

sense of smell are acute. Some persons pretend that his eye-sight is not very good, but my own impression is that he can get along very nicely without spectacles, and that any one relying upon his dimness of vision makes a mistake, which, as my French master used to say, is not de common error, but de gross deception.

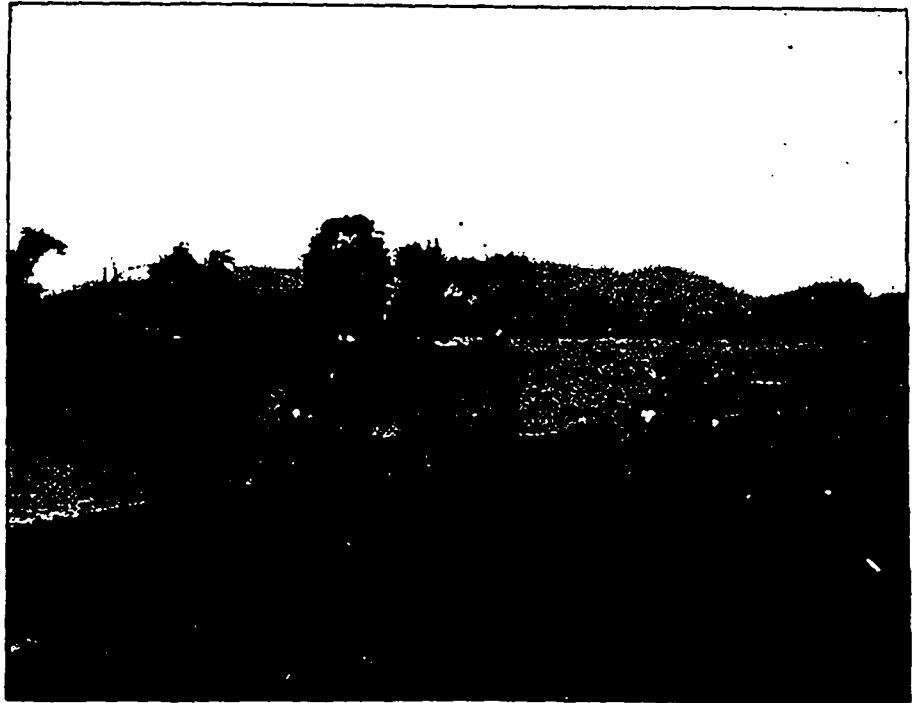
One would think, judging by the items in the sportsmen's papers that there is only one way of shooting moose—calling. Yet, if the map of Canada were to be laid before you with the districts in which calling is practised, shaded red, while the remainder were left in the natural shade of the paper, you would see that a small area only had been colored. Calling has never been practised excepting in the lower provinces and in Maine, and latterly in the Upper Ottawa region. Northwestward from that river a line might be drawn to the Behring Sea, passing all the way through thousands of miles of Arctic forest, stocked with moose, and in all that district you could hardly find a single native in the habit of calling moose. The regular Indian method is tracking, and it is very much more exciting and truer sport than even calling. Any good shot and keen hunter could, in time, teach himself the art of tracking moose. Great endurance is, of course, demanded, and extraordinary watchfulness and care.

The moose always make a half circle before resting; and, bear this in mind, the sportsmen may often surprise the animal, provided he do not break too many sticks. Supposing that a fresh moose track has been found, the hunter follows it cautiously but swiftly, noticing whether the moose has been feeding or travelling. Should the animal have had seemingly no thought of resting, the man should make as good time as he can, always bearing in mind that the less noise the better chance of moose. After travelling for some time, which time may be longer or shorter according to circumstances, the hunter will find that the moose has slackened his pace. He no longer travels in a straight line; he has stopped here and there to feed upon the maple and the whitewood. Now comes the critical period. If there is any breeze, the moose will have certainly circled before lying down, so that he may detect the advent of any pursuer following in his tracks. If calm, as is very often the case in the deep woods, the moose will have chosen some vantage ground from which he can see an advancing enemy in time to save himself. The hunter should now redouble his caution, and advance in a series of gigantic loops several hundred yards across. Each time on coming to the track and being assured that the moose is yet ahead, he begins another semicircle. At length, if all is going well, he finds, on reaching the

place where he expected the track, that no animal has passed. He now feels pretty sure that the moose is behind him, lying down somewhere within the last semicircle. Then begins an up-wind stalk which results either in the discomfiture of the hunter or the death of the moose. There is no excitement in hunting which can exceed the anxious moments the still hunter passes as he creeps through the forest, every sense strained and on the alert, to catch a glimpse of the great black moose before the latter shall have perceived his danger.

to leeward, and so detect the hunter's presence. The most propitious hours are at break of day and shortly before sunset. The call is made every half hour, until a reply is heard, then nothing more is done until the moose has come almost within range. When close at hand, a low, half smothered call, or even the drawing of the trumpet across the rough bark of the spruce, may be sufficient to lure the bull within decisive range.

But whichever method of hunting the moose be preferred, the sportsman who has never tried the game, may rely upon



Lac des Sables, Lievre River, Que.

Although the foregoing method of hunting is that upon which several hundred thousand Indians depend for their daily moose meat, the fashionable white man's way of getting the moose is by calling. This method is only possible during September and October, and, as a rule, is most successful about the full of the moon, because the bull very often refuse to answer the call until after sunset. The caller imitates either the lowing of the moose cow or the grunt of a rival bull, using a trumpet made of birch bark to add volume to the sound. The caller should be hidden some distance behind the rifle, and in the opposite direction from which the animal is expected to advance. The call is never made excepting in perfectly calm weather, as if there be the faintest breath of air stirring, the moose will work round

there being any quantity of these noble animals roaming through the Canadian woods. Pluck, perseverance and sense will certainly result in the winning of massive moose antlers as trophies. Moreover, there is more credit in bagging one moose than there is in shooting many duck and snipe.

IMMORTAL.

(By Margaret E. Sangster.)

Once we have loved we never lose.
That is not love which can forget,
Through loss and loneliness and grief
This gem is as its coronet,
That true love never can forget.

That is not faith which drops its hold.
Once we have trusted, in our clasp
Forever lies life's changless gold,
Nor withers in our loosened grasp;
True faith through all time keeps its clasp.