

The extremities of the hair are generally brown or black, and dingy white towards the roots.

The young are generally of a gray-brown color, which darkens with age.

The hair is coarse and strong, and inclined to brittleness.

The males have their necks adorned with manes of stiff hairs, varying in length from five to ten inches.

Two fleshy dewlaps hang from their throats, and are covered with long black hairs. The tail is remarkable for its extreme shortness.

The legs, head, nostrils and ears are of enormous proportions, the body short and thick, the eyes small, and the upper lip elongated, thick, ponderous and flexible. So curiously constructed is the upper lip that it is generally described as being between that of a horse and a tapir. It is square in shape, and appears to be divided on account of a deep furrow in the middle. Four pairs of strong muscles arising from the maxillaries allow of rapid and varied movement of the heavy lip.

The hind hoofs of the moose are of beautiful formation, and adorned with horny spurs, or points, which make a loud clattering noise when the animal is running.

The hind legs straddle when the moose is at full speed, to prevent treading on the fore feet.

The moose subsists by browsing, grazing being rendered almost impossible on account of the long forelegs and short neck.

The long forelegs enable the animal to reach far up into the trees and bring them down, whilst the tender branches are plucked by the huge lip and carried to the mouth. The leaves and small branches of young trees, such as birch, maple, and mountain ash, form the staple diet of the moose.

The horns are striking on account of their enormous dimensions. The young bull grows two knobs about two inches long in its first season; when a year old, the knobs develop

into spikes about six inches long, and remain on the head until late in spring, when they drop off, and are replaced by long, forked horns. In the fourth year the horns branch forward and become palmated; in the fifth and sixth years, they grow triangular, whilst the palmated portions end in points, the whole resembling an expanded hand. After the fifth year, the most perfectly developed antlers are produced, the horns not unfrequently measuring five feet from root to extremity. The horns are cast annually after the second year, in the months of December and January, but so rapid is the new growth that a complete new set is formed by the August following. As with the deer, the horns are in velvet during the summer months and are so tender that they may be sliced with a knife. When developed, the antlers not unfrequently attain a weight of sixty pounds.

The cow carries her young nine months, and brings forth generally in the month of May.

In the first and second year, one calf is produced at a birth, and after that two.

The moose suffers greatly in warm weather from flies, and most of its time is spent in the water, where it often remains for hours so deeply immersed that only the nose is visible above the surface. It reaches regularly under the water to feed on the lily roots, disappearing entirely the while, thus giving rise to the Indian belief that it can remain all day under water.

The moose swims rapidly and crosses the water from shore to shore with marvellous swiftness.

The skin is valuable for tanning purposes, but is of no value whatever in the fur trade. It is tough and enduring, and largely used for the manufacture of mocassins.

The rutting season commences in September, and during this period the bull feeds but little for days at a