

To this correct and excellent description I may add that the eye of the North American wolf is of a greenish colour; its expression is sneaking and sinister, intermingled with an aspect of extreme cunning similar to, but far surpassing in force that of the yellow eye of the fox. As stated above, the tail of the wolf is bushy, but corresponding with the size of the animal it is neither so long, nor so elegantly rounded and heavy as that of the fox.

At one time the grey wolf was found all over the American continent, as far south even as the Gulf of Mexico. It is still to be met with in considerable numbers on the great plains of the west, in the northern and western States, on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and in more or less abundance, according to favorable location, in all the remote or sparsely settled portions of Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Cape Breton.

As before remarked, the black, red and grey, as well as the white wolves of the arctic regions are believed by scientific naturalists to belong to one and the same species. In physical conformation, size, weight and general character they are specifically identical. The difference of colour alone, attributable to the influences of diversity of climate, appears to be the only distinguishing feature between one variety and another. In voice, form, and manner of hunting their prey, all the varieties of the North American wolf are essentially similar.

In early times in Canada, and in the valley of the Ottawa, not less than in other places, wolves were dangerously abundant. In all new settlements, sheep, when a farmer was fortunate enough to possess any, had to be carefully penned up every night, otherwise wool would certainly have been found flying before morning.

It was not alone that in one of those nocturnal raids many sheep were devoured. This was not the worst feature in the transaction. A couple of these bloodthirsty marauders, in a single night, would kill fifteen or twenty sheep, simply tearing their throats for the purpose of sucking the blood, without otherwise mutilating the carcasses.

After such a catastrophe cheap mutton was easily procurable; frequently too at a season of the year when the old pioneers were obliged to live without meat of any kind, fresh or salt, for months at a stretch. For the benefit of those who may be unacquainted with the hardships