

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

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FIELD DIARY

Mr. E. A. Goldman

(Official title.)

Period, Oct. 24 to Dec. 15

1930
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Oct. 24, 1930.

Left Washington, D.C., en route
to California, 7:35 P.M. with Dr.
E.W. Nelson.

Oct. 25.

Arrived Chicago 2:15 P.M. left
Chicago 9:30 P.M. Gave talk in
evening to local chapter of Isaac
Walton League.

Oct. 26-27

En route

Oct. 28

Arrived Los Angeles 8:30 A.M.
left Los Angeles 11 P.M.

Had luncheon with Mr. Raymond
L. Spears of Inglewood who is
much interested in predatory
animal problem and is
conservation director of the
American Trappers Association and
writes for Hunter-Food-Trapper

Oct. 28. con,
In evening had dinner with
Mrs. Donald R. Dieby and Adrian
Van Rossum in Pasadena.

Oct. 29.
Off train on stopover at
Fresno where I began vacation
at 11 A.M.

Oct. 30 to Nov. 6.
On vacation at Croxi, Calif.

Nov. 7, Burbly, Calif.
Resumed official travel at
11 A.M. at Fresno by automobile
and arrived Burbly about
5 P.M.

Nov. 8-11, Burbly, Calif.
Working at Auto. and conferring
with officials.

Nov. 12-13 San Francisco,
Calif., attending convention of Calif.

Wool Growers at Palace Hotel, and
conferred with Poole.

Nov. 14 Redding Calif.

Left Berkeley 1 P.M. with Mr. E. L.
Sumner on a trip to Modoc Co.
to investigate predatory animal
control in the field. Reached
Redding about 8:30 Morning spent
in conferring with Mr. Geo. K.
Welton in charge of the research
branch of the Calif. Fish and
Game Commission.

Nov. 15. Alturas, Calif.

Left Redding about 9 A.M. and
reached Alturas about 9 P.M.
after a long hard day through
falling snow over the Sierras.
A number of cars were found
one or two wrecked and others

Nov. 15 con
in the ditch or abandoned along
the road.

Nov. 16 Alturas to
Ft. Bidwell ^{21st, 22nd, 23rd}
Raymond Fletcher says
deer, sheep, cattle take
fat bait. Says local Goot
man ^{over the mountain of plain} says (Louis
Kafader) and runs them
in as his work. Also in
spring he follows his
lines and scalps coyotes.
~~Kafader~~ Fletcher in spring
herds sheep for fee and
Ward ^{is a volunteer} & his co. Fletcher is
deputy game warden for
Calif. Arizon & Nev. Skunks
and badgers Fletcher says,
range up to top of mts. He
thinks person traps both

Nov. 16 em.

necessary to do a good job.

In spring best for poison
& fall for traps, fall best
for traps because scout
works well then as coyotes
are rutting, considers local
trapper works too near
town & too near highways,
Not so ~~want~~ many badgers
& skunks in mountains.

Kafodu born & raised here.
Coyotes worth about 7 when
ful prime on average.

Skunks about 1.50 to 2.00
Badgers about \$1.00. Badgers
said to be "just a fur"
Skunks about same as
former numbers. No foxes
here.

Nov. 16 con.

Louis Kafodu on roll
last year from 1st Sept.
~~Sept. to 1st Jan.~~ ~~Feb. 15 to part of Apr.~~ Thinks
traps more successful than
poison in fall. Thinks
coyotes kill a good many
rabbits and lake. Coyotes
five times more abundant
this year than last fall.
Has 4 lines of traps & poisons.
2 Badgers only in traps this
year.

5 skunks last month - not
many during cold weather.

Badgers very few during
winter.

Thinks trapping instead of
poison would have been
better last fall, but during
winter poison can be used

Kafodu's account

Nov. 16 con.

to best advantage.

Coyotes may carry bait
and drop it, also hawks
sometimes carry them.

Shrubs very abundant - field

11 checks for hoppers.

Shrubs only worth about
5 cents according to prices
quoted by fur dealer.

Of animals poisoned figures
only about 1/3 found.

all poisoned found fresh.

Coyotes roam a great
deal and follow the sheep
herds.

Now after cats mainly
when damage reported.

Bolgers $\frac{3}{4}$ Selag - lepid
worth about 10 or 12 but
most are plain Bolgers worth
.75 to 1.00.

12/16/16 account

Nov. 16 con.

Practically all coyotes will
kill sheep.

Mt. Tim - very few in country.
Need about 3 men in this
valley to properly handle
predatory animals.

Deer decreasing - killing too
many bucks.

Antelope - caught one in trap
that he released. About 26
near lowhead Lake, Mo.

numerous across line in Nevada.
Antelope increasing.

Pronghorn. Formerly common -
now very rare.

Martin - said to be a few
in country but has never
seen one.

Stinks. Three kinds - broad-stuffed,
narrow-stuffed & civet cat.
Broad-stuffed most abundant.

Nov. 16 con.

~~Wolf~~ = Now very scarce
or all gone - One caught
escaped by tearing up
No. 3 Victor trap about 5
years ago.

California quail - None
here formerly. 12 brought
in June as bird eggs
some other *idiot* birds
have moved to many
camps in the country.
Have been hunted for several
years, but protected by feeding
in winter and by leaving land
which was posted and thus
protected. Open season of 30
days in December.

Does not think coyotes kill
many deer.

Sage huns decreasing - thinks
coyotes destroy nests. Has found
tracks near nests of coyotes.

W. S. S. S. S.

Nov. 17 (Mon.) Ft. Bidwell
to Alturas, Calif.

Conferred further with Raymond
Fulcher at Ft. Bidwell and left about
9 A.M. for Alturas where we arrived about
1 P.M.

Considerable snow fell last night
but weather has cleared today.
Had a slow trip over mts. between
Cedarville and Alturas and snow
plow was necessary to clear the
upper slope. Little snow hereon,
and melting fast at Alturas.

Talk with C. F. Godfrey,
about $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of coyotes per animal
killed.

Coyotes more numerous this year
owing to low price of fur and
private trappers not working

1908

Nov. 17 con.

Raise farm more efficient than traps. Trapping requires more work and skill than poisoning.

Men paid about \$125 per month and furnish their own transportation usually a car which costs about \$35 per month cutting net pay to about \$90. Horses also used in bad weather or rough ground.

A good many magpies and crows killed.

Magpies work on carcasses of sheep and ~~horses~~ cattle causing maggots.

Coyotes eat rabbits in winter.
Coyotes kill deer.

Men average about 20 coyotes a month.

Talk with Goodfry

Nov. 19

Thinks coyotes kill sage hens.

Thinks about 1 to 15 coyotes
are killers and are most
difficult to destroy.

Have fat better than tallow
when weather not too cold or
too hot. Tallow best for all
around bait.

Traps better than poison for
very smart coyotes.

Dogs not practicable here - too
much brush and rough country.

A good many porcupines taken.
Eats individually more than
coyotes.

30 head of sheep killed out of
one herd coming out of mountains
this year.

9000 head of sheep in Modoc
Co. - 900 supposed to be paid
by sheep men.

Talk by Godfrey

Talk with Goldfry

Nov. 17

No robins since 1916 that he knows of. At that time there was a good deal in Modoc Co.

Nov. 18 (Tue.), Alturas, Calif.

Made a trip today with C. L. Sumner and C. J. Goldfry to points near Bieber, Modoc Co. where we inspected four of his poison stations.

Stations consisted of carcasses of sheep about each of which ^{at a distance of about 10 yards} ~~at a distance of about 10 yards~~ tallow poison baits had been placed. These carcasses were partly covered with snow and no tracks of predatory animals were seen about them. There were ~~placed~~ ^{placed} in open spaces or in sage brush flats surrounded

Nov. 18 con.

by forest.

Odocoileus. Many deer tracks seen in territory near Bieber, where there is a good stand of yellow pine, intermixed along the borders and at the lower elevations with buckbrush and mountain mahogany. One deer had gone up to a sheep carcass and walked around, apparently smelling it and had then walked off.

Coon. No tracks seen, suggesting that they are not numerous on ground covered today.

Nov. 19 (Wed) ~~altures to near~~ ^{visited} ~~station of~~ ^{station of} ~~Leonner.~~

1st one horses barn where coyotes had been settled. Pub

Nov. 19 car.

5 or 6 baits within a few feet. Showed one dead one that had been scalped. One of baits had been gnawed ^{broken some time ago} by mice. 2 had been scalped according to Hunter. A bounty of \$30 paid in Glenn Co. according to Hunter. Hunter was formerly a bounty hunter in Glenn Co. when \$15 was paid. Skinker said to drop during winter.

2nd station placed about 10 days ago - have nest in flat - dead coyote 40 ft. away. Sign on tree for 2 stations.

3rd station - 75 yds from wood road - head of horse - 1 dead mouse.

4th station in open, nothing ^{about}

Nov. 19 am.

5th Sta. 3 old carcasses
of coyotes.

6th Sta. all bait gone and
one dead Perom. mouse. Meat
not gnawed by coyotes. Rebailed
today by hunter. Poison signs
at all places examined.

One Milton Thompson
traps live about 50 miles
and trap lines 10 or 15 miles
long. Thinks he can trap
as many coyotes as he
can poison. Has poison
sometimes but does not
like to do it says when
he does always find
something he does not want
to, such as dogs.

Has found where coyotes
filled antelope in deep snow

Nov. 19 cm.

in winter.

One man near Bieber
lost 18 turkeys from
coyotes one morning.

Would like to see all
coyotes caught.

Believes any coyote can
be caught at times in
a trap.

about 200 traps,
2 to a set.

catches 15 or 20 in a
season.

A very few badgers are
valuable, but most of them
are worth only 75 to 100
caught 10 in Sept that he
did not let him loose & 4
last month that were
hard loose. Badgers are
killed by sheep men as
lambs fall into holes.

Nov. 19em.

Man named Lewis would
not let happy trap on his
place but thought he'd
done business as they
caught ~~skinned~~ but they
took nearly all his
turkeys and now he wants
happy.

Skinner's Owen near
Bieber got nine prairie
turkeys. Skins, 50 @ 1.00
now - worth 3 or 4 during
war. Also worth little
last year.

Good 2 or 3 dozen traps
a year, worth \$5.50 per doz.
Costs about 25 to run
em. just for gas. Part
of year was horse,
skinner's coyotes can be

Nov. 19 con.

trapped to advantage the
year around, but best
luck in summer, not
very successful with Gosh
scent, was his own.

Poison - Has only used
poison at one station this
season.

Took 24 coyotes & 18 cats
last month - 30 coyotes
& one cat in Sept.
Poison easier than
trapping.

Nov. 20 (Thurs), Alturas to Willows,
Calif.

Left Alturas, 8.30 a.m.; arrived
Willows 6 p.m.

Road now pass through Sierra to
Riding in good condition. Road

Nov. 20 con

was through the mixture of Transition
and upper Sonoran zone vegetation,
yellow pine covered mountains or
elevated areas alternate with upper
Sonoran slopes and ^{small} valleys the
floors of which are overgrown
with sage brush. ~~Here~~ In many
places are old lava beds rather
thinly overgrown with timber,
General area is good deer country,
but apparently overstocked at
least in places, and generally
heavily stocked with sheep.
Sheep and deer both crop mountain
mahogany heavily.

Nov. 21 (Fri.), Berkeley.
Returned to Berkeley, via Davis,
Jeff Willows about 8:30 AM
and arrived Berkeley about 3 PM.

Nov. 21 con.
Had conference with Hall.

Nov. 22 (Sat.) Berkeley
Conferred with Trinnell and
Hall, and they informed me
plan to have Hall go with me
to Nevada would have to be
given up. Conferred with
Sturton and borrowed specimens
of mountain lion Pleistocene
material for comparison at
M.V.Z.

Nov. 23 (Sun.) Berkeley.
leaf. Worked all day at M.V.Z.

Nov. 24 (Mon.). Finished
work on lions and rangers at
M.V.Z. Conferred with ^{Sturton} Dixon
in afternoon. Left Berkeley for
Reno at 9:50 PM.

Nov. 25 (Tue.) Reno, Nev.
Arrived ~~at~~ 6:45 a.m.
Conferred with E. R. Sans.
Arranged to go out tomorrow
with a trapper on a long
line north of Reno.

Nov. 26 (Wed.) Reno, Nev.
Made trip of about 100
miles over trap lines with
Mr. Greener.

Coyotes. One found in trap.
Not very abundant at present.
Trapper says will be more
abundant a little later.

No fur bearing animals
found and no evidence that
many are later. Greener says
he takes a few in the summer.
Practically no badgers out
now. Also occasionally gets

Nov. 26. am.
a little spotted shunk
Set about 200 traps one in
a place. ~~Use~~ screen to cover
pan of trap, and a round log
to hold ^{one} spring down while
setting ^{the} others. Trap awkward
to ~~stone~~ ^{trap} does some alkalidist
to prevent freezing in.

Badger. Greer showed me
fragments of one caught in summer
that was found dead in trap.
During summer badgers caught are
released if not too badly crippled.
During season when fur is prime
they are saved for the fur.

Nov. 27 (Thurs.) Reno, Nev.
Spent most of day (Thanksgiving)
with E. R. Sans.

At High Lake, near Reno, 2/11/28, a
pile of 300 lbs of coyote skins, a
pile of 300 lbs of marten skins, about
according to his report, both
rolled in cawl for.

Nov. 28 (Fri), Reno to
Austin, Nev. Left Reno about 9 AM
arrived Austin about 4:30 PM
Weather clear and not very cold,

Nov. 29 (Sat.) Austin to
Ely, Nevada. Left Austin 8:30 AM;
arrived Ely about 4 PM. Camped
with Roy Rasmussen in evening.

Considerable snow here, then
taking up trap lines frozen in.
Poison lines near this general
vicinity not very accessible now.

Coyotes full on dirt in summer
At Manhattan, lower end of
Snooby Valley, Sept. 1928, The
Brotherton took 78 coyotes and
2 bobcats using traps & poison
in one night. Rasmussen
visited ^{place} and placing
poison near water hole picked

Nov. 29 (Sat)

up 2 ~~2~~ coyotes killed in one night.

Mr. Schmittlein

(On range of Smith Lane)

Coyotes killing sheep. In a small valley bet. Reese River Valley & Monitor Valley, in 1930 lambing on an unworked area coyotes killed 54 out of 60 lambs in a group that had been segregated in one night. Sans says report after report shows no off losses or no heavy losses on lambing grounds where work has been done intensively, whether by poison or trapping.

Use of poison. Instructions of man is not to put poison on private land or public domain without consent of man ranging stock there. Du Nat.

Nov. 29 (Sat.)

Fourth, however, poison may be placed where wanted by F.S. and other permittees regardless of disapproval of some individual.

Nov. 30 (Sun.). Ely, Nev.
to Eureka, Nev.

Conferred with Roy Rasmussen, Field Supervisor, last night and this morning left Ely about 8.30 and returned as far as Eureka where we arrived shortly before noon. In afternoon went out to inspect poison lines north of Eureka. ~~The~~

Poison lines inspected. Those north of Eureka had been out since about November 11. Visited about a dozen stations, placed

Nov. 30 (Sun.), . .

usually on an eminence
along the edge of the valley,
stations consist of quarters or
other large portions of a
horse shot and the meat
divided for the purpose.
Part of carcass is studded
with poison ~~in case~~ encased
in small ball of caul tallow,
the poison inserted in deep cuts
in the flesh of the horse.

Fur bears. None found north
of Eureka.

Coyotes. None found north of
Eureka. Sans and Rasmussen
say that in the higher country
where poison is used that
most of the coyotes are killed
in the latter part of winter.

Dec. 1

~~Nov 31~~ (Mon.) Cumba to
Puckwater and return.

Made a long round with
Sans and Rasmusson over poison
lines put out by the latter. Most
of them comparatively recent,
some out only about a week.
Stations placed on eminences mainly
along borders of valley, but a
very few in valley bottom. Dined
^{about 25 stations}
coyotes. Found only 3 all at
one station not far from a ranch.
At some of the other stations
it appeared probable that some
coyotes might have been picked
up, as there were tracks of
cars or horses. In most
places, however, the stations
proper were undisturbed except
that a good many of the bait

Dec. 1
Nov. 31, con.

scattered about could not be found and had apparently been taken by birds and some perhaps by rodents.

Maggies. Nine maggies found for food - 2 at one station.

Raven. Five ravens found. In two cases these had been drowned ~~off~~ by coyotes.

Shrike. One dead shrike at former station. Rasmussen said it was the first he had ever observed.

Wick Mice. Six white-footed mice found near station - one on carcass.

Weather. Most of snow gone. Days clear and mild - hard freezing at night.

Dec. 2 (Tue) Eureka to
Reno. arriving about 8 AM.

Jans and I returned to Reno,
and Rasmussen left for Calif.

Dec. 3 (Wed) Reno, Nev.
Examining files.

Dec. 4 (Thurs) Reno, Nev.
Spent day going over trap
lines of Fred Gramin, out as
far as Carson River.

Coys. One only taken.

Fur bearers. - none.

Dec. 5 (Fri.) Reno, Nev.
Examining office files.

Dec. 6 (Sat) Reno, Nev.
Attended meeting of Nevada
Sportsman's League. General
discussion of game situation
in Nevada, including predatory
animal problem.

Dec. 7 (Sun) Sacramento,
Calif. Left Reno 8.10 AM;
arrived Sacto. 3 PM

Dec. 8 (Mon), Berkeley,
Calif.

Conferred with C. G. Poole
and left Sacramento 3 PM;
arrived Berkeley 5.29 PM.

Dec. 9-13, ~~San Francisco~~^{Willits}, Calif.
Remained at Berkeley until
1.45 PM on the 13th when I
left with Mr. E. L. Sumner
to continue predatory
animal investigations in
northwestern part of state.
Conferred with Joseph
Dixon, Joseph Grinnell
and G. R. Hall in regard
to predatory animal work
and with E. W. Nelson worked
over lion material in U.S.

Dec. 9 - 13 am.
arrived at Willits at 8:15
P.M.

Dec. 14 (Sun) Willits
to Alder Point, Calif. and vicinity.
Left Willits about 8:30
A.M. Reached Garberville
at noon. Foggy in morning
but cleared later.

At Garberville Standard Oil
Service Sta. man said he
had trapped for many
years but not so much
last two years as fur
trappers were rather scarce.
He attributed this to large
number of trappers in
recent years and said
some skunks and weasels
were poisoned ~~formerly~~
generally. He thought

Dec. 14 am.

offered to poison.

Deer. Fairly numerous
according to Standard
oil service Sta. man, but
bucks rather scarce comp.
with does. Four or five
years ago in winter
he saw about 20 and
deer mainly bucks that
had died on over snow
apparently from disease
if they were fox. A
number died elsewhere
in this general region.

Dec. 14 am.

Coyote

near alder Point

^ Mt. Garret, says:
about ~~10 or 12~~ coyotes
on this range north to
~~the~~ of about 7000
and about four or five
on a young range the
white plate of about
18000 a
Worked off on for
foot by ~~the~~ about
12 years. Did considerable
poisoning.

Douglas Prior, fox
of Blodgett family
opposed to poisoning
now in favor of it.

Worked under Polson
on recommendation of
Prior but never met
Polson. Worked under
two other men, but only
saw each of them once.

Dec. 14 con.

They never saw poison
bait put out.

Carroll and trapped
pawed by tracks that
coyotes were sometimes
pawed but trapped
later because he could
not find coyotes.

Pawed a good many
skunks and crows along
of the slopes and ridges.

Pawed skunks and crows
pawed and trapped
them on top of ridges.

Began trapping 18
of Nov. and has caught
20 since.
crows

Verbeaux has skunks,
crows, wild cats,
coyotes, ~~cock birds~~

Dec. 14 con.

spotted hawk, mink
otters,

sets traps for coons
about water.

Has taken 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ skunks
since Nov. 18.

Few wild cats poisoning,
as they do not like
tallow baits.

Every spring a few
lambs are killed by
coyotes.

Ralston at ~~Blowing~~^{Blowing}
Foot haffer, Succeeded
Montgomery. Both
traps & poisoning but
uses traps yawly.

In poisoning has killed
as high as 60 skunks in
one night. Used to poison

Dec. 14 con.

carcasses in good
country and ~~not~~ also
put traps about them.
Might have 20 poison
stations, sufficient to
destroy saloons but
did not go back to
do that. Was told to
be careful not to put
poison near trails.

^{Russ}
Ran a big stockman
in Humboldt Co. employs
Mary at Blodgett to
run coyotes with hounds.
Also gets some help from
Govt. Pays \$100 when
coyote kills hounds got
5 with hounds and Govt
man got one.

One of owners of white
ranch puts out poison

Dec. 14 em.

indiscriminately, about
1700 sheep on White River.
Only got about 20 out
of 70 stumps this year
on White River this
year.

Patton caught 7 or 8
coyotes last winter. He
does not do much
poisoning and when he
does it careful.

Good happens with deer
for poison baits are
very sly about it.
Was told to string out
old does filled with
poison. Deer wear but
sail. Coyotes who have
not learned to like it
do not care for sheep

Dec. 14 con.

meat,

Deer - quite a few but
not increasing.
Most residents against
poisoning, but sheep
men got it.

Cattle men formerly
against poisoning but are
now more in favor of
it.

Many fur bears trapped
die because traps not
properly attended.

Stinks poisoned, stumps
cut stumps and others
come to it, but where
a stink has been trapped
coyotes will not come.

Got \$110 and was raised
to 120. Got drunk and
was fired twice.

Dec. 14 am.

Rancher boarded him
most of ~~the year~~ all the
year around

Could make more
money working for
goat than for himself,

Priem last winter
paid him 10 each as
bounty for 2 coyotes
goat happen could
not catch.

One happen told him, Ralston
last winter ^{named} ~~trapped~~ ^{trapped} ~~about~~
~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~skunks~~ ~~and~~ ~~chewed~~
them away, while trying
to catch coyotes killing
Priem's sheep

Montgomery ~~with~~ says
Ralston last winter put
out poisoned mule and
told him to take for furs

Dec. 14 am.

skunks found at stations.

Goof happens do not report fur bears ~~caught~~ caught and he did not. He skunked out some and gave about \$50 worth to a woman who needed the money one winter.

The figures of 300 coyotes are killed in a month in the state that if would mean that twice that number of fur bears would be taken.

Passing great numbers of skunk on White Ranch, In trapping for coyotes eight or 10 skunks are caught. ~~It is said to some~~ ~~that they~~ Pellin & others,

Dec. 14 am

especially about 1919 and
1920 when there was a
candy bounty of Fox
coyotes.

Payon kills more furbees
than traps. ~~Proff~~ Private
trappers could handle
coyote situation alone if
farmers would pay high
bounties - say \$50 for
killed.

Moss & Stiffen buy his
guns. Expect to get about
\$1,35 for skunks and 4 to
\$450 for coons.

skinner coyotes have to be
trapped and can not
be taken until all the
others are taken.

A year ago last spring
saw several killed coyotes &

Dec. 14 cont

filled two or three
they very wght for
the Purts lo. at one
time 17 men and 2 dogs
were out after ^{one} ~~the~~ and
he finally trapped it.
You can trap them every
other day now.

Had good prairie lines
60 or 70 miles long.

Did not see in our
20 fur while working for
God - coyote fur.
About late late in
season not to save them
Coyotes worth about
6 now.

Coyotes sometimes den
in wood rats nest.
Coyotes feed on
squirrels in summer
- Good deal of prairie

Montgomery says:

White on adgany ranch
uses poison heavily and
scatters it everywhere, and
Montgomery says he could take
up right now and show us
skunks lying dead right by his
ranch cabin. Montgomery says why
got so there while he got close
to 50 during same time here.
(18000 acres poisoned against
7000 poisoned here.) Patton on
7000 acre place uses mostly traps
is careful and a good coyote
trapper.

1871

Dec. 14 em.

put by private farmers.
Montgomery had sheep
and says sheep dogs
can get used to
muzzles and work pretty
well. or five years ago
he took orders from
Prior and put out poison
in 27 lots.

Poisoned one old sow,
and a good many coyotes,
cats, skunks & crows.

Good poison is tallow
of such deer make of
balls dipped in various
fat
used grouse and quail
for bait.

All physicians use
methyl salicylate when
use teeth as teeth,

Dec. 14 con.

Rabbits work, he checks
under Plover's direction
as he did

Dr. Prior, also
Prior you's Gootman
to suit yourself

Harold Sheep for Prior
for several days while
waiting for Goot

About 22 miles of
Doe banded line was
on Prior's land

Dec. 15, Alder Point.
W.W. (Traps to Blackburg &
points near)

Mr. Patton says:

Coyotes. Some can be taken
with hounds but too slow,

Patton only measure.

Fur bears kept down by
trappers. Only lost 10 or 15 years
that it paid to trap.

Each coyote can be figured to
be killing a sheep each night
when around the sheep.

Coons sometimes kill lambs.
In one case nine lambs killed
one night and 8 another
night by one coon as shown by
tracks.

In Rock Mountain country
about 30 miles from here about
10 years ago when coyotes were
abundant of 3000 sheep 250
to 300 sheep were killed.

Dec. 15 con.

Prent Foxon of Fair Burn at
Fogor distributes poison,

Some poisoning but not so
much done in summer.

Golden eagles ~~and~~ kill
some lambs at lambing time.
Eagles fly down and catch lambs
behind shoulders and sometimes
fly up with them several
hundred feet and drop them.
Also catch a good many hares.
Usually kill four or five
eagles at lambing time.

Tom Murphy, Blackburn, says,
a coyote hunt for 26 years.
Trapping best.

When a boy about 36 ~~ago~~ years
ago coyotes rare.

Murphy used poison altogether
as a foot man 5 or 6 months about
6 years ago.

Dec. 15

About 2 years on Russ' Ranch
of about 3000 acres there was
extensive killing of ~~coyotes~~ they
by coyotes. All attempts were
made to poison but finally
stopped by ~~trapping~~ by Bowman.

Killed many fur bearers by
poisoning. Claims fur bears
follow ridges. A good many
coons on ridge. Seven years
ago coons abundant in orchard
well up on hills, but not now
as he poisoned a good many.

Frank Wilbur Truly liv.
Hoot poisoner had fur bears
poisoned.

When poisoning for hoot was
not required to report any fur
beards except those turned in.

Bowman a good trapper and
cautious user of poison.

Dec. 15

Arly Bowman at Laytonville
a good man.

Should have more foot men
on job - present force can
not take care of coyote
problem. Hands good to
catch coyotes that they get
trap wise.

Valley quail formerly very
abundant but now scarce
although little hunted.

Deer - Die of disease in
considerable numbers at times.
This happened once 12 or 13 years
ago and about 2 years ago.

Coyotes very abundant about
nine years ago - not many now.
Murphy traps a little but not
much.

30 to

D. H. Prior says, 40 years ago
gray foxes very numerous
now very scarce. Became
scarce about 20 years ago,
I suppose

Old Indian woman remembers
when there were elk in this
country.

Later learned from Polson that
Russ Co. strongly supports
work of Perry. The Mgr. is
cooperating closely with
Polson.

V

Bill

Dec. 15

A Russ owns about 1/4 of
Co. and allows no more
pairing since reference
of 3 years ago. ^(not true) Perry, ^{Perndale,} ^{Wyo.}

Prior and Tooby, Inc. formerly
opposed but now in favor
of pairing.

D. H. Prior says:

Coyotes first began to appear
in Blackfoot section in the
early eighties. 416 county bounty
put on before coyotes became
very numerous. Fur not worth much.
Coyotes increased in numbers until
work by Survey. Now he has been able
to turn out 812 sheep without a kider
with practically no loss. Hounds were
used extensively here in old days
when coyotes were thick with small
results. Golden eagles still kill some
lambs and occasionally are poisoned.
Bob cats kill deer, but not many
sheep here. Once saw three eagles kill
a yearling deer.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE
TO AVOID PAYMENT OF
POSTAGE, \$500.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Biological Survey.

- Roll 1 - Calif. 1930
1. Peirson Station - horses
head near Adin Modoc Co.
32-1 sec - 1 P.M. Nov. 19
 - 2 - Type of country pointed
near Adin Modoc Co. Horses
by in middle of foreground
32-1 sec - 2:30 P.M. Nov. 19
 - 304, ~~the~~ looking toward Mt. Shasta
& Finner Peaks across plain,
32-3/5 - 11 A.M. Nov. 20
 - 5 - Lava bed @ Mt. Shasta near
Berry. Digger pine left in
middle distance north of timber
yellow pine. 32-4/5 - 12 M.
Nov. 20.
 6. Broward Mt. mahogany 40 miles
north of Reno. ^{Nov.} 32-1 sec. 12 m.
Nov. 26