

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE MONARCH OF THE FOREST

**Moose Are Now Found in Only Five States
In the Union---The New Brunswick Pre-
serve the Greatest in Canada---Nature
Writers Tell of the Habits of the Moose
---Keeps Its Home the Year Round.**

As the warm weather of summer comes on, the moose are driven out of the thick woods by heat and flies.

They gather at the lakes and rivers, where they can enjoy a cool bath every day, get what breeze there is moving, and revel in the lily pads that abound in such places. By September their antlers are unburned to a deep brown, except the tips, which are white and polished from rubbing them on the brush and trees.

This brings us to the grand change in the moose. "In the fall the bull moose's fancy gently turns to thoughts of love," writes Ernest Thompson Seton. His dominant object now is to find a mate. He bellows a challenge and there are two usual answers to this—the long, ringing reply of the female, or another deep grunt like his own, but varied with guttural sounds that tell of a savage rival, who also is searching the woods.

The moose-calling hunter is one who with a birch-bark trumpet, imitates the

hanging proboscis too short to be called a trunk, to browse upon leaves and shoots, while for poking about in the long grass for such dainties as fallen fruits it is most efficient."

Food and Habits.

The moose has but one home, and that it keeps to the year round. As a general rule, the extent of an animal's range corresponds somewhat with its size. The moose appears to be the widest ranger of the non-migratory ruminants.

While feeding in winter, the moose will chisel bark off saplings with its front teeth, as indeed do most deer, but the size of the mark and the height from the ground will usually tell if such a mark was made by a moose. It is often remarked that only one side of the bark is thus taken, and therefore the tree survives.

With the melting of snow in spring, the moose family scatters. For what reasons they do so is not clear, because the young are not due to be

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LIVER AND BOWELS**

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You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Carcarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil?

Carcarets work while you sleep; cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels.

A Carcaret tonight will straighten you out by morning—a ten-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Carcarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.

**TEST RATION FOR
FATTENING POULTRY**

"Recently I took 17 cockerels and put them in a house by themselves," a farm poultryman writes. "They weighed 90 pounds when I put them in, and I fed them 27 days, using such feeds as the average farmer raises, wheat, oats and corn, in the following mixture: Corn 100 lbs., oats 14 lbs., and wheat 14 lbs. I gave them fresh water to drink and kept it before them all the time. The feds figured up about \$1.50 at the end of the period, while the roosters weighed 97½ lbs., a gain of 7½ lbs. At 10c. a lb. this gain in weight would amount to 75c. or half the price of the feed."

If these 17 cockerels weighed 90 lbs. their average was a fair weight without any fattening. Should another fattening test be undertaken, our suggestion would be that the same feeds be used in about the same proportion, but in the ground form. In addition, if he will moisten this mixture with sweet or sour skimming, or buttermilk, to a sloppy mass, he will have one of the best poultry-fattening rations we know of.

The birds should have all of this wet mash they can clean up three or four times a day. They should be penned closely to keep them from losing too much weight by exercising. The fattening period should not continue longer than three weeks.

\$1,000 REWARD

**For a Case of Incurable
Constipation**

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That blinding headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c. box today; they bring



THE MATING SEASON.

bellows of the cow moose and tempts the bull forth into plain view for an easy shot. Edward E. Flint, writing in Forest and Stream, tells what happened on one occasion when he was moose calling.

Calling the Moose.

When the conditions were favorable I decided on calling one night, though the guide protested that at best only an uncertain shot would be obtained.

We approached close to the stand selected, by canoe, well supplied with blankets, and were soon comfortably established, sheltered by a spruce tree growing near the centre of a small marshy opening in the timber.

The first call was made at 10 o'clock when the nearly full moon showed over the tree tops.

The answer was immediate and unmistakable. The Oh—ah—oh—ah—oh—ah of an old bull was as distinct and clear as possible. All was quiet for twenty minutes, when his approach began with calling at every step.

The calling and stopping to listen occurred many times in the next two hours, combined with much thrashing of the antlers, sounding, the guide said, like a man falling with a canoe on a rough portage.

It was now full moonlight, the moon was high and the light unusually bright and the air still and frosty. The moose was only 200 yards away, as revealed by the tracks the following morning. Any moment might afford a shot. Then the squalling call of a young cow, preceded by the deep notes of the bull, rang out sharp and clear.

They remained near us perhaps for half an hour, and when heard a second time, were fully a mile distant. While they were close at hand the bull's challenge note brought back a short, hoarse, angry response, and no more, twigs and leaves with that same overusually at sundown.

The Appearance of the Moose.

The moose's nose is worth a note. This big, long-legged, spreading-antlered beast possesses what seems like an awkwardly bulbous, projecting muzzle end. Although he belongs to the deer family, such an obstacle would not permit him to graze with comfort, even were his neck of greater length; but confidence in the wisdom of nature leads one to look further for the answer. Observe him reach up to a branch above and skilfully gather in twigs and leaves with that same overhanging muzzle, now seen to be prehensile, and you will realize that for his particular purpose it is a help instead of a hindrance. Browsing, not grazing, is the meaning of such a form.

"The tapir suggests an understudy to the elephant," writes an observer; "not fitted to play the star part, having legs thick but less massive, a body bulky but not so huge, and a long, over-

born for two or three months yet.

"Perhaps," says Mr. Seton, "like men who have been cooped up together in tight winter quarters, or in a sailing vessel, they are glad to get away from each other for a change."

"The bulls go to some quiet spot where their budding antlers will have a chance to grow. They may have travelled a dozen miles from their own range while seeking a mate in the fall, but summer finds each individual back in the very swamp and waterfront he has so long considered home."

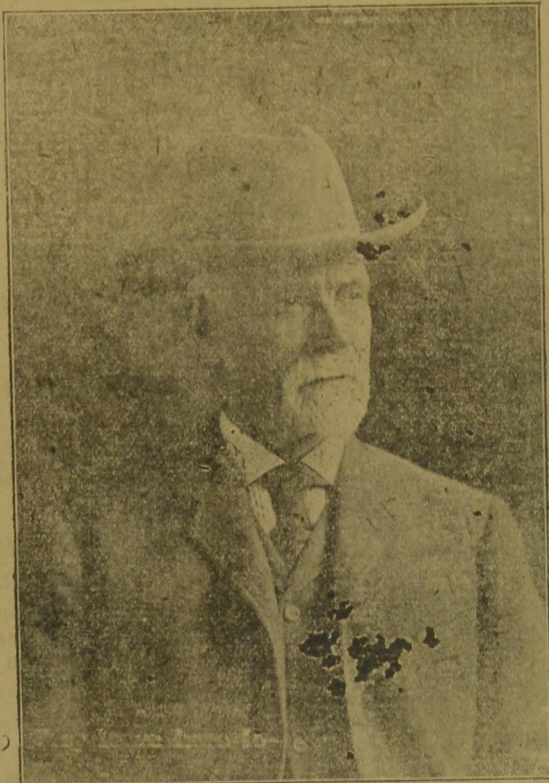
Where He Lives.

The common moose of America is found throughout Canada and southward into Maine, Minnesota and the northern Rocky Mountains. In 1915 moose were protected throughout the United States except in Minnesota, where there was an open season for bull moose only from Nov. 10 to 30.

In the United States the moose is at present found in five states—Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.

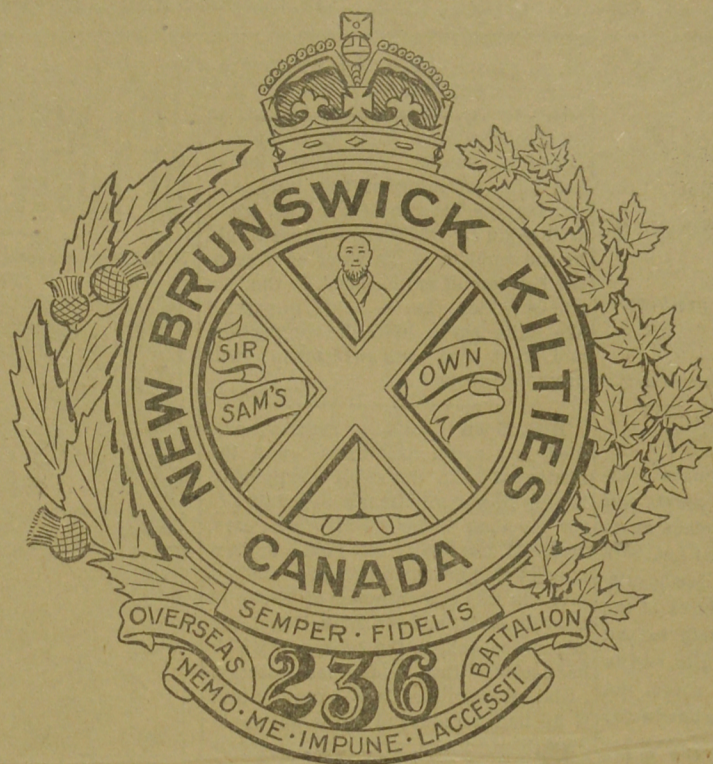
There are 550 in Yellowstone Park. In northern Minnesota a national reserve for moose has been formed, with an estimated population of 10,000 head.

This and the great New Brunswick preserve will save the American moose and the restricted Kenai Peninsula, in Alaska, will preserve from extinction the giant moose of that region.



"UNCLE" HENRY BRAITHWAITE

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1402

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FREDERICTON**

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Join The N. B. Kilties!

1050

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**Military Age and Physically Fit
ARE WANTED FOR THE
236th Overseas Batt.
N. B. KILTIES (SIR SAM'S OWN)
WILL YOU BE ONE OF THE 1050?**