

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Form Bi-689

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 <sup>21 miles, see map</sup>  
Raymond Fletcher says  
deer, sheep, cattle take  
fat bait. Says local Goot  
man <sup>or perhaps of plain</sup> 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 <sup>a volunteer</sup> & his co. Fletcher is  
deputy game warden for  
leaves. Argon & Mr. Skunks  
and badgers Fletcher says,  
range up to top of mts. He  
thinks person a trap both

Nov. 16 em.

necessary to do a good job.

In spring best for poison  
& fall for traps, fall best  
for traps because hunt  
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 1<sup>st</sup> ~~Sept.~~  
~~Sept. to 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan.~~ ~~Thinks~~  
~~Feb. 15 to part of Apr.~~ ~~Thinks~~

Kafodu's account

has more successful than  
poison in fall. Thinks  
coyotes kill a good many  
rabbits and labe. 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

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  
50 cents according to prices  
quoted by fur dealer.

Of animals poisoned figures  
only about 1/3 found.

all poisoned found posted.

Coyotes roam a great  
deal and follow the sheep  
herds.

Now after cats mainly  
when damage reported.

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

Referring 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 *Agelaius* eggs  
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.

Refers to

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  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of coyotes per animal  
hard.

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

Godfrey

Nov. 17 con.

Prison far more efficient than traps. Trapping requires more work and skill than poisoning.

Men paid about <sup>#</sup>125 per month and furnish their own transportation usually a car which costs about <sup>#</sup>35 per month cutting net pay to about <sup>#</sup>90. Harves also used in bad weather or rough ground.

A good many magpies and crows killed.

Magpies work on bunches of sheep and ~~horns~~ cattle causing maggots.

Coyotes eat rabbits in winter.  
Coyotes kill deer.

Men average about 20 coyotes a month.

Talk with Goodfry

Nov. 14

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 Goldfroy

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. Goldfroy to points near Bieber, Modoc Co. where we inspected four of his poison stations.

Stations consisted of carcasses of sheep about each of which <sup>at</sup> a distance of about 10 yards <sup>about 16</sup> 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~~ <sup>placed</sup> 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) Altitude to near  
visited <sup>with a view</sup> poison station of  
Leonner.

1<sup>st</sup> one horse team where  
the coyotes had been killed. Pub

Nov. 19 con.

5 or 6 baits within a few feet. Showed one dead one that had been scalped. One of baits had been gnawed by mice. <sup>later some time ago</sup> 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.

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

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

4<sup>th</sup> station in open, nothing <sup>about</sup>



Nov. 19 am.

5<sup>th</sup> Sta. 3 old carcasses  
of coyotes.

6<sup>th</sup> Sta. all bait gone and  
one dead Perom. mouse, that  
not gnawed by coyotes, Retained  
today by hunter. Poison signs  
at all places examined.

One Milton Thompson  
traps live about 50 miles  
and two live 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 and thought badger  
were beneficial as they  
caught ~~skunks~~ but they  
look ready all his  
turkeys and now he wants  
happy.

Skunks I've seen near  
Bieber got nine under  
his house. 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,  
skunks coyotes can be

Nov. 19 con.

trapped to advantage the  
year around, but best  
luck in summer, not  
very successful with Gosh  
scent, used 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 veg.,  
yellow pine covered mountains or  
elevated areas alternate with upper  
Sonoran slopes and <sup>small</sup> 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 raptors 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. con.  
a little spotted skunk  
Set about 200 traps one in  
a place. ~~Use~~ screens to cover  
pan of trap, and a round log  
to hold <sup>one</sup> spring down while  
setting <sup>the</sup> others. Trap awkward  
to ~~stone~~ <sup>trap</sup> does some alkalidist  
to prevent <sup>trap</sup> 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 11-1/2 ...  
N. of Reno, 3 ...  
get one ...  
in spring del ...  
according to his report. ...  
rolled in caul fat.

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 Ray Rasmussen in evening.

Convenient snow here. Men  
taking up trap lines frozen in.  
Poison lines near this general  
vicinity not very accessible now.

Coyotes full on desert in summer  
At Manhattan, lower end of  
Smokey Valley, Sept. 1928, Lee  
Brotherton took 78 coyotes and  
2 bobcats using traps & poison  
in one night. Rasmussen  
visited <sup>vicinity</sup> 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. On 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 cut 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 caps~~ 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. Faus 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  
<sup>about 25 stations</sup>  
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 baits

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 the station.

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

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

White 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 Ely.

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 Barton 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 5.39 PM.

Dec. 9-13, ~~Berkeley~~ <sup>Willits</sup> Calif.  
Remained at Berkeley until  
1.45 PM on the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 em.

opposed to foxes.

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 or 25  
deer mainly bucks that  
had died on over snow  
apparently from disease  
as they were fat. A  
number died elsewhere  
in this general region.

Dec. 14 con.

Engine

near alder Point

^ Montgomery says:  
about ~~10 or 12~~ <sup>10 or 12</sup> ~~years~~ <sup>years</sup>  
on this range with the  
~~speed~~ of about 7000  
and about four or five  
on adjoining range the  
white plate of about  
18000 a  
Worked off on for  
foot by ~~the~~ about  
12 years. Did considerable  
poisoning.

Douglas Prior, fore  
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~~<sup>Blowing</sup>  
Wolf traps, Succeeded  
Montgomery. Both  
traps poisoning but  
uses traps yawly.

In poisoning has found  
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, ~~successful to~~  
destroy stations but  
did not go back to  
do that. Was told to  
be careful not to put  
poison near trails.

<sup>Puro</sup>  
Ran a big stockman  
in Humboldt Co. employs  
Mary at Blossburg to  
run coyotes with hounds.  
Also gets some help from  
Govt. ~~part of~~ when  
coyote killing 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  
being sly about it.  
Was told to string out  
old does filled with  
poison. Deer wear out  
bait. 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 for 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 poison and stumps  
out scent 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~~ 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 <sup>named</sup> traps  
~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~traps~~ ~~and~~ ~~about~~  
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.

Govt trappers 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. ~~They~~ ~~are~~ ~~sent~~ ~~to~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~trappers~~ ~~by~~ ~~Pellin~~ ~~&~~ ~~others.~~

Dec. 14 1901

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

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

Moss & Stiffen buy his guns. Expect to get about \$1.35 for skunks and 4 to \$4.50 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 killer coyotes &

Dec. 14 con 1

filled traps on line  
they very wght for  
the Purvis, at one  
time 17 men and 2 dogs  
were out after ~~the~~ <sup>one</sup> and  
he finally trapped it.

Has own trap lines every  
other day now.

Has 500 prairie lines  
60 or 70 miles long.

Did not see in own  
20 fur while working for  
Govt - 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  
- Fox tail of prairie

Montgomery says:

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

.. 18 ..

Dec. 14 em.

put by ~~private~~ ~~poison~~  
~~here~~ 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 & coons.

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

All ~~poison~~ ~~used~~  
methyl ~~traps~~ ~~men~~  
use both as bait,

Dec. 14 con.

Rabston works, he checks  
under Priors direction  
as he did

Dr. Prior, ~~Blacks~~  
Prior runs Goodman  
to suit himself.

Harold Sheef for Prior  
for several days while  
waiting for goat

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

Dec. 15, Alder Point.  
W.W. (Traps to Blackburg - 2)  
points near

Mr. Patton says:

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

Patton only measure.

Fur beavers kept down by  
trappers. Only took 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.

Prevent Toxin of Fawn Bunnies at  
Toxin 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 their usual  
hunched feet and drop them.  
Also catch a good many hares.  
Usually kill four or five  
eagles at lambing time.

Tom Murphy, Blackburg, 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 ridges. Seven years  
ago coons abundant in orchard  
well up on hills, but not now  
as he poisoned a good way.

Frank Wilbur Truly liv.  
Hoot poisoner wd 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 mole  
payment since reference  
of 3 years ago. <sup>(not true)</sup> Perry, <sup>Perndale,</sup> <sup>Wyo.</sup>

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

D. H. Prior says:

Coyotes first began to appear  
in Blackfoot section in the  
early eighties. 716 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 kuder  
with practically no loss. Hounds were  
used extensively here in old days  
when coyotes were thick with small  
results. Golden eagles still some  
lamb 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 - houses  
head near Adin Modoc Co.  
32-1 sec - 1 P.M. Nov. 19
  - 2 - Type of country around  
near Adin Modoc Co. houses  
by in middle of foreground.  
32-1 sec - 2:30 P.M. Nov. 19
  - 304, ~~the~~ looking toward Mt. Shasta  
& Farrow 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 luster  
yellow pine. 32-4/5 - 12 M.  
Nov. 20.
  6. Broward Mt. mahogany 40 miles  
north of Reno. <sup>Nov.</sup> 32-1 sec. 12 m.  
Nov. 26