

pass over nearly the same ground in an equal time, without being fatigued; for they will continue to trot in this manner during a whole day, or even two or three days. The rein-deer keeps always on the mountains; and the elk inhabits low ground and moist forests. Both go in flocks like the stag; and both may be tamed; but the rein-deer is more easily tamed than the elk. The latter, like the stag, has never lost its liberty; but the rein-deer has been rendered domestic by the most stupid of the human race. The Laplanders have no other cattle. A singularity which is common to the rein-deer and the elk, must not be omitted: when these animals run, though not at full speed, their hoofs, at each movement, make a crackling noise as if their limbs were disjointed. The wolves advertised by this noise, or by the odour of the animal, throw themselves in their way, and, if numerous, they seize and kill him; for a rein-deer defends himself against the attacks of a single wolf. For this purpose he employs not his horns, which are more hurtful than useful to him, but his fore-feet, which are very strong. With these he strikes the wolf so violently as to stun, or make him fly off; and afterwards runs with a rapidity that prevents all further attacks. The *rosomack* or *glutton*, though not so numerous, is a more dangerous enemy. This animal is still more voracious, but not so nimble as the wolf. He pursues not the rein-deer, but lies in wait for it concealed in a tree. As soon as the rein-deer comes within his reach, he darts down upon it, fixes upon its back with his claws; and tearing its head or neck with his teeth, he never quits his station till he has cut the animal's throat. He employs the same artifice, and carries on the same war against the elk, which is still stronger than the rein-deer. This *rosomack* or *glutton* of the north of Europe, is the same animal with the *carcajon* or *quincajon* of North America. His combats with the original of Canada are famous; and, as formerly remarked, the original of Canada is the same with the elk of Europe. The elks are more numerous in this country than in Europe; nor are the savages ignorant of hunting and seizing them. They sometimes follow the track of these animals for several days, and, by mere perseverance and address, accomplish their purpose. Their mode of hunting them in winter is not unworthy of notice. They use rackets or snow-shoes, by means of which they walk on the snow without sinking. The original does not make much way, because he sinks in the snow, which fatigues him. He eats only the annual shoots of trees. Where the savages find the wood eaten in this manner, they soon meet with the animals, which are never very distant, and are easily taken, because they cannot run expeditiously.