

in winter may be obtained. During the winter they yard—that is to say, a number of the animals gather together—and have common paths along which they may move freely to secure their food. We must credit these animals with an unusual amount of foresight in yarding on the northern side rather than on the southern side of a crest, for the snow on the latter is much more likely to crust than that on the former, and a crusting of the snow greatly impedes the progress of the moose, thus putting them more in the power of any enemies that might be lurking about.

The moose is the largest animal now existing of the deer family, standing often as high as six feet, and sometimes weighing 1,200 pounds; but notwithstanding its great size, it is very fleet of foot. When brought to bay, a blow with its fore foot or horns is a very serious matter for the huntsman. Often when pursued by man they have their intelligence to thank for their escape, for sometimes, if closely followed, they double in their tracks and stand motionless in some thicket until the hunter has slipped by, when they quickly glide away. At other times they make such a commotion as to unnerve any but an experienced hunter, and thus escape.

The males, only, are provided with antlers, and with these they often deal death to their enemies and rivals. The antlers drop off in early winter, and when the new ones are growing they are apparently very sensitive; so that the females have little to fear from their larger and stronger mates. Moose begin to breed when two or three years old, a single fawn being born the first time, and after that as many as two or three at a time.

The antlers of the male become larger each year until the animal has passed his prime, or has become seriously injured, when the quality deteriorates, and we find antlers much deformed in typical shape and size. From observations made upon the antlers secured from different localities, it would seem that the different places have their different strains of breeds. The antlers in each locality seem to be more or less after one pattern, which makes it appear as though one sire dominates a certain territory.

Numerous cases have been recorded of bull moose having, unprovoked, given battle to man, but the peculiar part of this is that we have as yet to hear of a real sportsman being so attacked. Circumstantial evidence goes to prove that these unpro-

voked attacks are only excuses given for the killing of a moose out of season, or by an unlicensed hunter. During the rutting season the males are at times rather headstrong, but they never actually attack a man without provocation.

The ungainly body of the little calf moose, perched on long stilt-like legs, presents a ludicrous appearance; but it is an object of the tenderest solicitude on the part of the mother, who will often charge fiercely upon hunters if they approach too near, or try in sport to capture their offspring. A female calf moose once became so tame through being left unmolested that she used to come right up to a camp occupied by a brother of the writer and after a time allowed itself to be photographed in several different positions.

### Is Your School Well Equipped.

Have you a source to answer such questions as

1. What are CONSOLS?
2. How is CHAUFFEUR pronounced?
3. What is a SKEW?
4. What is SALVAGE?
5. What is TELEPHEME?

No school can do the most effective work unless supplied with Webster's International Dictionary. This reference library in a single volume answers with final authority all kinds of questions in language, the trades, arts and sciences, geography, biography, fiction, foreign words, etc. President Eliot, of Harvard University, fittingly says: "*The International is a wonderfully compact storehouse of accurate information.*"

You will notice elsewhere in these columns that the publishers, G. & C. Merriam Co., of Springfield, Mass., offer to send specimen pages, etc. Mention this paper in your request and they will include a useful set of coloured maps, pocket size. Do not longer delay owning an up-to-date dictionary. Get the best, which means the INTERNATIONAL.

Plans for the new territorial army of the Empire include five or six territorial divisions in Canada, five in Australia, one in New Zealand, and four or five in South Africa, in addition to the fourteen existing divisions of the territorial forces of the United Kingdom. This, with the sixteen divisions of regulars, would make an imperial army of forty-six divisions. In the olden days of slow and deliberate warfare, volunteers could be enrolled after the country was attacked. Now it is necessary to be ready for defence when the attack comes.