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THE usual mode of moose shooting is to follow their tracks, which consists in crawling noiselessly after your Indian guide, who closely examining the ground, broken twigs, trees, &c., soon discovers a fresh track. This, however, unless it be going against the wind, has to be abandoned, and a more favorable one found; consequently a considerable circuit may have to be made before a shot is obtained, and then oftentimes the wood is so thick, and so small a portion of the moose visible, that your long crawl may only result in frightening the animal, and an indignant grunt from your Indian friend, as he scornfully points to where your bullet has harmlessly lodged in the nearest tree, and seats himself for a quiet smoke, looking anything but pleasant.

The pipe being finished, off you start again and hunt for another track, but going to the right or left, as the startled moose will warn all others in the immediate vicinity. After, maybe, another three or four hour's trudge, a shot is obtained, and this time with better luck, as the huge beast is brought down on his haunches, and speedily despatched by the Indian, with his hunting knife. After making a few marks here and there on the trees so as to facilitate the finding of the deer the next day, you start off for the camp, perhaps 10 or 15 miles distant, to find which, but for the instinct of the Indian, would be next to impossible. Even he, as soon as overtaken by darkness, refuses to go a step further, and prepares to pass the night where he is, and after, to your horror, saying "go sleep now," coils himself up and soon shews that he means it. Unprovided as you are with any covering save what is on your back, and it being winter time, a pleasant night's rest can hardly be expected, still, if you are a keen sportsman and good walker, this mode of passing the night sometimes occurs.

The next day, as soon as there is sufficient daylight for the Indian to make his observations, off he starts at a trot, may be with the moose's head (no light weight) on his back, and leads you panting into camp. After fortifying yourself with a substantial meal, the next thing that has to be considered is how to get the carcass removed from the woods, as you are liable to a heavy fine, and anyone giving information, to a large reward by Government, should you omit to do so. Horses must be provided from the nearest settlement, and as you are entirely in the power of the settlers and Indians, you have the pleasure of choosing between paying anything they like to ask for carrying the meat, or being fined on their information.

One person is only legally allowed to shoot five moose during the season. A full sized bull moose stands about 18 hands measured at the shoulder, and his antlers, which are very large, about 30 to 40 inches from tip to tip, the palm or broadest part about 12 inches in width. The cow moose has no horns, and is consequently seldom shot (unless you are short of meat), as well as on account of the great expense of removing the carcass from the woods.