CANADA'S
GAME FIELDS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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National Parks of Canada
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF CANADA'S BIG AND SMALL GAME
RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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FOREWORD

Canada offers unrivalled opportunities for big game hunting. As in other countries, the advance of civilization has had the effect of driving the game back, and restricting its range, but Canada still possesses a vast hinterland of wild territory, in all its infinite variety of forest, lake, stream and mountain, which is the unspoiled, natural habitat of its native wild life.

Much of this great area is far removed from civilization, but there are many well-stocked game districts throughout the length and breadth of Canada which are tapped by railways or other modern means of access.

Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada are keenly interested in the conservation of its natural resources of wild life, and have enacted laws for its protection which have been so successfully carried out that many famous hunting areas are better stocked with game to-day than they were thirty or forty years ago.

Canada welcomes as hunting guests sportsmen from other lands, and asks only that they show their appreciation of the privilege of access to her game fields by obeying the hunting laws and observing the ethics of sportsmanship.

In the following pages will be found a brief description of the game resources of Canada. Owing to the vast area of the country and the diversity of conditions prevailing in the various provinces, the information given must necessarily be of a very general nature. Additional information on hunting in the respective provinces may be obtained from the sources listed herein.

The Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, will also gladly supply information regarding hunting in Canada. In order that inquirers may obtain available data, including the benefit of unpublished information, they are urged to state their needs in detail and, if possible, to state definitely the particular section of the country and species of game in which they are interested.
Canada's Game Fields

In the wooded and unsettled areas of every province there are many moose, deer, bear, and smaller game, while in the western parts of the Dominion there are also wapiti, cariboo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear and lynx. Mountain lion, or cougar, are found in British Columbia and in the mountains of Alberta, while in the far north there still exist herds of buffalo and musk-ox, which however are given absolute protection by the Dominion Government.

Ruffed and spruce grouse are found in the wooded areas of Canada from coast to coast. Prairie chicken and Hungarian partridge inhabit the open prairies and the partly timbered parts of the three mid-western provinces. Franklin grouse are native to the mountains of the west and the ptarmigan is an Arctic grouse which lives in the treeless northern plains and is also found in the high mountains of Alberta and British Columbia.

Canada is the natural habitat of many kinds of waterfowl and it is difficult to imagine any finer field for the shot-gun sportsman than is afforded by many of the myriad lakes which form so large a feature of Canadian scenery. This is particularly true of the three mid-western provinces, where the lakes are of the shallow, surface type which furnishes the most abundant feed for waterfowl.
History clearly demonstrates that the advance of civilization entails the extermination of wild life if left unprotected. Many noble species, such as buffalo, elk, musk-ox, and antelope which, within the memory of living man, roamed the country in their millions, would have already been exterminated but for the powerful intervention of the Government. With these scarcely-finished object lessons in mind the Governments of Canada, both Dominion and Provincial, entered upon a definite policy of wild life conservation which has for its object the perpetuation of all native game species. It is for this reason that Canada is able to offer to the sportsman such exceptional opportunities for hunting in season and at the same time a guarantee of future supply.

Some of the methods of conservation which have been adopted include the setting apart of large tracts of public lands as game preserves and in the rigid protection of game in the extensive National and Provincial Parks. In these areas, which include in the aggregate many thousands of square miles, the game multiplies rapidly and overflows into the surrounding country, restocking it and adding to the game supply available for the hunter. This favourable condition, together with sound protective legislation regulating the open seasons, bag limits, the issue of licences, and in some cases providing close seasons throughout the year on species which show a tendency to depletion, is a powerful factor in perpetuating all species.

Similar conservation methods are pursued in the protection of migratory birds under the provisions of The Migratory Birds Convention Act, a Federal Statute enacted in pursuance of an international agreement entered into between Canada and the United States. Each province enacts its own laws relating to big game, fur-bearing animals and non-migratory birds. While the game acts of the different provinces vary in detail, the general policy is the same and consists in defining the hunting season, protecting certain animals by close seasons, limiting the number of each kind that may be taken, and other related matters. As the regulations are subject to change, prospective hunters should obtain up-to-date copies of the game laws of the particular province they intend to visit. The name of the provincial department from which copies of these regulations may be obtained is indicated at the close of the section on each province.

The sportsman planning a hunting trip to Canada need not anticipate any difficulty whatsoever. The developed part of Canada through which he will approach the hunting grounds is well served by railways, motor roads and steamship lines, over which the sportsman will be conveyed in comfort to the "going-in" point, where reliable outfitters will arrange for his every need and guidance. 

Sportsmen from foreign countries are permitted to bring in their guns, rifles (except military or converted military rifles, revolvers and pistols), portable boats, canoes, outboard motors, tents, camp equipment and cameras, free of duty or deposit, on reporting the same to the Canadian Customs officers at the point of entry. All articles of equipment, particularly those suited for local conditions, can be readily purchased in Canada or rented from Canadian outfitters on reasonable terms.

It is necessary for a person who is not a British subject to have a weapon permit for the possession of firearms in Canada. Such permit is issued under the authority of the Attorney General of the province in which the firearm is to be carried. It is not necessary for a sportsman to provide himself with a weapon permit before entering Canada, and the Customs officers will pass him without one, but it is required that he make application for such permit without undue delay after entering. It should be noted that it is not permissible to carry a revolver or pistol in Canada without a special permit which is granted only for approved reasons; also that a special importation permit is necessary to bring revolvers or pistols into the country.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island is the smallest province in the Dominion and, due to the fertility of the soil, it is intensely cultivated. The remaining forest growth is for the most part confined to scattered woodlots on farms which, to a limited extent, provide nesting ground for game birds. There is not, however, sufficient cover for big game. Waterfowl shooting furnishes good sport for gunners at many points.

Licences, up-to-date copies of the game laws, and information on shooting in Prince Edward Island may be had from the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

The Prince Edward Island Tourist Association, Charlottetown, will furnish detailed information on all matters of interest to sportsmen and tourists.

The Canadian National Railways through its Tourist and Convention Bureau at Montreal, P.Q., will furnish information regarding railway travel and points of interest in Prince Edward Island.

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia, the most easterly of Canada's provinces, is also one of the most interesting from the sportsman's standpoint. Although it comprises some of the oldest settlements in North America, there is still much land which is entirely unsuited for agriculture and, within these areas of forests, swamps, and barrens, the game animals and birds are afforded extensive range, ideal cover, and a plentiful supply of suitable food. Owing to this fact, sound protective measures, and the absence of predatory animals, game is found in abundance in practically all sections of the province, and, in spite of the great number of hunters who visit the province annually, the game supply appears to be well maintained and some fine trophies are secured each year.

The hunting districts in Nova Scotia are so numerous and easily accessible that a suitable selection will depend only upon the point of entry to the province and the mode of transportation employed. The different parts of the province are well served by railway lines, motor highways, and municipal roads, which furnish a convenient means of transportation from the main points of entry to local outfitting points, many of which are to be found in every county. At each of these points there are located reliable outfitters and guides who are well qualified to look after hunting parties. These outfitters usually are prepared to furnish everything necessary for sportsmen. They will also take care of all arrangements, including transportation from the "going-in" point, to and from the hunting grounds.

In view of the easy accessibility of the game areas, and the accommodation and service provided by the outfitters, this province has a special attraction for the sportsman who has only a limited time at his disposal and who favours the less strenuous hunting trip.

The game includes moose, deer, bear, wild cat, rabbit, fox, raccoon, ruffed grouse or birch partridge, duck, goose, brant, woodcock, and Wilson's snipe. While these animals and birds are fairly well distributed throughout the province, each species is, of course, more plentiful on some definite range.

The moose, largest of Eastern Canada's game animals, is the chief attraction to hunters visiting Nova Scotia. These animals are found throughout the province but are at present protected on Cape Breton Island by a close season.

Although the moose undoubtedly furnishes the finest trophy, the fleet-footed white-tailed or Virginia deer is also a great attraction to hunters and stalking this nimble-footed, keen-sensed animal calls for the utmost in skill and woodcraft. The fact that Nova Scotia provides a great natural range for deer will be appreciated when it is considered that prior to the year 1896 deer were practically unknown in that province. In that year nine deer were introduced and five more added in 1910. A close season was maintained until 1916 when an open season of ten days was allowed and 150 deer taken under licence. In spite of the large number taken annually since that time, they have steadily increased and are now to be found in every county in the province.

Black bear, wildcat, fox, raccoon, and rabbit are to be found in practically every county in the province.

Nova Scotia is a noted breeding ground of the American woodcock and many of the picturesque river valleys are well supplied with this popular game bird. Almost every clump of alder or wild willow forms a covert for this shy, russet-coated bird.
Wilson's snipe furnishes excellent sport to gunners in favoured areas during the months of October and November. The dyked meadows on the edge of the bay of Fundy, the marshlands of the broad Tantramar in Cumberland county, and the alluvial meadows of the Annapolis, Stewiacke, and Musquodoboit rivers are especially fruitful fields for gunners.

There are many opportunities for camera shots in Canada.

The migrating line of flight of the goose and brant extends principally on a broad range from Pugwash and Wallace in Cumberland county to Port Joli in Queens county where formerly many thousands of Canada goose wintered. Limited numbers of Canada goose remain at other points along the southern shore. For the early fall shooting the best district lies in Cumberland county. After October the best shooting will be found, generally speaking, on the south shore.

Although many species of duck are to be found in the province, the black duck is of best repute with hunters. These birds are found in thousands in many districts, and favourable localities are the eastern shore, Northumberland strait, and the dyked lands of the Annapolis valley.

About ten years ago the numbers of ruffed grouse or birch partridge in Nova Scotia, as in other sections of America, were sadly depleted from some unknown cause, and in the year 1925 it was decided to protect them by a close season. Since that time they have steadily increased all over the province and now abandoned farms, old cuttings, and timber roads are once again well stocked and an open season has been declared. Hungarian partridge has also been introduced into the province and reports indicate that in a very few years Nova Scotia may offer excellent opportunities for Hungarian partridge shooting.

Hunting licences and up-to-date copies of the regulations may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Information regarding motoring, hunting, or other phases of holidaying in the province may be had from the Bureau of Information, Department of Highways, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Much useful information regarding hunting along the different lines of railway may be had by applying to the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., or to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick is the largest of the Maritime Provinces, and with its more than fifteen million acres of woodland and its network of inland waterways, it provides an ideal range for game animals and birds.

New Brunswick has long been rated as one of the premier sporting grounds of America. This favourable condition is partly due to the fact that the greater part of the province is very sparsely populated and that there are large, unbroken areas in the interior which are totally uninhabited, and which afford ideal conditions of cover and feed for moose, deer and other game. The hunting attractions of New Brunswick are well known and some of the world's most famous hunters, students of natural history, writers, nature photographers, and others interested in wild life, visit the province each year.

In summer when the angler, camper, canoeist or tourist visits the province the wild life is abundant along the waterways and close to the highways. The angler casting for a trout may disturb an animal feeding; the canoeist gliding quietly downstream will often suddenly upon a solitary bull moose standing motionless in the water or glimpse a furtive mother moose and her long-legged calf as they come down to drink. White-tailed deer followed by frolicsome little fawns in their dappled baby coats stare at the intruder for a moment before bounding away with a flashing of their white flags. Lone deer are less precipitate in their retreat and are so curious that they will often permit a patient camera hunter to get within range. As the summer fades into autumn and the hunting season approaches, these denizens of the forest, warned, no doubt, by their natural instinct, of the approaching danger, retreat to forests, swamps and thickets, where they have an advantage in the battle of wits with the sportsman.
The hunting districts of New Brunswick are readily accessible, lines of railway tap every county in the province, and the most remote sections, where the moose are to be found in abundance, are but a brief journey from the large cities of the eastern and middle States. More than seventeen thousand miles of highways cover a great part of the province, while roads, trails, or water routes lead out in every direction from the hundreds of outfitting points. There are many outfitting points throughout the province, where are located a large number of reliable outfitters and registered guides. Every guide, who operates on his own account in some certain district, has established and equipped comfortable cabins, cut out trails and portages, and otherwise improved the territory as a hunting ground. The guides or outfitters are prepared to furnish all articles of outfit required by sportsmen and the hunter need only bring in his rifle and procure his licence. Every non-resident hunter must be accompanied by a licensed guide and, as there is an unwritten law among the guides that each must keep to his own district, the danger of hunting accidents is reduced to a minimum.

Deer and moose are the chief attraction to hunters. In fact this province has a special appeal to sportsmen in search of moose. From the earliest records available, it would appear that New Brunswick was exceptionally well stocked with these animals when the first settlements were established. The residents of New Brunswick were quick to appraise the value of their game and were among the first in Canada to enact protective laws. Due to this foresight and the rigid enforcement of game laws, the supply continues to be maintained. The largest moose head recorded in New Brunswick was taken on the headwaters of the Nipisiguit river in the fall of 1917. This trophy had a spread of antlers measuring seventy-two inches and carried twenty points.

The forest fringes almost every township in New Brunswick, thus creating conditions which are ideal for deer, and as a consequence, there is a goodly number of this excellent game animal to be had in every county in the province.

While the moose hunter has a choice of two methods of hunting, namely "calling" and "still hunting," the wily deer must be stalked, as the use of dogs is forbidden. However, whether he is engaged in "calling" or in "still hunting" or "stalking," the sportsman must rely upon his skill in matching wits with these fleet-footed animals.

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The partridge or ruffed grouse has been protected by a close season for a number of years. As a result the numbers of this popular bird have greatly increased in all districts, and an open season has again been declared.

Sportsmen planning a trip to New Brunswick would be well advised to communicate with the Chief Game Warden, Fredericton, or with the Bureau of Provincial Information and Tourist Travel, Fredericton, in order that they may be fully informed regarding game laws, local conditions, outfitters, guides, and other matters of interest. Useful information regarding hunting conditions may also be had upon application to the General Tourist Bureaux of the Canadian National, or Canadian Pacific Railways, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q.

**QUEBEC**

Quebec, the largest province in the Dominion, has a special appeal to sportsmen. The greater part of the population is concentrated in the southern or central portion and it is estimated that over three hundred million acres of the province are still in their natural state. In the greater part of this vast area of forest, highlands, rivers, and lakes, the game animals roam, while the migratory and upland birds nest, feed, and rear their young along its great rivers and inland lakes. In view of these circumstances it is little wonder that the game supply has been able to resist any serious reduction and that nearly all animals and birds native to that part of Canada are still found in abundance throughout their natural range.

The conditions in Quebec are somewhat different from those prevailing in other provinces as considerable hunting territory is under lease to private clubs or individuals who alone may hunt or permit hunting over their respective preserves. Many of these areas are, however, controlled by outfitters who specialize in accommodating hunting parties, and, as a number of these are situated in the best game districts, hunters who wish to enjoy a certain amount of home comforts while in the woods usually contract with these outfitters to furnish them with transportation from the “going in” point and with guides, provisions, and accommodation. This arrangement, of course, includes the privilege of hunting over the preserve. There are, however, large areas of good hunting territory in almost every county in the province which are still open to hunters and where the holder of a licence may follow the chase with rifle or shot-gun.

The game districts of Quebec stretch from the rock-ribbed coast of Gaspe on the east to the timbered and lake-bejewelled Kipawa district on the west, and from the Eastern Townships on the south through the famous Lake St. John country and that vast area north of the Canadian National Railways’ main line to Hudson bay on the north. In this great natural game field the hunter will find excellent sport under a greater diversity of conditions than are probably to be found in any other province in Canada, varying from the popular and readily accessible reserve where he is accommodated in a richly appointed club-house and all articles of outfit, etc., provided, to the small hunting shack or settler’s home where he is put up and guided by local residents; or he may slip away, with or without a guide, to the great virgin areas, pitching his tent and building his campfire wherever night overtakes him.

The game found in Quebec includes moose, deer, bear, rabbit, wolf, partridge, duck, goose, brant, and other waterfowl. Caribou are also found in certain areas but at present may be hunted only in the Gaspe peninsula.

**HOMEWARD BOUND**

Few hunters leave the Canadian woods without securing fine trophies.

The chief haunts of the moose are in Gaspe, Matane, Matapedia, Bonaventure, Rimouski, and Temiscouata districts on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, Chicoutimi, and Lake St. John districts, the northern portion of the counties of Quebec, Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinonge, Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, and Labelle, the Lievre, Gatineau, Pontiac, Kipawa, and Abitibi districts in the western part of the province, and the vast area stretching north and south of the Canadian National Railways’ main line from Lake Tuque to the Ontario boundary.

Both “calling” and “still hunting” of moose are practised by sportsmen in Quebec. The actual “calling” requires considerable
skill and is usually done by the guide. This is the method followed during the first days of the open season, or from about the middle of September to the middle of October. After cold weather sets in, the moose leave the water for the ridges and “still hunting” is then resorted to.

While the deer are found in almost every section mentioned as big game grounds, they are not so plentiful in the northern areas, but are to be found in greater abundance on the fringe of all outlying settlements. The Laurentian mountains, Chaudiere district, Lake Megantic, Labelle county, the Gatineau district, and the lower Pontiac and Kipawa districts are among the best deer grounds. Hunting deer with dogs in Quebec is prohibited, therefore “still hunting” or “stalking” is the method followed.

Black bear are fairly plentiful throughout the northern wooded areas, while wolf are most plentiful in the western and northern areas.

THE PORTAGE

The canoe is often of great assistance in reaching Canada’s choicest hunting grounds.

The lower Saguenay district and the Gaspe section, as well as all islands, bays, and river estuaries along the lower St. Lawrence, are favoured feeding and nesting grounds for wild goose, brant, and many species of duck, while western Quebec has long enjoyed the reputation of furnishing good partridge shooting.

Many of the game areas scattered throughout the province are accessible by motor road, boat, or rail. In fact both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways give special attention to hunting parties visiting the territory served by their lines. In the less accessible districts and the virgin areas of the north it is necessary, in some cases, to travel a considerable distance from the railways or highways to reach the best hunting grounds. Travel in these sections is usually by canoe. Transportation by team and wagon can often be arranged for at some of the outlying settlements. The hunting districts south of the St. Lawrence are served by railways and highways to all main “going in” points. The eastern portion of the Saguenay along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, famous for its moose hunting and waterfowl shooting, is usually reached by boats from Tadoussac or other points. The section north of Quebec city is served by rail and also by a highway running north to lake St. John. The Laurentian area north of Montreal is easily reached by rail or motor road, as are also the Gatineau district and the southern part of Pontiac county. The Kipawa, Timiskaming, and other sections of western Quebec can be reached by rail and boat, while the vast area north and west of lake St. John to the Ontario boundary is accessible from the main line of the Canadian National Railways.

The Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, Quebec, will furnish information regarding game laws and hunting conditions anywhere in the province. Much useful information regarding the attractions of the province, road conditions, and other matters of interest, may be had from the Provincial Tourist Bureau, Department of Roads, Quebec. The Tourist Bureaux of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, both at Montreal, P.Q., will cheerfully furnish information regarding hunting conditions, accommodation available, and the addresses of reliable guides and outfitters at detraining points along their respective lines. Sportsmen planning a trip to Quebec would be well advised to avail themselves of the services furnished by the above-mentioned sources.

ONTARIO

Ontario is the second largest province in the Dominion, being more than one thousand miles east to west, and including within its boundaries 412,582 square miles of territory. Of this immense area, 49,300 square miles is water-covered, while outside of southern Ontario the greater part of the remainder is wooded, the whole providing a magnificent natural game preserve.

The province occupies a central position in Canada and includes a wonderful diversity in topography as well as in soil, climate, forest types, and wild life. The southern part of the province is opened up by good highways and is well served by numerous lines of railway. Certain sections of the virgin northern and western parts have been recently opened up by highways and colonization roads, and are also served by boat and rail, while the numerous rivers and water-courses furnish a means of travel by canoe to the more remote sections.
At almost every important detaining point or boat landing there will be found reliable outfitters and guides who are prepared to take full charge of hunting parties upon their arrival. A number of these men, especially in the northern areas, have erected cabins, cut out portages, and otherwise made the country accessible to sportsmen. Their guests are accommodated in comfortable camps, and boats, provisions, guides and outfits are provided.

For provincial game administration purposes the province is divided into four separate districts in each of which the open season on game varies to suit local conditions. District CC includes all territory south of the French and Mattawa rivers and lake Nipissing. In this section is located Algonquin Park in which game animals and birds are protected. The overflow from the Park naturally keeps the surrounding country well stocked and, as a consequence, this is a very popular area with parties after deer, wolf, bear, rabbit, and other game.

In addition to the territory surrounding the Park, other popular sections of southern Ontario for deer and small game are certain parts of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Lennox-Addington, Victoria, Hastings, and Haliburton, and of the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing. Fairly good duck shooting may be had on lake St. Francis and other points along the St. Lawrence river, the Rideau Lakes section, the Point Pelee and Long Point marshes on lake Erie, along the shores of Georgian bay as well as around lake Nipissing and other inland waters. Wolf are found throughout the section surrounding Algonquin Park and other districts in which deer are plentiful. A bounty is paid for the destruction of these animals. Bear are also fairly plentiful in the more heavily wooded sections, while an occasional moose is taken in the territory north and west of the Park.

District C comprises the territory lying north and west of the Mattawa river, lake Nipissing, and French river, and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line between North Bay and Heron Bay on lake Superior. This district includes some very fine mixed hunting territory, the Lake Nipissing and Lake Penage districts, the southern portion of Sudbury district, Manitoulin island, and the southeastern portion of Algoma district furnishing excellent sport for deer, bear, timber wolf, duck, and other small game, while in the southwestern portion of Sudbury district and the northern and western sections of Algoma district, moose are also plentiful. The cities of North Bay, Sudbury, and Sault Ste. Marie are the more important outfitting points but dozens of other suitable "going in" points are located along the highways or railways throughout the district.

District B includes the territory bounded on the east by the province of Quebec, on the south by the Canadian Pacific railway from North Bay to Heron Bay and thence by the international boundary to Manitoba, on the west by the Ontario-Manitoba boundary and on the north by the main line of the Canadian National railways. This section probably attracts more hunters than any other portion of the province as within its boundaries lie such well-known game sections as the northern part of Sudbury district, the southern portion of Cochrane district, Timagami, northern Algoma, the Nipigon district, and the north shore of lake Superior, the territory north of Port Arthur and Fort William, the Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, and Kenora districts, in each of which will be found an abundance of moose, deer, bear, timber wolf, rabbit, and small game. While duck may also be had at many points, they are not plentiful as the rock-bound northern lakes with their clear, cold waters do not furnish duck food in sufficient quantities, the exception to these conditions being the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts where duck are excep-

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING
Fine sport may often be had close to the main highways.
the more southerly areas this northern territory has been but seldom visited by hunters until recent years. In view of the fact that the big game season opens here much earlier than in other sections, this territory is now attracting a goodly number of sportsmen who wish to combine a fishing and hunting trip. Moose is the chief game animal but bear, wolf, rabbit, and birds are also in fair quantity and deer is found in certain sections. The woodland caribou occurs but this animal is protected by a close season throughout the year. Any station, or river crossing, along the Canadian National Railways' main line is a suitable detraining point, and the numerous rivers flowing northward offer an easy means of transportation to any section of the territory.

Parties planning a hunting trip to Ontario should communicate with the Department of Game and Fisheries at Toronto, in order that they may receive up-to-date copies of the game laws and be advised regarding protected areas, locations of reserves, best hunting districts, and other matters of interest to sportsmen. Much useful information regarding the attractions Ontario offers to tourists and sportsmen may also be had upon application to the Travel and Publicity Bureau, Department of Highways, Toronto.

The Tourist Bureaux of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at North Bay, Ont., and the Algoma Central Railway at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., will be glad to supply information regarding the facilities along their lines.

BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU
This animal is abundant in the northlands of Canada.

Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, has an area of over 246,000 square miles, of which nearly 27,000 square miles is water surface. The southern part of the province lies wholly within the Great Plains and is level prairie or lightly wooded. The northern part is within the Laurentian plateau, hilly and rocky, with swift-flowing rivers draining into Hudson bay.

Although Manitoba is usually referred to as a prairie province, over 75 per cent of its land area is wooded, providing excellent cover for moose, two species of deer, namely white-tailed deer and mule deer or "jumpers" as they are called locally, caribou, bear, wolf, duck and goose, ptarmigan, snipe, grouse, and other birds and small game.

The better known big game areas include the southeastern portion of the province along the Whitemouth river and lake, and east to the Ontario boundary; the section east of lake Winnipeg to the Ontario boundary; the territory lying between lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis; the country bordering the Riding Mountain National Park and Duck Mountain forest reserve.

The northern section of the province is virtually a vast natural game reserve which, owing to lack of transportation, has, until recent years, been but little known and seldom visited by sportsmen.
toba, Winnipeg, will furnish information regarding road conditions and points of interest, while the Tourist Bureaux of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will be glad to supply information regarding hunting conditions and facilities along their respective lines.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan has a total area of over 250,000 square miles, of which 14,000 square miles is water surface. The southern portion of the province, approximately one-third of its area, is treeless prairie. North of this prairie is a transition belt of mixed prairie and woodland, 50 to 125 miles in width, commonly called the park belt, and north of this the bush country extends to the northern boundary of the province.

As approximately one-half of the land area of the province is wooded with forests of spruce, birch, jack pine, poplar, and tamarack, ample cover and feeding grounds are provided for game animals and birds.

In view of the nature of the country, Saskatchewan has many attractions for the sportsman. As in Manitoba, wildfowl shooting is the chief attraction and the opportunities for this sport are unsurpassed. As the season advances the birds drift south and congregate in great numbers on the larger bodies of water such as lake Johnson, Last Mountain lake, Qu'Appelle lakes, Quill lake, Great Manitou lake, and Jackfish lake, as well as on numerous smaller lakes and marshes.

In addition to the plentiful supply of goose, duck, snipe, and prairie chicken, the Hungarian partridge, which is not a native bird but which has drifted into the province from Alberta where it was introduced some years ago, furnishes excellent sport at many points. The hunting of moose, deer, and caribou is prohibited in all territory south of township 34. In fact it may be stated that the greater part of all big game hunting is done north of the most northerly lines of railway. Moose and deer are reported as increasing during the past years, the deer moving south and quite a number being taken in all wooded areas north of township 34. The best moose districts are stated to be in the territory lying between the Torch and Saskatchewan rivers, all the territory north of the city of Prince Albert and in the country surrounding Prince Albert National Park, the territory north and west of Big river, including the area in townships 58-68, from range 12, west of the 3rd meridian to the Alberta boundary, and the vicinity of Pasquia hills. Of course there are other good moose and deer grounds within the province but the above are reported to be the most promising.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

Cabin planes now offer an easy means of reaching virgin territory.

Of the caribou the woodland species is the one usually taken by big game hunters in Saskatchewan. Its habitat is the northern muskegs and in favourable seasons these animals drift southward in considerable numbers, but it is seldom they come far enough south during the open season to be generally accessible to hunters. The areas in the vicinity of Montreal lake, Candle lake, Lac la Ronge, and Lac la Plonge are well-known hunting grounds. The barren ground caribou, which migrates in tremendous herds, is found only in the extreme northern portion of the province, consequently very few of these animals are taken by hunters.

Elk are also found in the northern portion of the province but their range is now restricted to a small area lying between Fort à la
Corne game reserve on the Saskatchewan river and the Prince Albert National Park to the northwest. The animals are at present protected by a close season throughout the year.

The southern and central portions of the province are well served by highways and railways, and hunters and gunners may reach any section of the territory without difficulty. Guides, equipment, provisions, and accommodation may be secured at almost every town or village in the game areas. In the northern section the railways are the chief means of transportation to the "going in" points, at each of which outfitters are located who are prepared to furnish provisions, boats, tents, and guides, as well as transportation from the railway to the hunting grounds.

Parties intending to hunt or shoot in Saskatchewan should communicate with the Game Commissioner, Regina, in order that they may receive up-to-date information regarding game laws, best game areas, location of guides, outfitters, and other matters of interest. The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries at Regina will also furnish road maps and other information of interest to tourists and sportsmen.

The Tourist Bureaux of the Canadian National Railways and of the Canadian Pacific Railway, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will also be glad to furnish information regarding detraining points and other information of use to sportsmen.

ALBERTA

The province of Alberta has within its boundaries 255,000 square miles of surface. The southern part of the province is open prairie merging on the west into the foothills and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Central Alberta is parklike in character with alternate open and wooded spaces. In the wooded north, a very large proportion of the area of the province is still in its natural wild state.

The great National Parks, which are situated on the eastern slope of the Rockies, provide a breeding ground for moose, wapiti, deer, bear, mountain sheep, mountain goat, birds, and other game, and the surplus from these protected areas flowing outward keeps the surrounding territory stocked in a way not equalled in many places. Consequently there is an abundance of game to be had in territory which is readily accessible, as well as in the areas of the north.

The buffalo still roam in practically their native wild state in the great area known as Wood Buffalo Park, which extends on both sides of the Alberta-Northwest Territories boundary. They are protected and must not be molested. The wooded area of the north abounds in moose, deer, and caribou, the black bear is common and the cinnamon or brown bear is occasionally found. Timber wolf is to be found in the forests and unsettled areas north of the Athabaska and Clearwater rivers, while coyote is found practically everywhere in the province. The sport of hunting this animal cannot be surpassed even by fox hunting. Antelope and wapiti are also found in the province; the former usually range south of the Red Deer river and the latter between the Pembina and Brazeau rivers. These two animals are, however, protected by a close season throughout the year. A short open season on wapiti may be declared in certain localities; this, however, is subject to a special Order in Council.

Mountain sheep, mountain goat, and grizzly bear are confined to the high mountains; deer are plentiful along the foothills from the international boundary to the headwaters of the Athabaska river and generally throughout the wooded portion of the province; moose are found in the same district as deer, but are more plentiful in the heavily wooded country northeast and northwest of Edmonton; caribou are found north of Jasper National Park and in the area north of Athabaska river.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP

One of the most sought after game trophies.

Probably the finest hunting ground in Alberta to-day is in the vicinity of Sheep Pass and all the intervening country south from it to the north boundary of Jasper Park, particularly for moose, caribou, sheep, and goats. Many parties outfit at Jasper and Entrance. Crowsnest, Nordegg and Mountain Park are also outfitting points.

There is perhaps no better sport to be found anywhere than that which Alberta offers in the hunting of game birds. Many lake resorts and marshy sloughs nestle in the fertile valleys in the southern and central portion of the province on which in season duck of many
varieties, and in many cases goose, are to be found in great numbers. During the day many of the duck feed in the grain fields, affording an opportunity for "stubble shooting" which cannot be surpassed. In the northern part of the province at the west end of lake Athabaska is an area of marshy land about fifty miles square where goose and duck of many varieties congregate in the fall. This is the main gathering ground in northwestern Canada for the Canada and snow goose, before they honk their way south in characteristic V-shaped flocks.

Prairie chicken and ruffed grouse are to be found on both the prairies and wooded areas within easy access of rail or motor road. The European grey partridge, commonly called Hungarian partridge, has been introduced into the province in recent years. This is an excellent game bird, and it is now found in abundance throughout the whole of the readily accessible part of the province.

Central and southern Alberta are well served by numerous branches of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways. The territory north of Edmonton is served by several lines of the Canadian National railways and by the Northern Alberta railway's lines north to Waterways and northwest to the Peace River country. The province is also well served by highways and roads.

Outfitters who are prepared to furnish boats, tents, provisions, pack-trains, and guides, are located at advantageous points throughout the hunting and shooting districts. Outfitters in the mountainous districts, who provide pack-trains, usually require reasonable notice.

Sportsmen interested in Alberta should communicate with the Game Commissioner, Edmonton, for up-to-date information regarding game laws, hunting conditions, and other matters of interest to tourists and sportsmen. The Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton, will also supply information of interest to tourists. The Tourist Bureaux of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will also be glad to furnish information regarding hunting conditions and facilities along their respective lines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia is one of the largest of the provinces of Canada, having an area of 336,000 square miles, of which nearly 6,000 square miles are water-covered. The province is for the most part mountainous, being traversed by four main ranges, the Rockies, Selkirk, Gold, and Coast ranges. The only extensive area of level country is the Interior Plateau, about 5,000 square miles in extent with a mean elevation of 3,500 feet. Throughout the rest of the province the valleys are comparatively narrow with rich alluvial soil.

British Columbia has many large rivers. The most important of these are the Fraser, the Columbia, the Stikine, and the Skeena, which flow into the Pacific ocean. The waters of two large streams, the Thompson and the Kootenay, are absorbed by the Fraser and Columbia respectively. These streams and their numerous tributaries, together with the extensive and important lake system, furnish the sportsman with a means of access to many parts of the province not reached by highway or railway, and to surroundings unequalled for beauty of scenery and variety of sport.

The greater portion of British Columbia is still unsettled and game is found in abundance. Some species, notably the moose, are
present in greater numbers than was the case some years ago. Many of the unsettled portions of the province are but little known, in fact some are unexplored, and in addition to providing a plentiful supply of big game they afford a thrill to the venturesome which is not to be overlooked.

The game of British Columbia includes a great variety of species. The fact that the exhibit of game trophies from this province took first prize against those from all other countries at the International Fur and Game Exhibition, held at Leipzig in the year 1929, should leave no doubt in the minds of sportsmen as to British Columbia being one of the greatest big game countries in the world.

The hunting territory of British Columbia is so vast and the different game areas so numerous and diversified in character that the hunter is practically sure to be suited in this province. The sportsman will only need to be guided by such factors as the time and money at his disposal and the particular species of game he may prefer to hunt. The following short description of the several great natural divisions of the province, their accessibility, and the different species of game found therein, should be helpful to parties planning a trip to British Columbia.

West Coast.—This territory embraces that part of the province west of the Coast range, including Vancouver island and the smaller islands along the coast. The different sections of this area are easily reached from Victoria and Vancouver by regular steamer service or by chartering launches which are readily obtainable. The various inlets and islands up the coast afford excellent hunting for mountain goat, bear, and deer. In some sections wapiti are also found. This is also a good wildfowl district, such species as blue and ruffed grouse, duck, goose, snipe, pheasant, partridge, and quail being available.

Southern Interior.—Owing to its easy accessibility and plentiful supply of such game as mountain sheep, mountain goat, mule deer, grizzly and black bear, grouse of several species, prairie chicken, duck, goose, snipe, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, and quail, this is one of the most popular hunting districts in British Columbia. The towns of Ashcroft and Lillooet are the main outfitting points for the northern portion of this territory. Guides, pack trains, and outfits are available and good hunting territory is easily reached from these points.

The Kootenays.—Numerous outfitting points in this district are easily reached by rail. They include Golden, Windermere, Fernie, Cranbrook, Michel, Revelstoke, and Nelson. This is somewhat arduous country to hunt over but excellent guides are available, who are familiar with the best hunting grounds which consistently yield some of the finest big game trophies, including moose, wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and grizzly and black bear. The game birds of this territory include grouse of many species, prairie chicken, duck, and goose.

Central Interior.—The “going in” points for the various hunting districts in this territory are located on the Pacific Great Eastern and Canadian National railways. The principal outfitting points along the Canadian National railways include Hazelton, Prince George, and McBride. These and other points give access to excellent hunting country where bear, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goat may be found. The main outfitting points along the Pacific Great Eastern railway include Barkerville, Quesnel, and Harper’s Camp. In addition to the plentiful supply of big game, this territory also affords excellent bird shooting for grouse of many species, prairie chicken, duck, goose, and snipe.
Parties visiting this territory usually leave about the middle of August in order to be on the hunting grounds by the opening of the season, as from five to fifteen days' travel from the outfitting points is usually required to reach the best territory. Sportsmen generally travel to the extreme limit of their field and work back to the starting point. About five weeks is the shortest period in which a trip of this nature can be taken.

The southern portion of the Northern Interior may also be reached by outfitting at Hazelton and working north into the Cassiar country. From Hazelton up towards the Ground Hog mountain there is a splendid moose, caribou, grizzly bear, and goat country, while farther north an excellent mountain sheep country is reached.

Peace River.—This vast territory abounds with game, including moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bear, ptarmigan, blue and ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, and duck. However, it is as yet difficult of access on account of the lack of transportation facilities but interesting trips may be arranged up the Findlay river from Prince George, and also up the Peace river from Hudson Hope on the Alberta side of the boundary.

The method of hunting in the majority of districts in British Columbia is different from those prevailing in other provinces inasmuch as travel from the outfitting points to the hunting grounds is usually by pack-train, although aeroplane transport is now being utilized to reach certain localities. Reliable outfitters are located at all main outfitting points mentioned as well as at many other places throughout the province. These firms are prepared to take full charge of parties at their detraining point, furnishing transportation, equipment, guides' services, and provisions.

Sportsmen planning a trip to British Columbia should communicate with the Chief Game Warden, Vancouver, in order that they may receive up-to-date information regarding the best hunting locations, game laws, outfitters, transportation, and other matters of interest to hunters visiting the province. The Bureau of Provincial Information at Victoria, will also supply information, literature, and maps to sportsmen or tourists intending to visit the province.

The Tourist Bureaux of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will be glad to furnish expert advice and useful literature to parties planning a trip to British Columbia.

YUKON TERRITORY

To the sportsman who would blaze new trails and view new scenes, the great game fields of the Yukon have a special appeal. Although considerable time is required for such a trip the entire journey may be made in comfort. A first-class steamer service from Vancouver or Prince Rupert will land the sportsman at Skagway, Alaska, where he may entrain over the White Pass and Yukon railway to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, from which point travel to a number of hunting grounds may be concluded by motor, pack-train, boat, wagon, or aeroplane. The White Pass and Yukon steamers also provide a regular service from Whitehorse to Dawson. This service is utilized by parties going to the McMillan and Pelly river sections and other hunting grounds in that direction.

The wealth of game includes three varieties of mountain sheep, namely, Stone's sheep or black mountain sheep found in southern Yukon, Fannin's sheep in the vicinity of the Yukon river, and white mountain sheep or Dall's sheep, which are general throughout the greater part of the country. There are also Osborn's caribou, moose, grizzly, brown, and black bear, mountain goat, grouse, ptarmigan, goose and duck. The country has also an impelling attraction for the sportsman who delights in exploring the wonders of nature in a wild and primitive country.

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Bureaux of the Canadian National Railways or the Canadian Pacific Railway, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., and the White Pass & Yukon Route, with offices at Vancouver, B.C., will also be glad to furnish hunters with expert advice regarding transportation, necessary outfits, and game conditions as well as other information of use to the sportsman or tourist planning a trip to the Yukon.

**Note**—The foregoing descriptions apply to normal conditions only, as, in a country as large as Canada, the supply of game in any certain locality may vary from year to year owing to local conditions. Sportsmen are advised to obtain the latest game regulations covering the particular province or territory they intend to visit from the provincial or territorial offices. The migratory bird laws of Canada are administered by the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, and copies may be secured by addressing the Commissioner at Ottawa.

Inquiries regarding Canada’s holiday attractions will receive prompt attention if directed to The Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.