies of all horned game.

Its range in Canada and Alaska extends from Nova Scotia to nearly the end of the Alaska peninsula wherever suitable conditions of forest exist. It is absent from the greater portion of southern British Columbia, as well as the whole Pacific Coast strip, until the region of the Kenai peninsula is reached, here the finest Moose in the world are found with horns reaching a maximum spread of well over six feet. Like the Whitetail Deer, the Moose is slowly and steadily extending its range in Canada, but unlike that animal this extension is southward and not northward.

In Northern Ontario this Southern movement has occupied a vast stretch of territory formerly inhabited only by Caribou, while in British Columbia it is now found in regions where it was utterly unknown twenty years ago, as in the upper Columbia Valley, south of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A similar extension of its range southward is also taking place in Central British Columbia and in time it may restock the greater portion of this province.

Both Moose and Elk were exterminated over the major portion of Southern British Columbia by the aboriginal tribes some time previous to the advent of the white man, and a similar condition may have existed in portions of the prairie provinces. Butler in his "Great Lone Land" speaks of seeing the bones of Moose and Elk at Victoria in Northern

Continued on Page 16



### The SCAUP

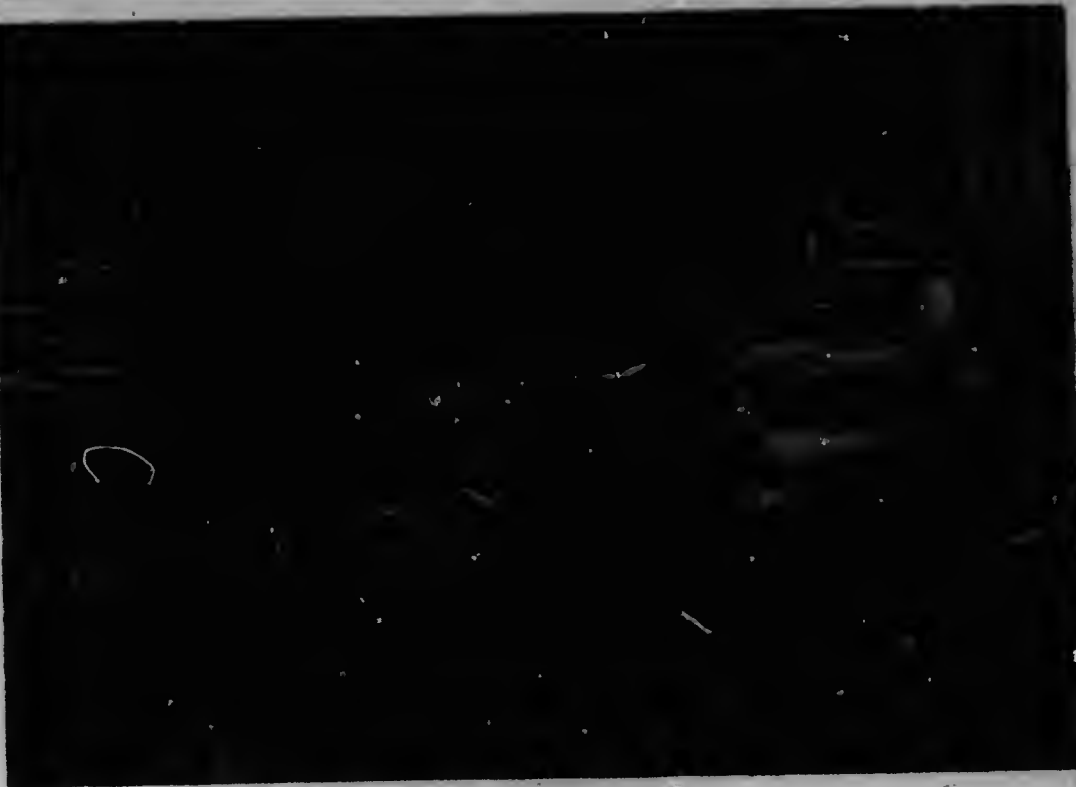
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The larger species is common to the northern portion of both the old and new worlds and has a decidedly northern breeding range.

The Southern breeding records of this duck should all be carefully verified, those for Southern British Columbia are all erroneous and refer to the smaller species. The winter range covers the whole of the continent to the south. On the prairies, the Scaup shares the name of the Fall Duck with its smaller relative and the Ringnecked Duck, here it is usually a good table bird, as it is on the Great Lakes of the East and on all fresh water, but requires to be in really good condition to be at its best.

On the bays and inlets of the Pacific the Scaup is not reckoned as a game-duck, as a diet of shell-fish makes it uneatable; enormous numbers winter on every bay and as no one bothers them they can be studied at close range.

The lesser Scaup duck is confined to North America, breeding as far south as Colorado and wintering from the Southern Canadian border south to the West Indies and Central America.



### **The MALLARD**

The Mallard is usually quoted as the most widely distributed duck, but the Gadwall, Shoveller and Pintail all beat him in this respect, still he covers a tidy portion of the earth's surface, including the greater portion of the northern hemisphere, although there are many places in Eastern Canada where it is one of the rarest ducks. Probably the best Mallard shooting in the world today is to be had in our Prairie Provinces. Here, in September and October, one can find small lakes and sloughs covered with Mallards and the hunter can frequently get some easy shots as they blunder up out of the grass at close range.

In the late Fall, they frequent the grain fields and some splendid shooting may be had at some considerable distance from any water. They come well to decoys and in overhead pass shooting will try one's skill to the utmost, as the Mallard is a bird that very soon learns caution.

The Mallard of the prairie, whose diet consists chiefly of grain or wild rice and celery, is an excellent table bird, but on the Pacific Coast the Mallard, together with a great many other birds, has the nasty habit of battenning on decomposing salmon and these birds soon become uneatable on such a diet.

For description of Black Duck see Page 16





### The CANADA GOOSE

Few Eastern gunners know this bird by any other name than Goose. In Quebec the habitant calls it "Outarde"—the name of their forefathers for the great Bustard of Europe—on the prairies it is the Grey Goose, while in British Columbia it bears the appropriate name of "Honker." Everywhere from Atlantic to Pacific it is the same wary and sagacious fowl and there is absolutely no chance of its extermination, in spite of the efforts of every gunner, as long as there is a wilderness for it to breed in.

The heaviest toll on their numbers is taken in their winter haunts far to the south of the Canadian boundary and again as they near their main breeding grounds in the far north where game laws are unknown. Everyone must have heard of the notable success that has attended Mr. Jack Miner in his splendid efforts to provide a sanctuary for the migrating geese at Kingsville in South-western Ontario. It is doubtful, however, if many localities would yield such decided results. Kingsville must be in one of the main flight-lines of the Canada Goose and at one of the most ancient stopping places of the species.

For description of Snow Goose see Page 16



### The SHARP-TAILED GROUSE or PRAIRIE CHICKEN

This fine Grouse is in most portions of its range a typical prairie bird, a resident of treeless plains and bunch-grass and sage-brush hills from Manitoba to the interior of British Columbia, but northward it may be found in almost continuous forest, as long as there is a good admixture of poplar and willow and the forest is not too dense. As a rule it demands open spaces and its range extends to the barrens of Northern Mackenzie, Keewatin and Ungava. The species is divided into three geographical races or sub-species:—

1. The Sharp-tailed Grouse. Central Alaska to Western Ungava and south to the Parry Sound district, Ontario. This is a very dark colored bird.
2. The Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse. British Columbian interior to Northeastern California and Colorado.
3. The Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse. The Prairie Chicken of the prairies from Alberta to Manitoba and south to Kansas. This is the palest colored of the three.

No finer game-bird exists than the Prairie Chicken, as it is universally called, although it shares this name with another species, the Pinnated Grouse, a bird which is steadily encroaching on the range of the Sharp-tailed on the prairies.

Frequenting open country, lying well to a dog, and flying strong the Sharp-tail has an attraction for the sportsman that has a tendency to seriously deplete the numbers, the character of the Prairie Chicken's habitat often permitting the following up of a covey until the last bird is killed. Everywhere the bag should be limited. Eight of these fine birds should satisfy any sportsman for a day's tramp.



### The RUFFED GROUSE

"Partridge" in the East and "Willow Grouse" in the West, the Ruffed Grouse is found from Atlantic to Pacific, in one variety or another, throughout the breadth of Canada. Only at the two extreme limits—Newfoundland and the Queen Charlotte Islands—is its presence unknown, and northward it may be found almost everywhere where suitable cover and feed exists.

Three of the four sub-species that the Ruffed Grouse is divided into are found in Canada. These are the Canada Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus lagata*,) found over the whole of the Eastern provinces and Manitoba, together with the more humid and thickly forested portions of Keewatin and the interior of British Columbia; the Gray Ruffed Grouse (*B.u. umbelloides*,) which is the bird one usually finds in the drier portions of the wooded interior—Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; and lastly the Oregon Ruffed Grouse (*B.u. sabini*,) the "Willow Grouse" of the Pacific Coast region.

But there are numbers of regions where it is impossible to find typical examples of two sub-species occupying the same ground, proving how difficult it is to define varieties of this bird. All the four sub-species have two types of coloration—a gray and a red phase, with intermediates between.

Considering its many enemies, feathered, furred, parasitic and lastly man, it is a wonder how this splendid game bird continues to survive, and this is undoubtedly due to a greater measure to sagacity than is found in any other American Grouse.

Continued on Page 13



### The WOODCOCK

The Woodcock of America is a smaller bird than the Woodcock of the Old World, but like the latter, it is always regarded as the aristocrat of feathered game.

It is found from North Dakota and Southern Manitoba to Southern Quebec, and south to Florida; the best grounds for it in Canada being undoubtedly the southern portion of Nova Scotia. Good covers are hard to find nowadays and big bags, at all events in Ontario, are a thing of the past. The open season commences after most of the Cock have left for the South, but the occasional bird that gets up in October as one beats the covers for Grouse, adds the keenest zest to the sport, and the wonderfully elusive quality of the bird's flight always makes the successful shot one to be remembered.

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### Ruffed Grouse (Continued)

Given half a chance it will continue for all time to be our premier game bird, both in the woods and on our tables, but to ensure this, the pernicious and unsportsmanlike method of hunting it with the aid of a "treeing" dog and potting it above the yelping cur, must stop. All sportsmen should unite in an effort to discountenance this murderous and almost universal system, and treat the bird as one would a Woodcock, to be shot only on the wing, or at the worst where cover is dense to use a .22 rifle without the aid of a dog.



### **The YELLOW-LEGS**

There are two distinct species of Yellow-legs and it is the larger of the two, the Greater Yellow-legs, that is illustrated here. The Greater Yellow-legs breed well to the north, from Alaska and Central British Columbia to Labrador, but its migrations southward are undertaken long before one is accustomed to expect any movement of birds.

As early as the third week in June the old birds may be seen along our southern borders on their way South, and by July the young are following them. Numbers remain until the middle of September, but after that date most have gone, and the name "Winter Yellow-leg," which it is known by in many portions of the States, has no significance in Canada.

### **The BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER**

This is the "Beetle-head" of the Atlantic gunner and the Gray Plover of England, the last a much apter name than Black-bellied Plover, as the young birds and winter plumaged adults show no trace of the black under-surface.

This is the largest of the true Plovers and is almost world-wide in its distribution, breeding along the Arctic rim of both continents and travelling as far south as Australia and Peru on its migrations.

*Continued on Page 15*



### WILSON'S SNIPE

This is *the* Snipe of North America and the only true Snipe found there, against the three or four species that may be found in Europe.

Unlike the Woodcock which is confined to the eastern portion of Canada, the Snipe is universally distributed from Alaska and British Columbia to Newfoundland.

In Canada it is seldom one sees sportsmen making a special business of shooting Snipe. If one comes across a good bit of marsh when after ducks, well and good, the number eights are slipped into the breeches and the ground is worked and the twisting little chaps give a variety to the day's sport.

The majority of Snipe bred in Canada, however, find their way across the border before the first frosts of winter, to furnish sport for our cousins to the South.

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### Black-Bellied Plover (Continued)

The young Black-bellied Plovers, which are the ones that usually find their way into the Sportsman's bag, are almost universally called the Golden Plovers. Like that species the upper surface is covered with a pale golden wash, but the Black-bellied Plover has a tiny hind toe while the Golden Plover has none, and the axillars in the former are black, forming a conspicuous patch under the wing which serves to identify the bird in flight, as does its white rump. The axillars in the Golden Plover are gray and the rump the same color as the back.

## The Moose (Continued)

Alberta, the animals being then a memory only, yet fifty years later this district was well stocked with both these animals. The decrease of the northern Indian tribes is the obvious factor which is responsible for this increase.

In many parts of the prairie provinces on the other hand, the difficulty of controlling the Indian is responsible for the extermination of Moose and Elk over large areas of fine territory.

The Moose is not found in Newfoundland, where attempts are being made to introduce it, and these should be successful. The experiment of its introduction into New Zealand, where a fine lot of calves were sent in 1909, is a doubtful one, as the animal does not take kindly to a change of diet. Moose-calling is a typical Canadian sport but is not practiced much west of the Maritime provinces. The open seasons of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are during a season when the bulls will not respond to the call which is only effective during the rutting period; after October it is a case of still-hunting and the bull Moose of November is a very different and much more wary animal from the love-maddened wanderer of the early Fall.

Still-hunting in November, especially in a heavily timbered country, call forth all the instincts and resources of a well-trained hunter, and he who disregards the wind has no chance of success.

## The BLACKDUCK

See illustration on page 9

The Blackduck is exclusively a duck of Eastern North America, a few may be found in Manitoba and occasionally even further west on the Prairies, but is never found west of the mountains. It is essentially the game-duck of the Maritime provinces and Quebec, and is quite equal to the Mallard in every way, except in brilliancy of plumage in the drake. How closely allied the two specimens are is evident when one examines a Mallard drake after he has changed his brilliant dress of the winter and spring for the "eclipse" plumage he dons every summer; most men would then take him for a Blackduck, and it is this phase of the Mallard that is responsible for most of the so-called captures of the Blackduck in the West.

## The SNOW GOOSE

For illustration see page 10

Snow Goose in books but nowhere else, Wavy on the prairies and in the North, and White Brant in the West are the names almost universally used for this Goose. Its breeding range is from the mouth of the Mackenzie east along the Arctic Coast, but it spreads southward on migrations over the greater part of North America.

Of all the Geese, the Wavy is the least wary and where not molested it becomes surprisingly tame. Only the open nature of the ground it frequents—the most open plains and estuaries of rivers—enables it to survive in these days of countless sportsmen; and special effort is needed to ensure that these winter feeding grounds are always available to ensure its perpetuation.

There are three other species of Snow Geese, the Greater Snow Goose, which breeds in Greenland and winters on the South Atlantic coast; the Blue Goose, breeding range unknown, which winters in the lower Mississippi valley; and Ross Goose, which winters in California and whose breeding range, like that of the Blue Goose, is one of the mysteries the North has still to yield. The last is the smallest of North American Geese and is known in the fur countries as the "Warty-nosed Wavy" from the small caruncles at the base of the bill in the old birds.

## ABOUT AMMUNITION

**T**HE indispensable factor in hunting is—dependable ammunition, and the truth of this statement is vehemently endorsed by all men who have had experience with faulty shot shells or cartridges.

In almost every sportsman's experience come critical times when success or failure—even life itself—depends on that single cartridge in the chamber of his gun working faultlessly.

On these vital occasions it is useless to know that some of your cartridges are good. The certain knowledge that all your ammunition is dependable—is the comforting assurance that will steel your nerve and give you confidence.

When the imperative necessity of having never-failing ammunition is so apparent, every hunter should be most critical, and buy only those cartridges which are made by a manufacturer whose reputation for premier quality products has been unquestionably proven.

Dominion cartridges and shot shells are as perfect in their shooting qualities as human endeavor can make them, and are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. They also have the distinction of being the only ammunition made in Canada.

### WHY DOMINION AMMUNITION CAN BE GUARANTEED

If you were to take a trip through the well equipped plant where Dominion ammunition is made, your first impression would be that time and expense had been lavished ungrudgingly on modern machinery and efficiency producing methods, and also, that painstaking care is exercised in every process and that careful inspection is made at every stage of developing either cartridges or shot shells.

In the making of Dominion ammunition, nothing is left to guess work, and "good enough" doesn't go. Micrometric



accuracy and top notch efficiency is insisted upon and maintained—so that, when a shot shell or cartridge leaves our factory it is as perfect as is humanly possible to make it.

From testing the sheet copper from which the primers are stamped (it must not vary in thickness enough to change the adjustment of the finest micrometer made) to stenciling the shipping address on the wooden boxes, every operation in the manufacture of Dominion ammunition must proceed with unvarying regularity.

It costs tremendously to maintain this rigid inspection and to know that it is maintained—but we are well repaid when it gives us such faith in our ammunition that we can absolutely guarantee it. This is the secret of the wonderful dependability of Dominion ammunition.

### DOMINION GROWTH

We have just cause to be proud of the Dominion factory, Dominion system and Dominion ammunition. Our success has been built entirely by rigidly adhering to the Dominion policy of producing only dependable products.

The growth of the Dominion Cartridge Company, though phenomenal, has been permanent and due solely to the fact that Dominion ammunition created for itself an ever-increasing public demand. From a small beginning the plant at Brownsburg, Que., has developed into an extensive model factory which keeps several hundred operatives constantly employed.

The plant occupies both banks of the river and affords the most congenial surroundings for all Dominion employees. Of recent years extensions and improvements have been varied and marked. In the place of the modest buildings, huge machine shops, vast freight sheds, enlarged packing departments and exceptionally well-equipped testing ranges have grown up.

Night and day shifts have had to be arranged and the entire facilities extended and perfected.

The Brownsburg community has been fostered by the growth of the Dominion Cartridge Company, and exists purely for this great industry. Happy homes, where contented workmen live amid comfort and plenty, have resulted from the Dominion policy of giving all its operatives the chance to develop and increase their working efficiency.

The Company have recently bought and furnished a clubhouse for the employees known as the "Brownsburg Social Club," which is equipped with a billiard room, gymnasium, bowling alleys, library, card rooms, etc., and dances and entertainments are held regularly. In addition to this, educational classes have been formed so all employees have the opportunity of improving their knowledge absolutely free.

All outside business is transacted through the Company's Head Office in Montreal—the work at the factory being exclusively that of manufacturing and shipping.

As it requires genius, natural aptitude and straight-edge judgment, not to mention experience and good horse-sense, to manufacture perfect ammunition, the manufacturer is absolutely dependent on the loyalty of every one of his employees. To have every employee working for the best interests of the firm is the only way in which reliable products can be produced. In Brownsburg and the immediate neighborhood the interests of the people are all bound up with the interests of the Dominion Cartridge Company, and loyalty to the firm is the spirit which guides and directs their efforts and actions.

Working with its employees, the Dominion Cartridge Company is enabled to produce ammunition equal in every way to any other make, irrespective of price. Always insist on Dominion shot shells or cartridges—they are dependable.

# RECOMMENDED DOMINION GAME LOADS



YELLOW

RED

| GAME BIRDS   | Ten Gauge            |                           |             |                      |                           | Twelve Gauge              |             |                      |                           |                           | Sixteen Gauge |                      |                           |                           |             | Twenty Gauge |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
|  | Bulk Powder<br>Drums | Chilled<br>Shot<br>Ounces | Size<br>No. | Bulk Powder<br>Drums | Dense<br>Powder<br>Grains | Chilled<br>Shot<br>Ounces | Size<br>No. | Bulk Powder<br>Drums | Dense<br>Powder<br>Grains | Chilled<br>Shot<br>Ounces | Size<br>No.   | Bulk Powder<br>Drums | Dense<br>Powder<br>Grains | Chilled<br>Shot<br>Ounces | Size<br>No. |              |  |  |  |  |
| Geese, Brant,<br>Cranes  | 4                    | 1 1/4                     | 2-4         | 3 1/2                | 28                        | 1 1/8                     | 2-4         | 2 1/2                | 20                        | 1                         | 2-4           | 2 1/4                | 18                        | 3/8                       | 4           |              |  |  |  |  |
| Ducks, Red-head,<br>Canvas Back,<br>Mallard  | 4                    | 1 1/4                     | 6           | 3 1/4                | 26                        | 1 1/8                     | 4-6         | 2 1/2                | 20                        | 1                         | 6             | 2 1/4                | 18                        | 3/8                       | 6           |              |  |  |  |  |
| Ducks, Teal, Pin-<br>tail, Spoon-bill,<br>Black Duck, Whis-<br>tler, Blue-bill,<br>Widgeon | 4                    | 1 1/8                     | 6           | 3 1/4                | 26                        | 1 1/8                     | 6           | 2 1/2                | 20                        | 1                         | 6             | 2 1/4                | 18                        | 3/8                       | 6           |              |  |  |  |  |
| Pheasant, Par-<br>tridge, Ptarmigan,<br>Grouse, Prairie<br>Chicken                         | 4                    | 1 1/8                     | 6-7         | 3 1/4                | 26                        | 1 1/8                     | 6-7         | 2 1/2                | 20                        | 1                         | 6-<br>7 1/2   | 2 1/4                | 18                        | 3/8                       | 7 1/2       |              |  |  |  |  |
| Woodcock, Plover,<br>Snipe   | 4                    | 1 1/8                     | 8           | 3 1/4                | 26                        | 1 1/8                     | 8           | 2 1/2                | 20                        | 1                         | 8             | 2 1/4                | 18                        | 3/8                       | 8           |              |  |  |  |  |

