

Jungle Hunting for Tiger and Other Game in India and Nepal, 1948-1969

A Personal Account

By John Smith



Gone Are the Days: Jungle Hunting for Tiger and other Game in India and Nepal 1948-1969 by Peter Byrne

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

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I first went to India in 1948, at the age of 22, to hunt tiger. I had always been fascinated by big game hunting, and India was the home of the most challenging and dangerous game animal in the world. I was fortunate to have the opportunity to hunt with some of the best shikaris in India, and I learned a great deal about the art of hunting tiger. I also had the opportunity to hunt other game animals, such as leopard, sambar, nilgai, and chital.

In 1969, I returned to India to hunt tiger again. I was now 43 years old, and I had been hunting for over 20 years. I had hunted in many different countries, but I always considered India to be the best place to hunt tiger. I was not disappointed on this trip. I had a successful hunt, and I was able to

take a large male tiger. I also had the opportunity to see many other animals, including leopard, sambar, nilgai, and chital.

I have been fortunate to have had the opportunity to hunt in India and Nepal. I have had many exciting and memorable experiences, and I have learned a great deal about the art of hunting. I am grateful for the opportunity to have shared these experiences with my friends and family.

The Hunts

I have hunted tiger in many different parts of India and Nepal. I have hunted in the Terai, the Gangetic Plain, the Vindhya Hills, and the Himalayas. I have hunted from elephants, from jeeps, and on foot.

My most successful hunt was in the Terai in 1969. I was hunting with a shikari named Ram Singh. We were on foot, and we were tracking a tiger that had killed a buffalo. We followed the tracks for several hours, and finally we came to a clearing. The tiger was lying in the shade of a tree.

I took a shot at the tiger, and I hit him in the chest. The tiger roared and charged at me. I fired again, and I hit him in the head. The tiger fell dead at my feet.

I was thrilled to have taken such a large tiger. It was the biggest tiger I had ever seen. I was also proud of the fact that I had taken the tiger on foot. I believe that hunting on foot is the most challenging and dangerous way to hunt tiger.

The Animals

I have hunted many different animals in India and Nepal. I have hunted tiger, leopard, sambar, nilgai, and chital. I have also hunted wild boar, jackal, and hyena.

The tiger is the most challenging and dangerous game animal in the world. Tigers are large, powerful animals, and they are very good at hiding. They are also very aggressive, and they will attack if they feel threatened.

The leopard is a smaller cat than the tiger, but it is just as dangerous. Leopards are very agile, and they can climb trees with ease. They are also very good at stalking their prey.

The sambar is a large deer that is found in the forests of India and Nepal. Sambars are very shy animals, and they are difficult to hunt. They are also very good at running, and they can outrun a horse.

The nilgai is a large antelope that is found in the plains of India and Nepal. Nilgais are very strong animals, and they can be dangerous if they are cornered.

The chital is a small deer that is found in the forests of India and Nepal. Chitals are very graceful animals, and they are a pleasure to watch. They are also very good at running, and they can outrun a horse.

The People

I have met many interesting people in India and Nepal. I have met shikaris, trackers, guides, and villagers. I have also met other hunters from all over the world.

The shikaris are the most knowledgeable people about hunting in India and Nepal. They know the habits of the animals, and they know how to track them. They are also very good at shooting.

The trackers are the people who follow the tracks of the animals. They are very good at finding tracks, and they can follow them for hours. They are also very good at interpreting the tracks, and they can tell what animal made them.

The guides are the people who lead the hunters to the animals. They know the best places to hunt, and they know how to get there. They are also very good at spotting animals, and they can often find them before the hunters do.

The villagers are the people who live in the villages near the hunting areas. They are very friendly and hospitable, and they are always willing to help the hunters. They are also very knowledgeable about the animals, and they can often give the hunters valuable information.

I have had many exciting and memorable experiences hunting in India and Nepal. I have learned a great deal about the art of hunting, and I have met many interesting people. I am grateful for the opportunity to have had these experiences, and I will always cherish the memories.



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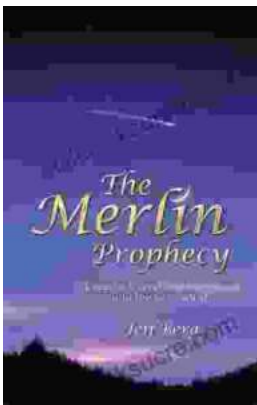
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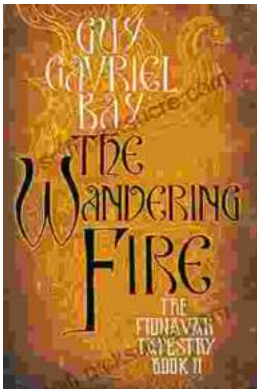
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