

prairies, the "timber wolf" may be enjoyed in coursing the animal with strong courageous greyhounds.

Although the grey wolf is an animal of great speed and endurance, he is soon overtaken by those fleet-footed gaze hounds, which, when they overtake him, snap at him and wound him with their sharp teeth and powerful jaws, and by their extreme agility avoid his dangerous attacks, keeping him at bay until the mounted hunter arrives and terminates the chase by a well directed pistol shot. For a time this kind of hunting taxes all the energies of the greyhounds, in consequence of the fleetness and great staying powers of the wolf, a swiftness, however, which may be termed comparatively slow work contrasted with the lightning performances of that telephone of the plains, the "Jack Rabbit," or correctly speaking, the great hare of the prairies.

It has been affirmed by the great naturalists of America, that the aborigines of this country, before the advent of white men, used domesticated wolves instead of dogs. This can readily be credited by any one acquainted with the indian dogs of even the present day. Although smaller in size, a condition superinduced by ages of neglect and starvation, the indian dog of the present is peculiarly and positively wolfish in aspect and characteristics.

It is a notable fact that an irreconcilable antipathy has always existed between the domestic dog and the tamed wolf of the Indians. In their constant quarrels and combats with each other, the former are always the aggressors. The Indian wolf dogs always act upon the defensive; usually trying to avoid a conflict with their more courageous kinsmen.

In other days, when the lordly bison frequented and ornamented the limitless prairies of the great Northwest, when their million-hoofed tramp shook the solid earth, the wolf was ever his sneaking and persistent enemy. He silently tracked the calves, the wounded, the aged and the helpless, until an opportunity presented itself for a safe attack.

A single white arctic wolf will run down a barren ground caribou and by one savage bite in the flank disable the largest buck.

Sir John Richardson, a distinguished arctic explorer, who has contributed many interesting facts to the general fund of natural history, tells us that the wolves of northern America run down and capture