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THE
Sportsman's
Guide

BY PROF. E. S. CLEVINGER

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1925

PROF. E. S. CLEVENGER
Showing a "Catch" and Equipment as a Government Trapper

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INTRODUCTION

This book endeavors to show the methods of discerning the truth in that which the mind receives wisdom from nature. The influence of human environment, education and language upon that which the mind imparts. The influence upon religion of the inspirational or suggestive and of the literal or dictatorial. hunting and trapping for all kinds of wild animals or fishing or camping out or for taking recreation in life. It addresses the peoples' mind with good taste and appreciation of the finest in good health and reading. Wholesome wisdom and a love of clean fun. It feeds the human spirit with reverence, loyalty, honor, purity, high ideals and the fundamentals of character that make up the sum of a finer and happier manhood and womanhood on earth. It is a fine and touching book and those who read it cannot fail to understand the better methods of hunting, trapping and fishing and to respond more heartily to the unspoken appeal of those who have come among us deaf to our language, blind to our book and ignorant of our way of living. It is an authoritative, practical and highly enlightening guide to people bothered with wild animals or hawks. Read this book and then set a trap and catch any kind of wild animals. The book will tell you just what to do and how to set your traps right. It is written especially for the sportsman in clear, nontechnical language, which briefly and fascinatingly reveals to you all of the mysteries of outdoor life and penetrates the wonderland with stories of wild animal hunting in the wilderness.

It is the greatest and best book of its kind ever printed in the world to teach anyone to trap wolves or any other kind of wild animals and if you ever hunt or trap or fish you must

have a copy of this book, for it tells everything in the sciences that we find in outdoor life. It is dedicated to the universal humanities, a season of love and charity, of gentle thoughts and tender greetings of peace and goodwill to the thousands of people who are interested in one of the greatest powers in the world, which is to kill predatory animals, so the stockman can raise more lambs, pigs, calves and poultry to help feed the people.

The sportsman has attained a distinction and won a substantial appreciation which no other person has so fully and widely enjoyed among the enlightened people of the world. From Great Britain its dissemination has extended to the continents, to Australia, to South Africa, to South America, Mexico and the West Indies, while they have almost a monopoly of the importation of North America in chasing the fox and in helping to kill wild predatory animals.

During the past ten years they have risen with notable rapidity in public esteem, until they now hold firmly and safely a place as one of the best of all known men in America. They are much liked by farmers particularly in the hills and by stockmen on the plains.

How well all these expectations have been realized, will be seen by the following pages, which combine all these features, in a convenient shape for ready reference in cases of emergency, from men of practical experience, excelling anything of this kind ever before published and to be found in no other work. Theory has been sacrificed where it clashed with actual tested experience and preference has been given to those methods which are common, often on hand or easy to procure and realize its value.

It is my firm belief that America is in a position to take the lead in this direction.

There is already much camping, hunting, trapping, fishing, canoeing, hiking, motoring, golfing, fox chasing and racoon hunting by individuals and there are hundreds of clubs devoted to various outdoor activities.

I have met some of the wide world experience in hunting and trapping as far north as wild animals can live and as far south to the end of living animals.

Remember there is no other book like this printed, for all kinds of persons who want to spend a few days outing. Tell everybody about it. If they want to hunt or trap tell them to get a copy. The practical experience of scientific trapping has not heretofore been done in books on this subject. But few of the books published were practical. The heavy expense to the trapper for the small amount of information that they would get from the book.

We are now recognized among the foremost authorities on the hunting and trapping of all kinds of wild animals in the world.

From the beginning with a few drops of urine from the kind of wild animal you want to catch, just put out a trap, set right where the animal is and a catch is sure, if you put the bait in the right place. If I had known this twentyfive years ago. I could have been rich now.

"Whereas the great supreme ruler of the universe has in His wisdom permitted to be born among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow sportsman, Erie S. Clevenger, and

"Whereas the long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals, make it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him forever for giving us the right methods of catching all kinds of wild animals."

GUIDE TO NATURE HUNTING, TRAPPING AND FISHING

The book with all the things have awakened your ambition, which open your eyes to make you believe in yourself and may make a very large impression on the mind and will of people. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the persons themselves are the only real sources for killing predatory animals, for this is the boldest and most debatable of the drastic remedies that have been urged to cure the ills of the farmers in general and the four largest farm organizations in the country have declared themselves for it and said "Let the farmers do their own catching and killing of predatory animals."

We get so many letters from persons who want the predatory animals killed. You all know that we cannot get men to catch wild predatory animals without money to pay for their time and trouble and skill. So we had this book printed for that purpose so the farmers could do their own catching and killing of all kinds of wild animals that were destroying their property or their neighbor's property.

The whole matter being worldwide in its scope, demands such handling. The object to be secured should therefore be to promulgate a national policy in helping to kill all kinds of wild animals, which should not merely coordinate under federal guidance all activities in behalf of outdoor recreation and learning how to hunt and trap all kinds of wild animals but also formulate a program to serve as a guide for future action without calling upon us.

By combining and applying all the science

of hunting and trapping of the whole world together and putting in this book for everybody to read who wants to learn the business of hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals and fowls.

The positive statements of fact in the following pages are for the benefit of those who are willing to consider the subject with an open mind and sincere desire to know the truth.

Let us put you in touch with reliable sources of information concerning the raising of beef, sheep, swine, horses and poultry.

Science is knowledge systematized and arranged. It is true that the practice of a great many people is reducible to no system and that the haphazard methods they practice produce no good results. But this does not prove anything against the existence of science. It merely shows the existence of such a science and that it needs to be more widely taught. Science is knowledge. So an art is defined by a high authority as the "application of knowledge or power to practical purposes."

Invention consists merely in observing things closely, analyzing what one sees and then using one's general knowledge and experience in effecting correction or improvement. An inventor is invariably a close observer and a thorough student not only of the item of particular interest, but of all related subjects. Such a one could hardly work with any ill developed process or industry without seeing ways where betterment could be effected.

This guide will recommend itself to all who desire a complete rule and full information as to methods of hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals. It contains all that is practical and valuable in the compendium and all other kind of books that are printed about hunting and trapping of like character. It is

a complete guide for hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals that live on earth or in the water.

Gentlemen, I want to tell you what has happened to the people of America and elsewhere. The predatory animals are catching and killing part of the lambs, pigs and poultry that the farmers and stockmen are trying to raise to help feed the people and keep them from starving.

I am going to tell them and show them how all kinds of wild animals can be caught in traps or shot so it will increase our meat supply and help to feed the public and home folks.

There never was in the history of this country such a scarcity of hunters and trappers of predatory animals as there is today. What is the matter? I will tell you.

I am absolutely sincere when I say that I do not believe there is an equal in hunting or trapping all kinds of wild animals with a genuine or guaranteed proof.

A very large book could be written on the subject, but my space is limited and I will have to select the most important things and handle them very briefly.

I will try and give as clearly as possible the methods and observations of some twenty-five years experience in this line and the true science of hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals and fowls.

From my boyhood I have been a hunter and trapper and sometimes I use poison to kill wild predatory animals that I fail to catch in my trap or shoot, but I never use poison unless the wild animal is doing great damage to livestock and endangers the lives of the children of the neighborhood.

There are no graduated animal hunters

and trappers, except those graduated from the long and hard school of experience, and it takes many years to become a national expert and one of consequence in hunting and trapping. For you have no need to experiment with hunting and trapping, for it has been done by others thousands of times, the best preserved and the failures cast aside.

I will tell you their habits, haunts, relativity, their interesting peculiarities or instincts concerning mandred, mating, monogamy, polygamy and besides I will trace their ancestry, step by step, of methods of our animals of today back to the eocene period.

I will tell you how and show you how you can be an expert in hunting and trapping, if you will do your best and do the way I tell you to set your trap and fix your bait. This is all you have to learn to trap all kinds of wild animals and become an expert.

A guide for hunting and trapping, as vision of an expert in this line of work and for the purpose of increasing your catch of furbearing animals. Say, you want fur and you want to catch the most animals possible with your line of traps and here is where I am going to tell you that there is nothing in its progress that is so readily received and using this book is going to help you get results from the science of hunting and trapping or poisoning all kind of wild animals.

Now, the first pointer I am going to give you, is that there are obstacles in the use of the science of hunting and trapping.

Business is only a game. We study the move of the other man as much as our own. We know when we fail that our move was wrong, so the next time we make the move as the other man did, because he was successful. It is the love of the game that makes us

expert. If we had no interest in it, no power on earth could make us winners.

Your first trap is the encouragement that awakens interest. Until you feel that sentiment taking strong hold upon you, you are far from the starting point. Get interested and then your success will come sure and fast.

Do not expect and look for an easy job. The easy job kill more men than all the wars of the last century. The easy jobs are at the last and not at the beginning of a man's life.

If your job is easy at the start you will find many men with many minds and end with the thought that the pleasures and picturesqueness of life are enhanced by the use of the thoroughbred, unapproached in his sphere, by those sportsmen, all too few, who have the spirit and gameness to handle the thoroughbred as a hunter and trapper. The thoroughbred hunters may be left in the field where they belong and where they give the best sport and develop the best of sportsmen.

In fact it is always these particles of information picked up here and there that furnish the necessary arguments as a means of creating in you hunting and trapping interest and desire. Any person who fails to thoroughly equip himself and study requirements and conditions must fail at this work, as he would fail at anything else, unless he first realized the importance of fitting himself as a means of success.

There is no pleasure in any business, except you play to win or become an expert.

The difference between a dog and wolf is as much as there is between a dog and a fox, for all wild animals have an instinct of their own, as the dogs or wolves, or wildcats, or lynx, or lions, or tigers or panthers, foxes or bears are great hunters and often when they have

more meat than they can eat after killing some animal, they will dig a hole and put in the ground all of the animal or fowl they did not eat and when the hole is dug and the meat is put in they will cover it with fine dirt or leaves and put dry grass all over the dirt so no other animal can find the buried meat.

The dog has not the same habits as the wolf or coyote, but has the same instinct in knowing how to tell each other apart by their smell and the kind of animal, whether it is a male or female.

I have heard old wolf and coyote hunters and trappers say that wolves, coyotes and dogs have the same nature but this is not true, for the Creator of all things is usually present, but where such faculties are not available, nature has to be called upon to remedy the deficiency, for nature fixed the difference between all animals and humans and every living thing that it shall bring forth of its own kind. For in the wild stage of all wild animals you will learn for yourself by study and experience that all things are made and bred after its own kind and there is no wild animal that lives on earth or in the water today or ever lived in this world that will mix or crossbreed or inbreed with an animal of a different breed. without the aid of man and this is the truth, in accordance with the true law of nature and you will find that all hunters and trappers who follow this for a living or trade will tell you that they know all about it or that no one knows any more than they do, or know it all. But you will find animals that have been caught several times and got out of the trap, that they will get wise to the trap, so you ask an oldtime hunter and trapper to tell you just what to do or how to fix your trap to catch this very animal and have everything right to catch any

animal at all times, must know something about the nature of all kinds of wild animals.

You may find one hunter or trapper out of 500 who can tell you what to do and never fail. All you have to do is to set your trap so the wolf does not know that you have been around or have a trap set and when all smell and scent of you and your trap leave, then you will catch and not before. Some wild animals have an instinct so strong and accurate that an ordinary man or person cannot catch one of these cunning animals. All persons are different and so are all wild animals. By this you will see that you must learn for yourself.

This book is the only guide to give you an idea as to how you must go about it to catch all kinds of wild animals and do the work right, if you expect to catch, for this book will tell you how to begin to hunt and trap in the right way to catch all kinds of wild animals.

A bachelor walked up to me and asked "Are you an expert?" I said "Yes." "Then tell me how to catch these fast women!" I said "just wait until the right man comes along and then he will show you how easy it is done, for when the right person comes around that knows something, it seems that everything is easy for him. for it looks that way." And so you look, for the higher the person soars the lower they light. It does not pay to try to do something that you cannot be interested in.

A close study of the habits of furbearing animals may be made by taking a few traps along rivers and streams banks and in pastures and on the ridges, looking for animal tracks and signs of furbearing animals and net the hunter and trapper much valuable information as to where to set the traps.

I am recommendnig this to my friends and those who are troubled with predatory animals

eating and killing their lambs, pigs and poultry which they are trying to raise to sell so the people can have something to eat.

If this is your predicament do not imagine that it was "foreordained" or "inevitable," or anything of that sort. There are unscrupulous people in every line of trade and profession you can name, so it is no wonder that we have some of this class in the hunting and trapping business. You cannot play the game, but the other person, who has put in time and study can become an expert in hunting and trapping wolves, coyotes and foxes and while you are hunting and trapping for them, you will catch all other kind of wild animals. The same set catches all kinds of wild animals, but in different localities, such as along streams, hollows and then on ridges and mountains, for there is a difference in animals, as some live in the water and others on the land.

Trapping in itself is an art. Many of the wild creatures are exceedingly wary and the boy, man or woman, who wants to get furs must match his or her reason against the instinct and natural wainess and knowledge of the animal. Naturally, the more one knows of the habits of the animals he is trying to trap, the more successful he can be. Such intelligent animals as the fox and wolf frequently prove a match for the most expert trappers, but you can get them if you have patience and are careful in your work.

So one of the first things to remember is not to touch the trap with your hand or leave any human scent around the traps and never leave any sign or disturbance to cause the wild animals to be cautious or suspicious when he goes around the trap you have set for the animal.

Although it may take a little time, still

it is time well spent. What you will want to know is never handle traps with bare hands or carry them upon your shoulder, unless they be in a sack.

"And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth and upon all the fishes of the sea, into your hand are they delivered," if you use our method of scientific hunting and trapping of all kinds of living things or predatory or furbearing animals or fowls of the air, or fishes of the water.

A new man cannot hope to learn everything in scientific hunting and trapping in a few days, but you can select some one animal as a speciality and learn everything possible about it to start with. When you have thoroughly learned it, then select another animal and so on through the list. It will surprise you how soon you can master the details of the business, if you take it up systematically, subject by subject, as we have suggested.

Their progress is slow—but certain—and few there are, young or middleaged or old, that escape them of the pleasure of this world and going to the grave without having some recognition in this old life.

Can you afford to continue physically below par—to see your earning capacity and usefulness diminish with your health and the comforts of body and mind go from you with advancing years?

"For you will be delivered to life in a world where, at the worst, no horror is now incredible, no folly unthinkable, no adventure inconceivable. At the best, you will have to deal and be dealt with by communities impatient of nature, idolatrous of mechanisms and sick of selflove to the point, almost of doubt-

ing their own perfections, in a world hereafter, or for a few days outing, for America is a country of outdoors. It has the mountains, the lakes, the rivers, all the wondrous diversified beauties of landscape, or air and sky and land.

In northern Arizona, south of Adamanna on the Santa Fe railroad, is the Petrified national forest, one of the greatest natural wonders of America.

There are twenty-nine national forest reserves in the United States of America for people to camp in or take an outing or recreation.

Today men, women and little children in every walk of life, bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, farmers, laborers, druggists, newspaper men, manufacturers, rich and poor, from every conceivable vocation express daily, scattered over forty-four states, Canada, Alaska, Australia and in foreign countries, who have found health as a result of outdoor life throughout the world. In every community are literally thousands of persons going down to invalidism and untimely graves as a result of the depredations of their vital forces and yet not to exceed in this whole United States have been established for, or made any noteworthy success of restoring health to these afflicted people who should spend a few days out of doors each year—leave winter behind, leave your workaday self and your cares and your social obligations.

The very atmosphere from the first day to the last you are assured of the supreme service that is the result of fifty years' of experience.

It's delightful to cheat the chill winds and escape to the sunwarmed gardens of the earth!

Come out with your family this summer and forget dull care, the heat and the sameness.

You can get right into these friendly

mountains and know them. You can answer their soulstirring appeal.

And best of all you can enjoy this wonderful vacationland as you wish—do as you please, when you please. Feel the zest and thrill of the snow peaks and glaciers, the mystery of the caves and canyons, the lure of the big open spaces. Wind through the great evergreen forests, camp in the spots you've but dreamed of. Fish, hunt, climb, explore, swim or golf as you care to, drive the wondrous scenic highways.

Industrial, commercial and agricultural development should interest you, too, and perhaps some opportunity persuade you to remain and work where the living is planned just to your liking. There's the home for you!

Love is that which makes the world go round and caused the following statement: "Love is and ever has been one of the most powerful motives that rules the human mind. In all history nothing has so wrung the paternal heart with grief as the belief that a dog and a child is undutiful, unworthy and unloving. Love has led to the greatest tragedies. It has destroyed cities and empires. In all ages, in song and story, true love and unrequited love have been painted as the ruling passions of men and women.

Life's a very funny proposition after all,

Imagination, jealousy, hypocrisy and gall;
Young for a day—then old and gray—
Like the rose that buds and blooms then fades
and falls away.

Losing health to gain our wealth as through
this dream we tour,
Everything's a guess, there's nothing absolutely
sure;

Battles exciting, fates we're fighting until the
curtain's call,
Life's a very funny proposition after all!

Plains where ranged vast herds of shaggy buffalo, mountains' valleys where the wild sheep grazed, forest glades where deer found pasture. Such, scarce more than a lifetime back.

The world cares nothing about what you don't believe—it is what you do believe that counts. Being in touch with the Great Master and nature is what will give you life and set you going and set you free. If you feel dull, useless, selfworn, sidetracked—now is your hour. Get busy, get a new purpose, motive, plan, idea. Arouse your mind to it. Kindle your imagination with intense fires of enthusiasm and slip out into a new orbit of life's expression. You need a new path. You have pitched your tent in the desert of selfpity. Get out. Take that old brain of yours and spread it out on the threshing floor and use the flail of your will and then run it through the fanmill of common sense to blow away the chaff of everybody's opinion. The hour that you put positive thought into positive action you are on your road to the goal of your infinite realities. You can vitalize the full stale stupidity in your real world with spiritual power. Drop that world into your mental crucible, fuse it with intense thought and you will have spiritual power to mold it as you please.

Good health is the natural state of mankind. All sickness is due to a violation of the laws of health. Most children are born healthy. All would be, if their parents had never—through ignorance, indifference or carelessness—violated some of these rigid laws. The loss to the individual and to humanity, through ill-health, is so great as to be almost unbelievable.

Millions of Americans go outing or gypsy-ing every year. Weekend trip and vacations of a day or two swell the multitude that are living outdoors some of the time. All of these

are adding to the general sum of human health and happiness.

Living outdoors becomes so seriously, though. The president of the United States is so strongly in favor of the outdoor life, for the poor as well as the rich, that he has appointed a national policy committee on outdoor life, to coordinate under federal guidance all activities in behalf of outdoor recreation and to formulate a program to serve as a guide for future action. Nor are children to be neglected in the future.

If so, don't imagine that you are the only one. There are thousands of others in the same condition. In fact, it's a national complaint, but that doesn't help your case—you want to find a dependable way to set a trap and catch wild animals of all kinds.

You cannot expect any bait to lure animals to a crude or carelessly set trap, but if you use them as directed and which is to overcome the human smell on the traps and surroundings, you are sure to get results.

An old successful and experienced hunter and trapper designed this valuable sportsman's device.

We have instant access to practically everything a man could want in sporting and outing or outdoor life for the hunter and trapper.

Hunting and trapping is simple, but not as simple as some people would think.

A trap should be set so that the immediate surroundings be left as natural as possible. One should first go over the surrounding territory, locating the most promising sites for the trap.

In making new programs this year, bear in mind and remember that it is in just these ways that we can do the most ultimate good in hunting and trapping to save some of your or your neighbors' lambs or pigs or poultry or

going out fishing or just to go out camping for a few days for a rest and to get away from your daily toil or business.

Anything that is an aid to the wide distribution of exact knowledge is to be earnestly commended and it is by such books as this, books that are thoroughly accurate and extremely cheap, that the average of intelligence is raised. The sublimest truths may as well remain undiscovered as to be hidden in inaccessible places.

In presenting this volume, after months of careful preparation, to an audience that never fails to recognize and reward merit, we know that we are furnishing a textbook to general culture and that never before in the history of bookmaking has so much that is valuable been obtained at so small a cost.

Information upon game and fish subjects will be gladly furnished promptly upon application to the state game warden and fish commissioner of each state.

Game and fish, wild birds, also wild animals at all times belong to the state. The state regulates the subject as it deems best, in any manner, not the federal law.

The United States game warden enforces the federal regulations, regulating migratory and game birds.

Whatever you want to know and cannot find it in this book, look in the encyclopedia for exact knowledge of the animal you want to learn about and when you have learned all you want to know and then look in this book and it will tell you how to catch this very animal, dead or alive.

When one glances at the shelves of a great library and views its array of encyclopedias in many bulky volumes and admirably complete, it would almost seem that there was nothing

further to be accomplished in the classified arrangement of the various departments of knowledge for the convenience in reference and with respect to the needs of scholars this is indeed true. But something less discursive is required by the ordinary reading public, to whom conclusions are of more value than the processes by which the results are reached. Much that is elaborately discussed in the great encyclopedias is of value only to the special student and the great standard works, by reason of their very completeness and consequent high cost, are little adapted to the wants of the large majority. An encyclopedia condensed and convenient and at the same time full and correct, has long been needed. One that should furnish an abbreviation of discussion, but never of fact. One that should be within the reach of every one's purse and in a form adapted for constant reference. In compiling this volume, fullness combined with brevity has been the essential consideration and the many subjects which it handles afford a view of the success achieved.

We feel assured that there has been condensed into the following pages everything that the greater works contain of value to the general public. A comparison of the number of its subjects with either the Encyclopedia Britannica, Appleton's or Chambers' encyclopedias will prove the extraordinary amount of matter contained between these covers and its concise and pithy text will be the very essence of those celebrated works.

We confidently invite the inspection of all the people of this country to the within work, as meeting a long felt want for a book of reference which would tell them just what they want to know, in the shortest possible time, devoid of vague theories and bewildering technicalities and at the same time be reliable, in the treat-

ment given in concise and plain English, that it might become the farmers' complete advisor—that the instructions given makes the book the cheapest of its kind. It combines six books in one, for the price of one and is a substitute for many.

A little outing will make you gay,
And drive the daily cares away;
It spreads the sunshine o'er the place,
And brightens up your homely face!

And this is furnished by the most expert scientific hunting and trapping specialist in North America. Science has been applied to every kind of wild animal and the hunter and trapper who works scientifically has a great big advantage over the fellow who follows the old style methods of hunting and trapping. But the professional hunter and trapper who depends upon his catch for his livelihood, will not take chances.

The only thing you have to learn is to set your trap right and put the bait so that when the animal comes to smell of the bait the animal will have to cross over the trap. The bait must be about fourteen inches from the trap, depending upon the size of the animal, on the side you think the wind will be blowing from when the animal comes to smell of the bait. If the wind is in the south, put the bait on the south side of the trap, and if the wind is in the north, put the bait on the north side of the trap—or put the bait on the side you think is best.

You can use anything to put the bait on, such as an old stump, stick, dry grass, rock, an old piece of wood, dry cokechip or dry horsetird. Be sure and don't let any human scent get on the thing you put the bait on, for if you do, you will not catch any wild animal in your trap. For if they smell any human scent they

will not come around your trap, for that is a sure thing. Keep all human smell or sign from your trap and around the trap.

Remember an examination of wild animals that each kind has an odor or scent of its own kind and every kind of animal has a different scent from each other. So if you want to trap wolves you would use the urine of a wolf for bait and if you wanted to catch some other animal, you would use the urine of the kind of animal you want to catch. The urine of animal catches or lures the same kind of an animal, such as the mink, raccoon, skunk, opossum, muskrat, civet cat, coyote, wolf, beaver, otter, wild cat, marten, fisher, bear, lynx, fox, ermine, mountain lion, wolverine or panther and all other kind of wild animals that I have not mentioned.

Bear this in mind: Do not use all urine of wild animals mixed. Be sure and have each separated from the other to catch the kind of animal whose urine you use. Never mix the urine of one kind of animal with that of another kind of animal. Have a bottle for every kind of urine.

Remember that you must keep all human smell or scent from the bait or urine that you intend to use for bait. If you get any human smell or scent on your bait, the wild animal will not come near the trap if there is any human smell or scent around. Don't let the urine touch your bare hands or skin. One trapper caught fifty mink in one season by using mink urine for bait, by using scientific methods in setting his traps without having any sign or smell left, after he had set his traps.

There is one general principle in regard to baiting animals that may as well be recorded and explained here, as it is applicable to all cases.

It appeals most to men who feel that they can get best results with a bait used from the urine of coyote, for scent or smell is to be the best bait to lure more kinds of wild animals to your trap than all other kind of bait that was ever used by the United States agriculture bureau of biological survey, for they have used or tried all kinds of bait they ever heard of or heard about that would lure any animal to a trap or cause any wild animal to go around where a trap was settin.

One hunter and trapper caught fifty foxes in traps in one season by using pure whisky for bait and by using the right method in setting his trap. I mean the way to cover your trap is with fine dirt and leave no human scent around your trap or the surroundings. Pure corn whisky will not freeze in the coldest of weather and stay fresh for a long time, hence it is good to use in cold weather.

I caught fifteen coyotes, four beavers and one wildcat in one night by using for bait one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon bark and two beavers castors put in one half pint of pure brandy and shaking well before using. By keeping this fact in mind, the urine from a dog is good bait. The older the dog the better urine and the louder it will smell.

I went to a hotel and got the chambermaid to save all the urine she could get from the female guests or the female human who was in "heat" and gave her 50 cents a pint. This is good bait for wolves, wolverines, bears, panthers, lions, lynx and all other wild animals that will eat human flesh.

There is no better bait to lure bees and find a bee tree and to watch them go back to the tree or where the hive is. A very old person has the strongest and loudest and reddest urine of any human and it will lure more kind of fish

to your hook than all other scents. The next best is sweet anis oil for scent to go on your hook.

So it is with all other wild animals. The older the better the urine is for bait. You will learn that the kind of animals that cannot talk have to go by scent and will go every time they smell urine right up to the place where it is and stand and sniff and step around. That is the reason you must bait your trap with urine of some kind, for all animals lose their heads when they get a whiff of some urine from a female that is in "heat," or on a spree. This will cause all males to come to your trap—and sometimes you will get a female.

I see by looking over all the books that are printed on hunting and trapping and find that most of the pictures showed that persons setting traps are sitting down on their knees on the ground or sitting flat down. That is not the right way to set a trap, for you must stand on your feet all the time and don't make too many tracks around your trap or signs of human beings and don't handle anything close to your trap with your bare hands. Always have on a pair of gloves while you are out setting traps. The gloves must be clean and free from smell or odor of any kind.

The right way to set a trap is for you to stand on your feet all the time and don't lay down or sit down close to your trap, if you want to catch all kinds of wild animals.

You must remember that for catching all kinds of wild animals you must put your trap in the ground or cover the trap with fine, dry dirt or sand so that nothing can see the trap or any sign of the trap. All traps must be covered at all times and out of sight of the eye of a living animal, if you would be sure of a catch at all times.

One of our friends said recently "I am thinking more and more of your Best Conditioner every year when comparing its work with that of others."

With this understanding of the matter, confidence must be established as to the enterprise being genuine, laudable and respectable and when once that feeling becomes prominent with you the occupation will assume all the advantages of responsibility. Unless you can realize that your position carries with it all these qualities, it were better that you did not attempt it until you can say conscientiously that you believe all this to be right and the truth.

When all is said and done—seeing is believing. Also reputation is not what we say about ourselves, but what others say about us. Consequently we have published just a very few of the hundreds of statements as to our ability to hunt and trap wild animals.

The road to success is wonderfully full of little crooks and turns and there is no "short cut" to the goal.

You may have heard it said that "hunters and trappers are born, not made." That is not our theory. We believe that sportsmen can be educated, just like school teachers, doctors, lawyers and carpenters are educated to their profession or trade.

Trapping is one of the few things from which one can derive both pleasure and profit. It affords plenty of outdoor exercise and insures a rugged constitution in addition to being highly profitable. It brings people face to face with nature. People must make a study of nature, the woods, the waters and the ways of animals.

I am pleased to say that I have taken the information given under this heading which has been carefully prepared.

As conditions in different sections vary considerably, the trapper must necessarily use his own best judgment, but whether you are a beginner or a regular trapper, if you will read the suggestions through carefully, we believe you will get information that will be of considerable value to you and help you increase your catch of furs.

These methods and suggestions have been selected by some of the best trappers in North America. The different methods are made as brief as possible and it is not intended to be an exhaustive treatise of the trapper's art.

There is but one sure way to combat this most treacherous and insidious of trapping and that is by keeping a true record of every trap set and the way the trap was set and when the trap was set and in what kind of a place and what was caught in the trap, or what kind of animals visited the trap while it was setting in that place.

After you have dug a hole just to fit the trap and deep enough to put the drag and chain under the trap and cover it up with fine dirt so that the scent of the trap will not be smelt through the fine dust, then brush over the trap and surroundings until you cannot see where your trap is setting or any sign of the trap. Then put your bait about fourteen inches from your trap so that when the wind blows the scent from your bait will go over the trap that is hidden in the ground and when the animals come to smell of the bait must walk over the trap. Don't put fresh bait or urine at the trap for at least four or five days, unless it rains.

Where your territory is practically unlimited, it is well to lay traps in a circular line, which enables one to set out a maximum number of trap and travel is minimized. This is particularly a good idea when the trapper's time

is limited, as it enables one to cover several miles in a few hours.

More and more women each year are taking to trapping in their spare time as they can put a trap line out and take care of it without a great deal of trouble and make good profits each year, so they can be outdoors some of the time.

Trapping furbearing animals is no longer a difficult problem. It is really a very easy matter. It is simply a battle between a man's brains and the animal's natural instinct. The greatest difficulty in trapping is to get the animal to the trap, for when this has been accomplished the rest is easy. Of course no one can catch animals where there are none.

An animal's keenest instinct is his sense of smell. Deprive him of that sense and he is far more helpless than were he to lose both his sight and hearing. We are informed that tests made by the United States government's bureau of agriculture biological survey have determined the fact that a male wolf has been attracted to a female wolf's urine that was in heat or dogging and the water caught and put out for bait and the wolf caught who was twenty miles distant when it first smelt the urine of the female wolf.

This, we believe, is an extreme test and could only be successful with the wind blowing in a favorable direction, yet it surely proves how acute is the animal's sense of smell.

Coyote or wolf urine will lure all kinds of wild animals if taken from a female coyote several miles away, as a male coyote will come twenty miles and a coon will go two miles to smell of the urine or a mink will come one mile to see what it is and will cross over the trap to smell the bait and a fox will travel five miles to have a whiff of the bait. So you see that the

right kind of bait will do the work in hunting and trapping. A good bait to use to bait your trap with if you want to catch all kinds of wild animals.

We will assume that you must believe these things. There must be no doubt about any of them in your mind. If there is, the first thing to do is to investigate and get your mind settled clearly one way or the other, for complete success is impossible to the representative who lacks faith.

The next step is to learn as much as possible from the examples of other successful hunters and trappers who have preceded you, so that you may avoid at least some of the obstacles which they have stumbled over and get the benefit of some of their bright ideas, for bright ideas are to be the tools with which you will work and you must have at least some of them, if you are to succeed from the start.

Right here we want to make a few suggestions that will apply, no matter what animals you are trapping for.

To begin with, care should be taken in the setting of the traps and all traps should be handled with gloves, so there will be no human scent on them.

Preparing the site for a trap is another important step.

There is no luck about hunting and trapping business. You do things right or you do them wrong. The result always corresponds.

Here you should bear in mind that furbearers are very suspicious of any change that is made in their accustomed haunts or the trail of wild animals.

Many years of association with the requirements of the animal at large, have enabled us to understand and supply more successfully

than has been done before the need of an absolutely modern preparation for the scientific hunting and trapping of predatory animals and if you walk to your trap, don't forget that one trapper recommends the nailing of a board about a foot wide and three feet long, to the bottom of your shoes and fasten your shoes at the middle of the board, one board on each foot or shoe. I have used a block of wood two inches thick and one foot square to stand on while I set my trap and rode a horse to keep the human-scent off the ground at my trap and surroundings. I never touch anything or let my clothing touch anything close to where I am setting my traps and carry off all the dirt after I have set the trap and when I leave I fix the ground and surroundings as if I had never been there or a trap had never been set there and put my bait so that when the animal comes it must cross over the trap to smell the bait.

We want to be ready at all times to meet straightforward, honest competition in hunting and trapping predatory animals and for this purpose I recommend a reliable trap as important to the trapper as a good gun is to the hunter. Number three Newhouse trap with a chain four feet long and an iron drag fastened to the chain is the only trap that is absolutely reliable and dependable under all conditions. When you catch an animal you can go and find the animal or some piece of the animal. There is nothing that costs less than to tell the truth and that is your guide to know and begin hunting and trapping in earnest.

With this information on hand and knowledge of wild animals you will be able, or will enable any person to become a successful hunter and trapper. If you want to catch wild animals the rules and methods will be found by reading this guide. It is the only true guide

to catch all kinds of wild animals. I stand for equal rights and justice to all persons in all stations in life.

You have spent hours, perhaps days or weeks, months or years, trapping, hunting, tramping the woods and fields, splashing in freezing streams and swamps, cold and tired, but ever anxious to do your part in getting more fur and now when the result of all your hard work comes in, to this book you are more vitally interested than in any other department; for here your fur is valued and the reward for your labor is fixed, but it is a good way, an easy way and an economical way that has stood up under the test of years and is growing every year into wider popularity.

I spent a good deal of the time during the summer studying the habits of wild animals and their individual and general characteristics, meeting with many disappointments as well as successes. But as I was never disposed to accept adversity as bad luck or as the will of the Lord, I simply had to find out what caused the failures and study out a way to turn them into successes.

If you believe from what I have written that I know the hunting and trapping business and that this book is not a compilation of clip-pings, but is written from personal experience, then you must know that what advice I have given is good advice to be followed.

Nature has a way of her own in looking after her children. She often seems indifferent. The strong prey upon the weak. The death of some means life to others. Even those ancient predatory animals of Egypt must have thought that birds, lambs, pigs and poultry were made for them to catch and kill and eat. When one thinks how this sort of thing has gone on age after age, he wonders that there are anything

left in the world. Valuable as they are, no one will dare say there might not be too many living things on earth, for there must be some way to cause the death of one means life to another and cause the death of the other. I can say no more. But I said that I would be brief and tell all the items of interest with utmost thought.

Now, you want to know how to put out poison so the posion will be eaten by all kinds of wild predatory animals and to learn to put the poison in meat and fix the meat so the wild predatory animal will eat it and not taste the poison and will eat the poison like hot cakes by a hungry dog. Get some fresh beef suet and cut into one inch squares and put these squares in boiling water until they are soft. Take them out and put the poison in the middle of these squares and cover the poison up good. Fix the poison in the middle of the squares so that you cannot see any sign of the poison. Then lay the squares out to cool. When they get cold and hard melt some beef suet in a cup that is clean and free from smell or taste of any kind. Get you a clean, long handle spoon and take every one of these squares in the spoon and dip them in the melted beef suet. Don't let them stay too long for they will melt and let out the poison. When you have dipped them in the melted beef suet lay them out to get cold on a clean paper, without any human scent touching the paper. These squares cannot be touched now only with a spoon provided for that purpose. Never let the spoon touch any human flesh, for if you do the wild predatory animals will not eat the squares. Now put them away until you are ready to use them. You can make poison bait out of hog meat and it makes good bait to put the poison in. You must know that any part of the hog will not

do to put the poison in. The strip just down the backbone, about four inches on either side you can use. Cut this meat into one inch squares and one-fourth of an inch thick. Split the piece in the middle until you have come almost to the other side, then stop and open it and put the poison in between the two sides and squeeze them together tight all around the edge. Then look and see if you can see the poison. Be sure and have all the poison on the inside of the piece of meat so that the wild predatory animal will not taste the poison. Have some boiling water and dip these squares in and be quick, so that the hot water will not cause the squares to open. I have a wire just the size of the squares to hold them together, so the poison cannot get out while I dip them. When you have dipped them lay them out on some clean white paper to be used when you are ready to put out the poison. Do not let any human scent get on the squares, for wild animals will not eat them if they have any human scent on them. Now, you are ready to poison predatory animals and always put enough poison on one piece of meat to kill any animal. Put just about as much poison on as you can get to lay on the little blade of your pocket knife. That is enough to kill any wild animal. Put the poison bait or meat where you see the wild animal you want to kill—at some dead animal of any kind, for wild animals are hard to poison. You must use every means you can think of to keep away human scent from your poisoned meat or poison bait, or meat that you put poison on the inside and see that no one comes near your poison after you have put it out. You must have everything clean. Use no tobacco or spit on the ground. Get a clean sack with fresh meat and blood in it and ride a horse and drag the sack all around over the country and

drop some of those poisoned meat pieces along where you drag this sack with bloody meat, or drag an old dead carcass to the head of a deep hollow and throw it in close to the bank and then put some poison around close. This is a good place for your poisoned meat or make a pile of brush on the trail of predatory animals and drag the sack of bloody meat around this brush pile and drop some of the poisoned bait in the path where you drag the sack and leave the sack on top of the brush pile, or you can drag the sack with the bloody meat to some place and drag it in a circle and drop the poison bait in the path where you drag the sack and then lay the sack on the ground and pile brush on top of the sack and leave several pieces of poison bait or pieces of poison meat fourteen to twenty feet around the outside of the brush pile. Now, you have the way I make poison bait and the way I put it out to get results.

Now, I am going to leave this with you: Keep all human scent from your poison bait or poison meat, by using a clean spoon to handle the poison meat with and ride a horse to put out the poison. Don't put your feet on the ground while you are putting out poisoned meat around a dead horse or dead cow or dead hog or dead sheep that has been killed by a predatory animal. Be careful with poison and keep it out of the reach of children, or cats or dogs or chickens.

Any wild animal that eats this poison bait will live just thirty minutes—if it has a full stomach. If the stomach is empty it will take effect in ten minutes and will die right now. Some wild animals die running or run until they fall dead and some die without a fit or pain, if they get to water the first thing after eating the poisoned meat or poison bait.

How to make poison so that it will kill all

wild animals quick and not get far from your poison station or where you put out the poison for predatory animals: Put equal parts of calomel and strychnine, half and half, mix well. This will do the work for you. It did for me.

Crows are awful bad after poison bait and you should look out for them. Crows sometimes get your poison meat or bait. All you have to do to kill a crow and lay close to your poison bait or put your poison under a dry cowchip or cover it over with dead grass or an old bone so the crows cannot see the pieces of meat or poison bait, for they are white and anything can see them a long way off. Be sure and don't let any human scent get on any cowchip or dead grass or anything you put poison on and always use a spoon or have a clean pair of gloves on your hands when you go to put out poison bait. Don't let any scent of any kind get on your bait or any odor.

How to use poison to kill such animals as chip monks, ground mice, moles, gophers and groundhogs (woodchucks) or prairie dogs.

Striped and ground squirrels may be controlled successfully by the use of calcium cyanide or by poison bait, or by letting foxes live.

Calcium cyanide, in the form of flakes, granules or dust, is perhaps the most effective. Locate the burrows by means of a long handled spoon and place about a tablespoonful of the flakes or granules as far down in the burrow as possible. Close the burrow with soil or grass.

A good poison bait which may be placed in the burrow can be made as follows: Dissolve one tablespoonful of laundry starch in a half cup of cold water and stir in onehalf pint of boiling water to make a thin muscilage. Mix one ounce of powdered strychnine with a similar amount of powdered bicarbonate of soda and

stir the mixture into the hot starch solution to make a smooth paste. Stir in also one-fourth pint of heavy corn syrup, one tablespoonful of glycerine and finally one scant teaspoonful of saccharine. Apply to twenty quarts of clean oats and mix thoroughly to coat the kernels evenly.

Be sure and tell everybody that you are going to put out poison, so if they have anything they don't want to get the poison, they can take the necessary precaution and keep it up for if anything gets this poison it is sure death. There is no cure. All things that get this poison bait will die, except hogs. Poison bait will not kill a hog, but will kill all other kinds of wild animals.

In hunting wild animals you must know that you have to bear in mind and deal with the wild animal's keen instinct. If you get a shot at a wild animal of any kind you must go slow and easy, looking carefully, watching to see if you can locate or find or get close to any wild animal by creeping slowly, easy, watching and looking carefully that you make no noise to frighten the wild animal so that it will not run off before you can get close enough for a shot. Always hunt with having the wind blowing you in the face all the time, day or night, when you are looking for signs or tracks of wild animals, for all wild animals that roam at night sleep in the day time, so you must use great care if you want to slip up on the wild animal and find it asleep and shoot it before it wakes. All wild animals sleep after noon. If there is snow then you can track them and shoot the wild animal right where you find it asleep, if you have the wind on the wild animal all the time, as all wild animals go mostly by smell and fowls go by hearing and seeing.

I want to say right here that you must

look and see if your gun is ready to shoot on a moment's notice or in other words, be ready to shoot if you see anything to shoot at, by having the shell in the gun.

Fox, deer, coyote and bears are easy to track in the snow and finding them asleep on some sunny hillside or where the wind does not blow. Always have the wind blowing you in the face while you are tracking wild animals. The only thing you have to do is to be a good shot to get all the wild animals you care to kill, if you have the wind blowing in your face all the time while you are out hunting, for hunting is like everything else, you must learn how. There is but one right way to hunt to make you a successful hunter.

If you want to kill fowls you must learn to call the fowl you want to shoot. You can mock some fowls so perfectly that they will come right up to you and then you can shoot as many as you want to.

You can mock crows and they will come around you like bees after a queen. I knew one person who could mock crows and call them up and kill seventyfive in one day.

I am an expert in calling wild turkeys up to me and I have called wild ducks and geese up and killed them by making a blind along some river on sandbars close to the water.

How would you like to be able to go to the bottom or roots of a tree with a big coon in a tree that you could not climb and have four or five good coon hounds barking on the ground, dying to get hold of Mr. Coon and then make a noise and the coon would jump out right now? That is easy. All you have to do is to make a noise just like a coon with two or three dogs fighting the coon. The coon screams like it was the last breath was almost gone. The coon that is in the tree will come right

down right now. I have learned several coon hunters now to scream and make the noise that frightens the coon out of the tree.

To mock a rabbit is one way to kill several kinds of wild animals and that is to climb a tree and have a good gun loaded and be quiet and go like something had caught a rabbit and if there is any wild animal close it will come under you to see what had the rabbit. Then you can shoot the animal. Or tie out a wild female coyote that is in heat and climb a tree close to where you have the coyote and be still and wait for some wild animals to come up so you can get a shot.

While you are out hunting always look for tracks and signs of wild animals and if you can find the signs and tracks then you will not have much trouble in getting to shoot them, for all you have to do is to keep the wind blowing in your face all the time while you are out hunting and make as little noise as possible and keep your eyes open, watch and look all the time for wild animals.

If you have duck caller, or a goose caller, or a turkey caller and practice until you are perfect. I tracked up foxes in the snow and killed six one day, finding them asleep in the sun where it was warm and the wind did not blow on a cold winter day.

Was you ever put on a stand when a pack of hounds were running a deer at full speed? A stand is a place where a person gets to kill wild game and the person must hide themselves good and be quiet and never move while on the stand, for wild game will see or hear or smell you. Always have the wind blowing you in the face from the way the game is coming. A stand is a place between two hills or where several hollows come together or where several fences cross or where low

land, called lowgap, between two peaks. The driver can have hounds or boys or men to go around over the country and make noise all the time and to go where the persons are on the stands and scare the wild game through the stand so when the person hid can shoot whatever kind of game comes close. The driver can run deer, foxes, coyotes, turkeys and wolves through the stand. This is one sure way to get game.

I have killed one coyote and four foxes on a stand myself, by using hounds to run the game through the place where I was hid or where I got and kept still. You want to be sure and get where you think you can get a shot at some kind of game every time you go out driving for game. This is a good place to kill rabbits on a stand, if you keep quiet and don't make much noise to scare them off or frighten away the game.

A really wild animal, when disturbed, ran like a deer. He put every ounce of energy into his speed and endurance. He did not give up. He was either subdued or completely exhausted. It took a fast horse to catch a wild animal, even in a fairly open country. I have known wild animals to run until they fell dead.

It might be just as well, after you have fully made up your mind to take on a deer hunt by having hounds to chase the rabbits around where you are standing. At sundown the deer will come out to feed in the prairie, often close to the road.

Now to be an expert marksman in shooting and to hit the spot every time you shoot and never miss anything you shoot at. It don't take a steady nerve or to keep the gun still or to hold the gun without having it wobble from one side to the other, or to let the gun go up and down. All you have to do is to hold the

gun long enough on the spot to pull the trigger of your gun.

Now, just practice pulling the trigger when you get the sights of your gun on the object you want to shoot. That is all you have to do or to learn to be an expert in shooting or in marksmanship.

Hold the gun with a mind and will, so that when you have the sight in direct line with your spot or game, pull the trigger. Now don't wait until you let your gun wobble off your spot or game and all you have to do is to pull the trigger when the sights of the gun are in a direct line with the game or spot. That is all. Never think of wobbling your gun or missing the spot. Just aim at the spot and when your sights get in line pull the trigger. Now, don't wait. Have your gun ready to shoot at all times. Keep a clear mind and a level head, with the thought that you are going to kill the first thing that comes in sight. Study about the game or the spot you are going to shoot at and when you shoot you must have in mind an intent to kill or hit the spot.

How to shoot all kinds of wild animals so the animal will not get away from you.

There are two ways to shoot to kill. The first one is to shoot the animal in the center of the animal's forehead so the bullet will go through the brain and into the marrow of the backbone. This shot kills instantly. Sometimes the animal never moves after you shoot. This is a safe place to shoot to kill all kinds of wild or tame animals.

The second place is to shoot through the shoulder blade or through the backbone with a high power rifle then cut the ham string or throat.

The hounds that run every day or night in the hunting season of each year or at a big

hunt of any kind, must be fed so the dog will stand the running and be the gamest to the finish or catch the wild animal.

The best food for a dog or hound that is hard at work to keep healthy and free from disease that the world has ever found out is two handfuls of rice and two strips of bacon boiled and one pint of cooked beans for each dog or hound given at night.

Be sure and boil good and cook done, for you want to know the best food to feed your dog or hound that all sportsmen and mail carriers who use sleds with dogs hitched to them to go over the mountains in deep snow in the arctic regions.

This is the kind of food that I fed my dogs and hounds and I found they ran faster and longer and stayed to the end of the chase, or finish or catch.

This diet is found to be the only food was boiled rice with a few pieces of soft bacon mixed and the dogs fed once a day, cooked to a palatable consistency.

Where persons are troubled with wild animals and some persons in the neighborhood are trying to keep you from protecting your property and want you to let wild animals destroy all the pigs and lambs and poultry you are trying to raise, just tell them to stay off your place. This is your place and you can kill all the wild animals you want to on your own place or rented land in season. Just kill the wild animal while it is after your property. That is all you have to do to beat the law out of season. Fox hunters must kill all the wild wolves and coyotes, for they will catch and kill or eat all kinds of wild game. The wolf or coyote will kill and eat all the foxes, coons, rabbits, quails and squirrels that they can find. Foxes will not stay very long in any neighbor-

hood where there are any wolves or coyotes.

One way to get rid of red foxes is to get a pair of coyotes and turn them loose in the neighborhood and when the coyotes run off the foxes or kill them, all you have to do is to kill the coyotes and then you will not have any foxes left. If the fox hunter wants any foxes left to run they should get busy and help to catch and kill all the wolves and coyotes and wildcats, so the stockmen and farmers can raise more lambs, pigs, calves and poultry and when all the wolves and coyotes are caught and killed we think the stockmen and farmers will let the poor foxes live.

Foxes are the greatest hunters, catchers and killers of moles, gophers, chipmonks, ground mice, ground squirrels, snakes and rabbits. These animals destroy lots of grain, fruit trees and valuable land by causing washes, gulleys and deep hollows in the middle of the fields. A female fox with a den of young ones is worth \$1,000 to a neighborhood in catching moles that will take up a field of corn in a week. Ground mice will dig out corn that has been planted. So will the chip monk and ground squirrel.

I went to a fox den and found dead that the foxes had caught, killed and carried in to feed the little foxes twentyfour moles, nineteen of the moles were females, two gophers, one female, six ground mice, five females and one female ground squirrel. If the fox had let these animals alone in five years time and all the females had had young ones and all the young ones had lived, and their offspring had lived, there would have been 75,000 mice, 100,000 moles, 1,500 gophers and 500 ground squirrels. This was only one night's catch which killed 195,000 animals.

Foxes ought not to be caught and killed,

for they do more good and save more than all the rest of the wild animals put together in helping the farmers to raise their crops or fields of grain.

If the female fox with a den of young ones bother the farmer's chickens or any other young stock, all you have to do to move the fox den is to put a white flag two feet square at the den, or peel a pole ten feet long and put it in the den where the young foxes live and keep putting this pole in the hole and keeping it up as long as the foxes are bothering anybody. If you move a female and her young to a new neighborhood or cause the foxes to move, they will not bother any farmer until they hunt, catch, kill and eat all the moles, mice, chipmonks and rabbits in the neighborhood, then move their den to another neighborhood and when the foxes clean out that neighborhood they move to another and keep this up as long as the old foxes have to feed their young. Foxes will not eat any poultry or young stock if they can get anything else, and you see to cause them to move their young to a new neighborhood will help all around and be good for the farmers.

Say, if we could get the farmers to see how useful the foxes would be if they could only live, the farmers could save the foxes from being killed and I don't think there is a farmer living that would have a fox killed for any sort of money value if they knew how valuable foxes are to save farm produce.

Foxes are the most useful animal on the farm. Why not let the foxes live? Foxes catch and kill and eat enough of the other animals that do great damage to pay for all the damage the foxes do themselves. Foxes do not go near a farm house where the farmer keeps a dog. Foxes are easy animals to move

from one neighborhood to another.

We think with the aid of the farmers, true fox hunters and sportsmen that the foxes can be kept on some broken country where the fox hunters can go and have a fox chase with all the hounds running at full speed, will make a noise that sounds sweeter than any music man ever heard.

Who will help to save all the foxes so that we can run them to the full desire of each one's heart? What do we get out of life any way? Why not enjoy some of this world's pleasure while we live? So save the foxes!

Foxes are the farmers' best friends. Many farms have been greatly damaged, if not utterly ruined, by washes which were started by moles and pocket gophers. In fact probably 60% of the washes that have damaged or ruined farms can be traced to the ravages of these pests. Protect your foxes and the like, 90% of whose food consists of moles, pocket gophers, ground squirrel and similar pests. Then you will have few or no washes on your farm. This is the advice of the government agricultural department at Washington and the assurance of many farmers who have received the first copies of the edition of this book. The chief object of the book is the enlightenment of farmers as to the splendid service rendered them by foxes and the like, in destroying farmers' pests—enemies of agriculture. There is certainly need of education along this line and we are sure that a wide reading of this book will accomplish much among the farmers who are now protecting their foxes because of the good they do.

Windswept farms, the largest contributor to the present legislation can submit to its edict for harmony's sake in the hope that the legislature will find its head and feet. So can

and will all farsighted fox killers, for they are more devoted to the idea of a competent national legislature than they are to any protection system on earth, but dearer still is held fair play and the square deal to secure these. They trust that there are enough levelheaded men in the present legislature, with tolerance and regard for the rights of all and for the greatest good to the greatest number. It is to be hoped that all such will cast the next majority vote taken in the sunlight after candid, open debate to set the industry on sound business principles before the public and to make for prosperity, security and good fellowship within its ranks. My experience with foxes lead me to believe that stockmen in the United States are letting a golden opportunity slip by when they permit other fellows to kill their foxes out of season. It is in my opinion, strictly a stockman's job and the big money in it should go into the farmers' pockets and not into the pockets of hunters, trappers and town sportsmen who pursue it as a vocation.

The farmers feed and raise the foxes. Then why should a farmer let a person kill young or old foxes out of season, just because the fox is a wild animal and can be chased with hounds and when the hide or fur is not worth anything and just because someone finds a fox den and then get a gun or steel trap and see how many they can kill? What do they get out of this kind of work? Sometimes they get a full day's work digging out a fox, just to kill some harmless animal and if you want to do what is right and just you will move the foxes. But who will do this? God knows. I don't. It is a shame that the farmer will let a person go out on their farm and dig out or trap out a fox den or shoot out or kill some little foxes, just because they can—and for no other reason

than the meanest reason.

No one can do so much to preserve game as the farmer. If he limits or reduces the killing he is helping save game and the sport of hunting for his children. If every farmer would allow only half as much game killed on his farm the supply would increase rapidly.

But game cannot stand the slaughter now being made each year and increasing. It soon will be like the buffalo, the eastern prairie chicken, the ruffed grouse or pheasant and other almost extinct game.

America's wild fowl are in their last days, unless their slaughter by sportsmen is very largely curtailed at once. This is the statement of a noted naturalist and defender of wild life.

HOW TO HUNT AND TRAP WOLVES AND COYOTES.

Know all persons that the methods herein are the best found in print by the experience of the most expert hunters and trappers of wolves and coyotes who have ever lived in this world.

Wolves and coyotes are so destructive in killing and eating lambs, pigs, calves, poultry and sometimes children,, what a great blessing it would be if every person who is bothered with wolves and coyotes would get a copy of this book and tell everybody about it.

Gentlemen, right here is where I am going to tell you about the way you must do to trap wolves and coyotes by the science of the present day methods that must be used to successfully hunt and trap wolves and coyotes.

How to set a trap so that it will catch every time that a wolf or coyote comes around your trap, for that is what a person wants to know. For if you cannot set a trap right, how do you expect to catch wild animals in a trap, let alone a wolf or coyote, which are the hardest wild animals that lives to trap. But it is easy, if you do it the way I say and no other way will do it successfully and that is to set the trap in the right place and have the trap set right and covered right with fine dry dirt or dust and the finer and drier the dirt the better you can set your trap, because wild animals cannot smell through fine dry dirt or dust and when you use the fine dry dirt so the wolf or coyote cannot smell your scent or the scent of the trap you have set for the wolf or coyote.

Now, you must get the outfit to use to set the trap and keep off the human smell or scent so the wild animal will come to the trap and not be afraid to get caught or hurt. You need

a small ax or hatchet to dig a hole in the ground to put the trap in and a piece of cloth about three feet wide and five feet long to put the dirt on that you dig out of the hole for the trap and to stand on while you are setting the trap. This cloth can be used to place the trap and lay on all the things that you use to set the trap with, and all the dirt you take out of the hole where you dig to put your trap, chain and drag so that nothing touches the ground.

When you need a cover to put over the pan of the trap so the dirt cannot get under the pan of the trap while you are setting the trap or while the trap is setting to keep the pan from working or let anything get under it. You can use almost any kind of old cloth that has laid out on the ground or weatherbeaten or any old canvass without grease or smell or scent of any kind. Make a good cover to go over the pan of the trap. The cover must be cut out so that the trap will work right. The proper way to cut out the cover is to turn the trap upside down on a piece of white paper and then take a lead pencil and mark around the jaws of the trap on the inside of the jaws of the trap and then take a sharp knife or scissors and cut around the mark and cut a notch where the trigger goes, then turn the trap right side up and lay the pattern on the trap and see if the cover will go on the inside of the jaws of the trap and put the notch that you have cut in the pattern over the trigger and try the trigger and see if the trigger comes up without touching the cover, for if the trigger touches the cover it will sometimes throw the wild animal's foot out of the trap, but when you have the pattern cut right it will let your trap work right. Then you can cut out all the rest of your covers by this pattern. You will never get too many covers made, for you will need

about twentyfive covers on hand all the time, free from the smell of the human scent. You must wash off all the dirt or smell and human scent from the ax, covers, cloth and the traps. Now, put in hot water that has some lye in the water, not very strong and wash your ax, covers to the traps and the cloth that you must

use to stand on or put your dirt on, or anything you use or touch that is used in setting a trap in this water and don't touch anything with your hands. Use a stick or something to keep the human smell or scent from getting on the ax or cover or the pan of the traps or the cloth that you are going to put all the stuff on that you use in setting your trap with and the dirt you take out of the hole that you dig to put your trap in, for wolves and coyotes or any other wild animal that you are trapping for and make the water strong enough with lye so the lye will take off the rust, grease, smell and human scent off the traps and when you have washed them in the water with lye good, then rinse in clear hot water two or three times and change the water every time you rinse and have clear, clean hot water every time you rinse your traps or things you use in setting your traps and after you have washed and rinsed your outfit lay them out to dry on a clean, dry board to dry where they cannot get any scent or smell or dirt or touch any living animal or beast or human being. I mean that children must not touch anything with their bare hands that is used in setting traps with, if you want to catch wolves or coyotes or any other wild animals in traps.

When dried get a clean sack or bag that has no smell or human scent about it, then put the ax and cloth in a bag together and have a small box to put the covers of the traps in to keep them free from human scent and there

must not be any smell of any kind about the box and be sure not to touch the covers with your bare hands at any time. Then put the traps in a clean meal sack or bag of some cloth free from grease smell or scent of anything and don't let any person touch or handle the traps with bare hands, nor a dog, cat or children touch the traps nor the inside of the sack where the traps are and put the traps where nothing can touch them. Put the traps in one sack and the ax in another sack or bag made for that purpose and never carry them loose on your back nor in your bare hands at any time.

You must never put your traps in a hole unless you dig it yourself, for if you put a trap in where the wild animal lives, the wild animal knows you are trying to trap or catch it. Wild animals are not fools and they will leave the place. That is the reason so many persons fail to catch them. Any person can put a trap in a hole. But, say, wild animals are not such fools as you think they are. And now please do not be found guilty of putting a trap in a hole where wild animals live to trap or catch them, for if you want the wild animals to leave, just put a trap in a hole where it lives and that wild animal will leave right now.

Say, you keep that ax and cloth separate that you use and carry the traps separate from the ax and cloth in a sack or bag that is clean and free from smell and odor of any kind.

Now you are ready to learn to set a trap the right way to catch a wolf or coyote or all kinds of wild animals. There is but one true and right way to set a trap, but there are lots of places where you can set a trap and catch all kinds of wild animals, but you must set the traps where the wolf and coyote runs or lives, before you can catch them, for they will

not come to your trap, but you must take the trap to the places where the wolf and coyote stay and catch wild animals of all kinds the right way. Then you get all of your outfit and everything you need to set a trap the right way together and set the trap in camp or set traps at home—one several times or set several traps until you have learned to set a trap good. Now, when you go to set a trap you must have a pair of clean gloves. Then spread out the cloth where you are going to set the trap and get on the cloth with your feet and stay on the cloth and turn the springs of the trap on the side that the trigger is on and put this side to the place where you are going to put the bait and then lay the trap in the place where you want to have the trap set and take a stick and mark out the trap and dig the hole just as big as the trap and have the hole same size of trap, no bigger or any smaller. After a little practice you will learn to dig it just right to fit. Now dig your hole for the trap deep enough so you will have room to put the chain and drag in the same hole that you put the trap in. When you have put the drag in the hole, put the chain on top of the drag and cover with dirt or put dirt on top of the chain and drag until the trap will come to within one half an inch of the top of the ground and then put dirt all over the springs and around the jaws of the trap on the outside of the trap and then take a stick and rake all dirt or anything you find under the pan and fix the dirt so that none will get under the trap, then put the cover on the trap that you have made for that purpose to keep the dirt from getting under the pan of the trap and then put the cover on the trap over the pan. Just fix the notch that you cut in the cover for the trigger so the trigger will come up without touching the cover. Then

sift fine dirt all over the cover and trap until the place where the trap is setting is full and then you want about oneeighth of an inch of fine dirt on the cover. When you quit brushing over the ground where the trap is setting, put all the dirt you take out of the hole on this cloth and everything you do not want left and carry it off over 200 yards away and be sure not to let any dirt you dig out of the hole touch the ground or any of the things you use to set the trap with.

Now, you want to learn to fix the ground so the wild animal will not see any sign of you or smell or any scent or any disturbance of any kind, just leave the place as if you had never been there or anybody else. You can use dead grass for brushing over the trap and surroundings of the trap. Some use turkey wings, an old broom or weeds to brush around the trap.

Now, you set the trap just as I have told you. It don't make any difference in the animal or place. The only thing you must do is to keep all human scent away from your trap and the surroundings and set your trap so the animal cannot see or smell the trap. Have the trap well hidden and covered, but not too deep, for if it rains a crust will form over the trap so hard that the animal cannot break through to throw the trap and sometimes when it rains the sun shines so hot as to bake the top of the ground so hard over the trap that the animal cannot break the crust over the pan of the trap and so you had better look about your traps after every rain and put fine dry dirt all around and over the trap without having any human scent left about your trap.

When you have set several traps around home and learned to set a trap right, then you are ready to go out to set traps and try your

luck on wild animals. Be sure that you set every trap as good as you can, for the better you set the trap the quicker you will catch. You will soon learn that you must set your traps right if you catch and if you set your traps right and fix the surroundings right and remove all human scent and signs from your traps and put the bait in the right place the wild animal will come and put its foot in your trap every time it gets a whiff of the bait and I am going to tell you how to fix your bait so you cannot miss the right way to bait your traps.

How to get your bait and what kind is best to use to catch wild animals of all kinds. Each animal has a smell of itself. Wild animals have a way to distinguish each other and to know each other. Wild animals use scent to communicate to each other or follow each other. They want each other to know when and where they are. When a new animal comes into the neighborhood, each wild animal will urinate on something in the path where they travel and every time an animal comes along it will urinate on the same thing. So you see that the urine of an animal will be the best bait for catching wild animals.

To get the bait you have to catch the wild animal you want to get the bait from. When you catch the animal tie the animal's mouth tight so that it cannot bite you. Tie its legs together across each other and carry it in.

When you get in take some water in a cup and untie its mouth, open its mouth and pour all the water down its neck that you think the animal can hold. Then tie its mouth again with a stout cord or string, so the animal cannot pull off the cord you tie around the place where the water comes out. If the animal is a male tie a cord or stout string around the

animal's penis so that it will not slip off, for sometimes the water gets in there so tight it pushes the string off the penis. If the animal is a female tie a cord or stout string around the animal's vagina or valva so tight that the animal cannot get the string off. Let the string remain on for eighteen hours before you kill the animal by choking to death or putting the animal in a sack and drowning it. When dead untie the string or cut it and have a can or cup and hold the can or cup under the place where the water comes out and catch it. Don't let any of the urine waste or spill.

Be sure and do each animal this way to get the water or urine from the animal you want to use for bait.

When you skin the animal cut in the animal and get the bladder and take all the water out of the bladder. Put the water or urine in a bottle and cork it tight and keep in a cool place. Don't let the urine freeze.

This is the way to get the urine that you are going to use for bait, from a coyote, fox, mink, coon or just any other animal that you can get your hands on. If you cannot do any better, use the urine from an old dog, which will catch any animal that you want to bait from to start with, but as soon as you get any wild animal you can get the urine from it, so that you can have better bait.

Save all the urine you can from a coyote, for their urine makes the best bait of any wild animal. I keep a tame coyote for its urine, so that I can have fresh bait at any time I want to catch wild animals.

Now, you have your bait ready to set your traps the right way and have the right kind of bait to catch the wild animals.

There are several kinds of bait to use to catch different kinds of wild animals. But the

best bait is the urine of a coyote. It will lure more kinds of wild animals to your trap than any other bait. The next best bait is the urine of the animal itself or the urine of the same kind of a wild animal. Some think that two beaver cartons and one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon bark in one half pint of brandy, put in a bottle and shake well before using is good bait. I have used it myself and had good luck in catching wild animals. Whiskey makes good bait, if it is pure old corn whiskey.

If you have a wild animal or a dog that you don't want to kill, make a crate and put the animal or dog in it, so you can catch the urine. The crate must have two posts two feet high and two posts eighteen inches high. Nail the two two foot posts together eight inches apart, using one by four inch boards at the top and bottom. Nail the two eighteen inch posts together eight inches apart, with one by four inch boards at the top and bottom. Then use one by four inch boards three feet long to box up on the inside of the two foot posts and two eighteen inch posts. Then nail a piece of tin on the inside so the two foot posts and the tin will come within a foot of the top. Fasten the tin at the bottom so the lower end of the tin will be a foot from the top of the eighteen inch posts. Then have the top for a door. Turn the tin up at the lower end so that when the animal urinates it will run out in the same place into a cup that you have put under this place in the tin you turned up. Put the urine in a bottle and cork the bottle tight and keep it in a cellar, so the urine will cool. I have known urine to keep for two years and then be good—but the fresher the better.

Before you put the animal in the crate you must feed it all the raw meat it will eat and give it plenty of water—all it will drink. Raise

the door of the crate and put the animal in with its head at the highest end of the crate. Let the animal stay in the crate until it urinates—if it takes a week or longer. You can put any kind of an animal in this crate, if the crate is made strong enough, with a good door fastened on it to keep the animal in.

Be sure and see that the cup is under the place where you fix for the urine to run out or off the tin in the cup, so you can catch it and save all you can for use when you need it.

HAWK

The hawk family is large, comprising about 500 varieties.

Are you bothered with hawks? Hawks are easy to catch in a steel trap. All you have to do is to set four or five traps in a circle around a stake drove down in the ground with the traps fastened to it. Fasten the bait also to the stake, using some sort of meat, such as a rabbit or dead chicken tied to the stake so that the hawk cannot get away with the thing you are using for bait. Tear the bait as if a hawk had caught and eaten part of it. Then set the trap in the ground and cover the traps with fine dirt, with a cover over the pan of the trap. Then put the traps close to the bait—within about five or six inches. Then smooth the ground down nice and level, as if there were no trap setting there. When you catch one hawk fix the traps just as you fixed the first one.

This set will catch hawks, crows and owls. With this set I caught thirtyfive hawks in one day, but I had five sets of traps. Always set your traps easy so they will be easy to throw or spring. You can set a trap on a post or in a tree or on an old log or close to where the

hawks set in tress or posts, or fly over fields. You can put your trap on an old post if you wish.

Another good method to trap hawks is to put out an old hen with young chickens about 200 yards from your house in a wire coop or wire pen ten feet square with a high pole in the ground and with a trap on the top end of the pole. Have your trap set all the time and fix the hen and chickens so that a hawk cannot get any of them, for there are 500 kinds of hawks in the world.

A trap that will catch all kinds of wild animals alive so you can bring them home alive without doing the animal any harm or damage. All you have to do is to find the animal in a hole or cave and then make a wire trap with a funnel in one end and fasten up the other end so the wild animal cannot get out and put this trap in the hole or cave and fix the trap so that the wild animal cannot get around or out of the hole or cave without going through the trap. The bigger the animal the larger and stronger the wire must be.

This is a good way to catch foxes or any other wild animal.

One wellknown sportsman got a bear by tracking it into a cave and put a wire trap made of number nine fencing wire four feet high, doubled in the mouth of the cave and let it stay until the bear came out or starve out or get so hungry that it came out. Put feed or fresh meat in the trap. This trap must be made just as the muskrat chicken wire trap—one of best traps on earth for catching wild animals alive. After you can confine the wild animal to a small place or in a hole or cave or in the water and use wings to lead the animal or fish into the trap. Always keep several nice traps on hand at all times to put in holes or to use

to catch wild antelope.

Oil of sweet anise is used by some hunters and trappers and mixed with equal parts of good whiskey makes a good trail scent and fish and fish worms put in a jar and with a tight lid about two months before you intend to use for scent is good bait for mink.

Oil of sweet anise is also used by some hunters and trappers for scent to lure wild animals to their traps.

Remember that you must bear this in mind—don't carry your traps only in a clean sack all the time, free from rust or grease or smell and it might pay to wash your traps in strong lye water once a month, if it rains much, for traps get rusty in the water and strong lye will take off rust. Never grease a trap, but rub your trap well and never let any human scent get on your traps and if it does, you go now and wash them in strong lye water and by setting your traps you can see in a few days whether you have set your trap right and free from human scent around the trap.

I don't see why persons that have wild animals on their places don't buy this guide and stop persons from hunting and trapping or running through their places and leaving gates open and tearing down their fences and traveling all over their farms and stealing something, for this guide will tell you all you need to know to catch all kinds of animals from a rat to an elephant. The only thing you have to change is the bait.

Why not catch the wild animals and have all the fur and bounty for yourself? Besides you are not bothered with anybody for you have to feed the wild animals any way. Then why not get the pay?

In trapping you can catch deers by setting your trap in the paths where they travel by

leaving something along the path for them to eat. Salt is good deer bait.

You can catch wild turkeys by tying a ear of corn to stake and setting four or five traps well hidden in the ground, about fourteen inches from the stake or bait.

Wild ducks can be caught by setting five or six traps around a take drove in the ground to fasten the traps to and scattering some cracked corn in the middle of the traps, if you put your traps where the ducks light or stay or feed on some sandbar. You may set a few traps in the water close to the shore and pour down some cracked corn. Do not get the corn on the traps. The only thing you have to do is to put the traps where the thing is that you want to catch and set the traps so that the ducks cannot get the corn without getting into the traps.

Watch closely after you have set your trap close to its haunts or where it lives, after you have learned how to set your traps right with a number three Newhouse steel trap which I know that every genuine hunter and trapper will appreciate.

For bait, keep a pet coyote. You feed it raw meat all the time, for the urine is better.

When you are trapping in winter time and rain and freezing, dig a hole in the ground two feet square and a foot deep and fill with dry dirt. if you have to carry it two or three miles and set your trap in the middle of it. Sand is good. After you have set your trap, you want to fix the ground and leave the trap so hidden that all the surroundings will be left looking as natural as possible, as if you had never been there or saw the place. Smooth the ground and leave the trap so hidden that you will have to leave a marker to find the trap. I set a trap once in a man's horse lot so good that the man and his wife hunted two hours for the trap, just to see

how I set the trap, and they could not find the trap and wanted me to show them.

I said "wait until tomorrow morning and you will find the trap fastened to the foot of a coyote."

I don't think that I ever saw a bigger coyote in my life than the one I caught that night. The wife got up very early next morning to see if I had told a lie. I said "you have to set a trap so that nothing on earth can find it without getting caught." So you see that the trap was well hidden and the bait put on the side that when the wind blows that the scent from the bait goes over the trap. Then you catch a wild animal every time. Visit the trap you have set often.

I will tell you how I set the trap that caught the big coyote. It was set under dry cowchip. I just raised it up and dug my hole and fixed my trap right and let the cowchip down just as if the cowchip had never been moved and put my bait or coyote urine on one edge of the cowchip.

In making water sets or setting traps in the water with all signs of the trap and signs of the trapper covered up or washed out before the trapper leaves the place where the trap is set. You must stand in the water while you set your traps or in a boat. Don't touch anything on the bank or let the boat make any signs. If you wade out in the water, don't go on the bank or out of the water in 100 yards of your trap at no time. Always have something heavy tied to your trap and put it in the water about two inches below the surface. Never leave any part of your trap out of the water or any part of the drag or chain—all things must be below the surface at all times, so the animal will drown and cannot get to land so it could bite its foot off and get away.

You can keep the urine of wild animals as long as you want to, if you will cork it up tight and keep it in a cool place or put it in the ground two or three feet, or below freezing. All that you have to do to keep the urine of wild animals is to cork it tight and keep it where it has the same temperature all the time. I have kept the urine of wild animals by this method for five years. I put it in the ground three feet deep where it had the same temperature. Always have it corked tight so that no air or water can get into where the urine is. That is the way you must do to keep the urine of wild animals.

WOLF AND COYOTE

The larger, gray wolf lives in the mountainous regions and in the pine woods of the far north.

The prairie wolf and coyote are usually found in the open country.

The black wolf is not very plentiful.

The red wolf inhabits the southern states.

The wolf or coyote is very suspicious and the trapper must use care in order to be successful, but if you will take the time and patience to do it, you can trap any wolf or coyote.

All traps set for a wolf must be carefully concealed. Lower the trap so that it may be easily covered with dust or fine dry dirt. Every precaution must be taken to destroy the human scent.

Always bear in mind that the wolf can follow the scent of a human being better than any other animal and seldom goes near a place where a man has recently been. On this account care must be exercised to destroy the human scent, which can be done by the use of whiskey on the soles of your boots or shoes

and having everything you use clean and free from human scent or smell of any kind and when you are traveling where traps are to be set, always cover your shoes or boots with old sacks used especially for such an occasion, or wear rubber boots or overshoes and have them clean from smell or human scent, by washing them good before you go out to set your traps or to see if you have had anything in the traps. Don't handle anything without putting on a clean pair of gloves on your hands before you touch anything around close where you are going to set a trap and don't spit on the ground and tie a rag under your nose to keep the snot from dropping on the ground close to where you are setting a trap. You cannot put a trap in the ground and hide it and let your nose drip all around the trap and think that you will catch a wolf or a coyote. If you do, you will get fooled.

Every trapper who has made a study of the habits of the various animals, has observed that they are continually sniffing and smelling when moving about. You have also noticed that all odors do not attract them. Quite the contrary, for certain odors cause them much concern.

One method is to dig a hole in the ground to fit the trap, along a cow path near a fence or stream or an old road or where you see a coyote crossing a ridge close to a gate or plowed furrow in a big field or meadow and by putting your trap in a hole just to fit the trap and have a cover over the pan and covered with fine dust. Place your bait about one foot away, so that when the coyote goes to smell of the bait or urine of a coyote, it will have to put its foot on the place just over the pan and then get caught in the trap that you have done a good job of setting for Mr. Wolf.

Another method is to find a badger or prairie dog's den, dig a hole and carefully conceal the trap in the top of the mound and throw a dead prairie dog about two feet in the old hole and fix your trap right, covered with fine dirt and place your bait about fourteen inches away on a dry cowchip and you can use coyote urine or sprinkle a little wolf bait near the trap and make everything look as natural as possible.

When the snow is on, place a heavy stone in a sack and ride out to where you intend trapping, letting your horse drag the sack with the rock in it to make a path. Drag to a suitable place to set the trap. Pull the drag up to your horse and make a sharp turn. This will cause the wolf to come to a walk and make a short turn and he will step into your trap. Extend your path across the prairie from stream to stream. In this way you have a scented trail for them to follow right up to your trap. To set a trap, dig out the snow so the trap will set level with the surface. Lay a piece of white paper in the bed to keep the trap from freezing down. Cover very carefully with a thin layer of snow. Set the trap stiff enough so a rabbit cannot spring it and you are sure to get the wolf.

To catch a coyote dig a hole about two feet deep and two feet square, then fill full of dry sand or dry dirt and then put your trap in the dirt. Fix everything right and use your coyote urine for bait and you will catch every time. It might pay you to ride horseback to and from your traps and let nobody go with you. Do not let a dog follow you for the dog will get into the trap and spoil your set for a coyote.

The timber wolf and bush wolf are both found in the northern and northwestern states and Canada. The timber wolf is the larger of

the two and the most ferocious. They are both hated by cattle and sheep raisers, as many of their sheep and cattle are carried off annually. These animals must not be confused with the prairie wolf. All wolves resemble it. While of the same family it is of a cowardly disposition. The wolf has a ravenous appetite and because of it becomes quite bold at times. These animals are very cunning and are not easily trapped.

If you can locate their tracks and make your sets accordingly, you should have good results. They are very tricky and sneaky, but they can be caught.

They are the most cunning of all animals and great care and much patience must be used if they are to be caught in traps. We are giving the methods most commonly used and our readers had better try them both and decide which is the best for their particular locality, but in reality it is one of the most cunning animals to trap.

The coyote of the wolf family, while of a cowardly disposition, is more cunning than its larger brothers. It has an appetite which is seldom satisfied, which accounts for numerous visits to civilization where it eats garbage refuse and such dead animal matter as it can find. The animal, though carnivorous, will eat almost anything that it can swallow and its appetite frequently leads it to destruction.

Place your trap about ten inches from the bait carefully set and conceal a trap, cover it lightly with dirt, so the surroundings will look as natural as possible. In this way they are sure to spring the trap and get caught. It is well to cover the trap lightly with fine, dry dirt and then cover with anything natural to the place where the trap is setting, for the fine, dry dirt on a trap will keep all the scent of a

steel trap in the ground, so the wild animal cannot smell through the fine, dry dirt or anything else that is in the ground.

Another good way is to drive a strong stake into the ground and fasten three or four traps to it. Also fasten the bait to the stake. Then cover the traps up so as to make the ground look natural. The wolf cannot take away the bait if it is fastened securely and in his struggle to do so will be caught in one of the traps.

Wolves are great hunters and often when they have more meat than they can eat, they will dig a hole in the ground and put the meat in it and then cover it with dirt and leaves. This would be a good place to set a trap.

The best set to catch a wolf or a coyote is to take a bushel of dry fine sand free from human scent that has been carried in a clean sack without getting any smell on the sand and take the sand to where you saw a lot of coyote tracks and pour the sand on the ground and put five or six traps under the sand in a circle about two feet in diameter with bait in the center of the circle of traps in the sand and brushing all over the sand pile and by making it look smooth and level with no sign of a trap setting there or anybody having been around. Put a small piece of cowchip in the middle of the sand pile almost out of sight and then pour on the cowchip urine of a coyote and don't make any more tracks than you can help. Set a trap beside an old road not used much by a bunch of grass or a stump or along close to a hedge fence or close to an old carcass of any kind, by setting your trap in about fourteen inches of the thing you are going to put the bait on and leave as little human scent as you can and don't make any more signs than you can help and all I want you to do is to set

every trap just as I have told you to set the trap and do your best and do it every time you set a trap and see how little sign you can leave when you set a trap, for a coyote is hard to catch, if you don't do things right. Be sure to set your trap so that the wild animal can get in the trap and by having the trap set easy and not covered too deep and keep everything from under the pan of the trap that you have set for a coyote is hard to catch in a trap.

Henry Hamilton got \$100 for catching one big gray timber wolf in Nebraska. He used the urine of a female dog that was in heat for bait and set the trap just as I have told you to set your traps to catch all kinds of wild animals. I caught a big black timber wolf south of Buffalo, Wyoming in the Big Horn mountains and got \$100 for it, by the same method I have told you to use to catch wild animals. I used the urine of a female coyote. That is the best you can find for bait and be sure and have a board fastened to the sole of your shoes or boots worn when going to and from the traps and kill the scent of the steel on the traps by smoking the traps over burning green cedar boughs or limbs of a green cedar tree and don't touch the traps with bare hands or let any scent or odor or smell of any kind get on the traps after you have smoked them, for you will find where coyotes travel along paths and where coyotes urinate and scratch on the ground with their hind feet and leave some sign on the ground like raked with a stick, that a good place to catch a coyote is at a scratch. A scratch is where a coyote rakes around on the ground with their feet after they have urinated on something close where the scratch it made on the ground and if you will look good you will find the place where the coyote urinated and right there is where to set your

trap to catch a coyote, for the coyote will come to this place once a week. These scratches will be found along paths or at a gate or where several paths come together and you must look good for scratches, for that is the place to set your trap and always set your trap right and good, without any sign or human scent and leave the place where you set the trap looking as natural as if you had never been there and always use the coyote urine for bait to catch a coyote. All the time for trail scent on the bottom of your boots or shoes, use for this purpose a scent made from the formula by putting two castors of a beaver and one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon bark in onehalf pint of brandy. Put in a bottle and shake well before using. Some hunters use whiskey on their feet to keep the human scent from disturbing the wild animals in going to and from their traps. You must use great caution in setting your traps if you catch a coyote.

Because of the fact that wolves are fond of running on cow trails a very common method of their capture is to set the trap in the trail. The trail should be well defined, but not at all hollowed out. Bait around the trap with scraps of bone and set several traps along the path. Place bait or urine nine inches from trap.

When setting traps for wolves and coyotes in paths and old roads that are used by stock of any kind and people, always set the trap to one side of the path or road, so that when anything goes along they will not step in the trap. Be sure to have the trap set from four to eight inches from the road. Never set a trap in the middle of the path or road, for you might catch a child or some live stock and cripple them for life. Be careful about setting traps for wild animals.

Setting traps and hunting for wolves and

coyotes must be practiced until one learns a great deal about them. We do not expect you to learn all that is connected with this particular branch of the business in a few days.

One of the most simple sets to catch a wolf is to set three or four traps in a circle and sink the traps in the ground where there has been an old camping place. Put some small pieces of meat in the ground almost out of sight inside of the circle of the traps and cover the ground with old dry grass or hay one inch deep about twenty or thirty feet square around the traps and set fire to the grass or hay. Do not disturb the ashes in any way or go close to where you have your traps set. Always ride to your traps on horseback. This will insure the success of the set for wolves and coyotes. Be sure and set the traps as I have told you the right way. Put them in the ground so good that the beast or man cannot find them without being caught. Use urine for bait. That is all you have to do.

I have caught all kinds of wild animals and have sometime "caught the devil" when a dog got into the trap, because the owner refused or failed to tie up their dogs and kept them at home instead of running all over the country. I have trapped in thirtynine states and hence have been up against all sorts of propositions, and feel competent to advise you right in these things.

FOX

Foxes are suspicious animals and are quick to sense the scent of man or trap.

The fox is found throughout the North American continent. There are several different kinds of foxes.

There are several recognized methods of

trapping the fox. The trap should be buried to the ground level in a place where the fox is known to frequent and cover the trap with a mixture of dirt, leaving the surroundings as natural as possible.

In setting traps for the fox find their runways or where they travel. Set the traps about two feet from a good sized tree. See that the trap is well covered and that the surroundings look natural.

For bait use the urine of a coyote or urine of a female fox, if you can get one. If you cannot get a female, just use the urine of any fox will do for bait to put at your trap to catch a fox.

This will attract all foxes which come anywhere in the vicinity.

This fact makes it an easy animal to trap, if you have the surroundings as natural as possible and the trap well hidden in the ground by digging out a hole for the drag, chain and trap and putting them all in the hole. Put a cover over the pan of the trap. Then cover with fine, dry dirt and then carry away the rest of the dirt, if there is any left around your trap. Don't make any more tracks or leave any sign or human scent when you set a trap for a fox. Take something and brush all around your trap and put your bait or urine about a foot from the trap on any object you want to. Have your bait fixed so that when the fox goes to smell of the urine that the fox will have to walk over your trap that you have concealed in the ground the right way, without leaving any human scent or sign of a trap.

Foxes are a barnyard pest and there are few poultry raisers who have not had their roosts visited at one time or another. These animals are too well known to require a detailed description. Of the two, the skin of the red fox

is the most valuable.

The fox is very destructive in its habits. It will kill for the love of killing even when not hungry. Its prey, principally, are chickens, birds, rabbits, moles, mice and ground squirrels. They have been known to have killed as many as twentyfive moles in a single night.

The fox is the most cunning of all wild animals to trap and one of the most important things to be done is to kill all traces of human odor.

When trapping for foxes great care should be used to cover traps and remove all unnatural appearances.

A good method is to set the trap along an old road, old cross fence and cross hedges are good places to set traps for foxes.

They travel along fixed paths and ridges and being for the most part nocturnal in their habits.

By setting your trap beside a bunch of dead grass or a rock or old stump or a small bush along where the fox is known to travel and put your bait on just anything you can get that has no human scent about it will do to put the urine on, for foxes usually follow their same tracks or trail back and forth, sometimes traveling in the woods and sometimes in fields or rough, brushy places. Always look for fox tracks before you set your trap. If there are any foxes close you will see their tracks. Don't set a trap where you don't see any fox tracks.

Another good set is in a spring or small stream that does not freeze, placing the trap about a half inch under water, covering the space within the jaws with moss. Place the bait in such a position that the fox in attempting to get it will put his foot on the moss to keep from getting wet, thereby springing the trap. This method is successful.

Now, I give you some idea as to how to catch a fox. All you have to do is to set your trap just as I have told you and showed you my method in the right way to catch all kinds of wild animals and I think you can trap any Mr. Fox.

By doing your best in setting your trap and leaving the surroundings as natural as possible, without any human scent about or any sign of a trap and using coyote urine or fox urine for bait.

BEAR

In hunting and trapping bears remember this in setting your traps so that the bear has to go over the trap to get the bait.

Do not fasten the trap to a stake. Always fasten your trap to a drag so that you can cover it with fine, dry dirt.

For bait use a good sized piece of fresh meat. Kid goat meat is the best. Bears are very fond of dried apples and if you can get them it may pay you to use dried apples in place of meat.

The most common method of trapping the bear is to build a pen of logs four feet high and ten feet square, with a corner laid down, placing the bait in the middle of the pen, so that as the bear goes into the pen it must step in the trap by having the bottom log left for the bear to step over into the trap. Bears are not suspicious of being trapped and enter very readily. When you set a trap for a bear just set one of those big traps as if you were setting a small trap and dig your hole deep enough to put the drag and chain and some dirt. Put the trap level with the ground and put the cover over the pan of the trap and fill all around the trap with dry, fine dirt and rake everything on your cloth that you do not need to fix where

the trap is as the rest of the ground. Fix the ground over the trap just as if you had never been there and leave no human sign or scent. Now, you have your trap set and set good, without any sign of the trap or scent of a human being and the only thing to do is to put the bait in the right place to be a sure catch every time a bear comes to your trap.

For scent use the urine of a wolf or coyote, or bear or human. Fix so the bear cannot get to the scent without having to go over the trap. Notwithstanding the fact that every hunter and trapper hopes to have an opportunity to get a bear and will devote much time in doing so. Always use the urine of a coyote on a stump or log or at the root of a falling tree, where you can set your trap well hidden along a well used path made by bears or an old rotten log, by putting the trap in the ground with an iron drag so the bear cannot get away very far. Hide the drag and chain and conceal the trap well. Fix it so the bear cannot get the bait without going over the trap. Destroy all signs and leave no more human scent behind that you can help. Now wait for the bear to come along. Don't go around your traps too much and leave a lot of scent. Always make as little noise as possible about your traps.

You can set traps along the trails that lead to one of these pens and set three or four traps in the pens. Put bear or coyote scent around the pen. Put the dried apples in water a day before you use them and keep all human scent from the apples. Pour them on the ground in the middle of the pen and use some fresh meat, if you have it. Always find where the bear haunts by looking for signs of the bear. That is the place to make your pen and set your traps.

Traps of large size should be used for

this animal and quite frequently the deadfall can be used to advantage.

The most prized of all big game animals that inhabit the wilds of the western half of North America is the grizzly bear. Because of its boldness and its prodigious strength, the grizzly is universally regarded as the lion is regarded in Africa or the tiger in India. An American sportsman thrills at the mention of its name, for no animal is more worthy of his rifle and no animal has left a deeper impression on the annals of exploration in the west.

Some local areas in the desert beds of Idaho and Oregon contain a small number of grizzlies, but the only places where they are found in considerable numbers are the north-western corner of Montana, extreme northern Idaho, the Yellowstone national park and the adjacent territory north, east and south and certain mountainous regions of Colorado, the Fort Cook region in the Deschutes national forest and a few in the vicinity of Silver Lake in the Fremont forest. The hunter who will bring in a specimen of this dwarf grizzly will make a big contribution to the knowledge of wild life in western America.

COUGAR

The cougar or mountain lion is the offspring of the biggest cat in America. This animal was never really abundant, but was found in all the wilder sections of America from Canada to Patagonia. It has never been a danger to man like the lions of Africa and India. From the earliest association with man, the cougar wisely learned that man carried the deadliest weapons and that the safest course was to avoid him in every possible way. Many stories have been written of cougars catching

people, but very few have been authentic.

Make sets for the mountain lion in the same manner as for lynx and wolverine.

BADGERS

In trapping badgers bear this in mind: If you cannot locate their dens, set your trap in paths which they are known to travel, by putting the trap in the ground and covering it with fine dry dirt, if you have to carry the dirt four miles on your back in a clean sack, without any human scent on the sack. Put your badger urine about a foot from the trap on something you have selected for that purpose and no other, without any human scent on the object that you are going to put the badger bait on. Badger bait sprinkled on birds or on a bluff rock a foot from the ground and directly under the bait set your trap and cover with fine dry dirt and brush the ground all down level over the trap and around the trap and make the place where the trap is setting look as natural as if you had never been there at no time. Use the urine of a badger or the urine of a coyote. Put the urine about a foot from the trap, so that when the badger goes to smell of the bait, the badger will have to cross over the trap. A catch is almost sure to be made, if the trapper will exercise care and judgment in concealing the trap and putting the bait in the right place. Never stake traps immovable, but always fasten them to some sort of a drag so that you can put the drag, chain and the trap in the ground and cover up with fine dry dirt, so no living thing can tell there is any trap setting in that place or ever was a trap set there or any sign of a trap or visit by any person at any time. That is the way for you to set a trap to catch any wild animal that is

exceedingly cunning and of a suspicious nature.

WOLVERINE

In trapping a wolverine you must use good judgment and care, for this wild animal is hard to catch. To catch one of these wolverines you must set three or four traps in a path that you know that wolverines travel. Dig a deep hole and put the drag, chain and trap in this hole and cover it good, as if there was no trap set there. Set every trap by right methods. Ride a horse along this path and don't let it step on the traps. Drag a sack with fresh blood along this path where the traps are setting. Bait along where you have the traps setting with wolverine urine or the urine of a coyote or wolf, placing it on sticks about eighteen inches from your traps, so that when the wolverine goes to smell of the urine it will step in the trap. By all means you must use the utmost care in setting your traps and leave no sign or human scent about the trap. See that the surroundings are left perfect. If you walk have a board fastened to the bottom of your boots or shoes to keep the human scent off the ground and don't handle anything with your bare hands or let your clothing touch the bushes along the path where you have set your trap, so that the wolverine will not be suspicious and walk right into your trap.

The best method to pursue in trapping the wolverine is to securely fasten a live rabbit or squirrel to a stake and arrange a number of traps carefully concealed around the live bait.

LYNX

In setting a trap for a lynx you must bear in mind to look for tracks of the lynx or set

the trap close to a hole in a tree not far from the ground and about two feet in front of the hole. Put the bait in the hole and cover your trap right or set your trap by a big rock and put the bait about fourteen inches high and something dead under the ground just beneath the bait. Have four or five traps set in the ground, well covered with fine dry dirt, about two feet in front of the bait or in a circle around the bait. To lure the lynx to your traps use the urine of a coyote or the urine of a lynx for bait. You can use oil of catnip or a bunch of green catnip to set your traps. You can find catnip growing around the old farm houses. You can use several methods in setting your traps for lynx to catch the wild animal that you are trying to get.

Always do your best in setting your traps and fixing the surroundings as if you had never been around or anybody, or even a trap set in the place. That is the way you must do to catch a lynx.

Another good method is to drive a stake about six feet long into the ground so that the stake will be above ground about five feet, sharpen the end of the stake and on it place a rabbit. Put a lot of leaves or chaff around the base of the stake, set two or three traps three or four feet from either side, then cover the traps over very lightly with fine dry dirt. Here again we wish to impress upon you that the surroundings must be left as natural as possible.

With this set, as lynx travel considerably and will pick up the scent and follow it for quite a distance to your bait and if your trap is set right then you will catch them, for they will follow your trail directly to your traps.

Lynx are not very suspicious and if you can find their runway you will have very little trouble in getting them.

Only in case of extreme hunger do they eat stale flesh and in some cases will go without rather than attempting to secure bait which is not fresh and tempting.

Always use fresh meat or the urine of a coyote or the urine of a lynx in setting your trap along the paths or setting beside the path or at the hole of a prairie dog, by digging a hole in the ground and putting the trap in the hole and covering it so that the wild animal cannot know that a trap is setting there for it so the lynx cannot smell around the bait without getting in your trap. Lynx are very hard animals to catch if you don't do things right.

You can do things right, if you read this guide and do what it tells you to do, if you wish to catch wild animals.

BEAVER

There are a number of different methods of trapping beavers and the success of one plan or another depends a good deal on the section of the country and the local conditions. All traps should be staked and weighted by stones, so that when the beaver is caught and dives for deep water the weight will hold it there till it drowns. Find places where there are signs of beavers. Set the traps in about four or five inches of water and put your bait on a cockle-burr, first taking out the kernel and putting in the urine of a beaver and tie a strong thread to the end of the burr that you do not have the hole in. Tie the string to a rock and put it in the water where you have the traps setting, all under water, so that when the beaver comes to smell of the bait or burr the burr will move and the beaver will go around after the burr. Have your traps all setting under the burr. Fasten tight and do not touch this burr with

your hands. Use a stick. Don't let any human scent get on the stick or leave any sign on the bank within 200 yards of the place where you have your traps setting. Have a pair of rubber boots to wear while you are setting your traps in the water and be sure to have all your traps and chain and drag under water, if you intend to catch a beaver, for they will not come to the bait if they smell any human scent there or around there close. Do not set the traps too close to the dens of beavers, for when one is caught the others usually leave that place and go somewhere else to live. Dig back into the bank two feet and six inches under the water and two feet above the water and then drive a stake on one side close to the bank, two inches under the water to fasten your trap chain to and put beaver urine or bait we call it, on a stick stuck in the bank in back of the hole, about a foot above the water. You must be in a boat and don't touch anything on the bank or leave any sign of the boat. Set your trap right in front of the hole where you have your bait or beaver urine or the urine of a coyote, or take two beaver castors and one teaspoonful of cinnamon bark and one half pint of brandy, put in a bottle and shake well before using for bait, or oil of catnip or a small bunch of green catnip placed about eight inches above your trap, which should be setting in the water five or six inches deep. Always leave without making any sign or leaving any human scent to frighten the beavers away. Now, go and catch a beaver, for I have told you how.

Another good set can be made by making a pocket two foot square in the side of the bank where the water is shallow, set the trap in front of the pocket so the pan will be level with the water or a little under it. Four inches back of the pocket drive a stake so it will stand

about a foot above the water, put a few drops of bait on the stick. Stake the traps and weight them so that when the beaver is caught it will drown in diving for deep water, being held there by the weight of the trap.

Beaver castors are found in both the male and female beaver and are valuable. Tie a string around the end of the castors when drying in order that the valuable oil contained in the castor will not leak out.

Beaver castors make good bait to catch all kinds of wild animals and are the next best substitute for the urine of a coyote. Coyote urine is the best all round bait you can find to catch all kinds of wild animals on earth. You should keep some of it on hands all the time, if you ever expect to trap.

Beavers live on the bark of poplar, cottonwood, birch and willow trees, preferring them in the order named. A set should be made near the beaver's house or dam, so that the animal will be sure to find it.

Set the trap under water, at the foot of a steep bank and fasten a few green poplar or cottonwood sticks on the bank directly above the trap, so that the beaver will step into the trap when trying to reach them. Put a few drops of beaver bait on the sticks. Be sure that the sticks are green and that the fresh cut ends plainly show. If you cannot get poplar or cottonwood, the birch or willow will do. Fasten the trap chain so the captured animal will be sure to drown.

OTTER

Remember that the otter is a very cunning animal, with as keen a nose as any furbearer.

This animal is very hard to trap, being very suspicious and on this account a prepared bait is necessary. In sections where banks are

high, the best way is to find their slides and set traps in about one foot of the water at the bottom of the slide. Be sure to stake the trap and have the stake far enough out and in water so deep that the animal cannot get its feet above the water to cut out. They slide with their front legs sloping towards the back ones until they strike the water and then they straighten the front legs to swim and in that manner get their feet into the trap. Have the stake extend about six inches above the water and take your pocket knife and hollow out a small place in the top of the stick to put the bait in.

The bait is very necessary for the otter, as it causes them to be much less suspicious and the odor of it makes them so curious that they will come right up to the stick to investigate. They will go around the stick and in doing so will spring your trap. If you find signs of the otter on the bank, set your trap there. To do this dig a hole just to fit the trap and throw all the dirt away so that no signs of the trap remain. Cover the trap carefully with fine dry dirt and put dry dirt over your trap and surroundings. Use fish for bait. Musk is also good, but fish is the best.

The following method can be successfully employed in sections where banks are low and the animals do not have slides. Find where they travel from lake to lake or along the streams of running water and set the trap in water when you can, from four to eight inches under the water. Use a stick to put the bait on stuck in the ground on an angle so that the top of the stick is twelve to fifteen inches high and over the trap. Also use the scent the same way when the trap is set on land. You must use great care to keep all human scent from your trap and the surroundings where your trap

is setting. For bait to lure an otter to the trap use otter urine or the urine of a coyote. Sometimes you can set a trap and use two beaver castors and one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon bark in onehalf pint of brandy, put in a bottle and shake well before using. Sometimes you can use oil of catnip. To get this oil gather the catnip and put in a clean jar covered with water and let it stand a week and pour the water in a still and run the oil out. Don't let any water in the oil. This oil is very valuable to use for bait to catch big wild animals.

FISHER

The same general methods used in trapping the mink and marten can also be followed in trapping the fisher.

This can be done in several different ways, all of which will be explained.

The best method is to tie a live rabbit or squirrel to a stake and set traps all around. Cover the traps and be sure that they are securely fastened to a heavy log or drag.

The same set that catches a mink will catch a fisher. Dig a hole in the bank for the fisher to enter and place the trap in the entrance. For bait put a fresh fish or bird and after putting a few drops of fisher bait upon it place it in back of the trap so that the animal has to step on the trap in order to get the bait. Cover the trap with fine dry dirt. Before setting your trap look for the fisher's runway along the bank and put the traps where you discover its tracks.

In making a set, bear in mind that the fisher travels along fixed paths. When his route is located, you have found a good location for your trap.

Use coyote urine or fisher urine for bait.

Set the traps right and use all care to keep away any human scent. Then you can catch a fisher.

Bird, rabbit, squirrel, porcupine, cougar, mountain lion and lynx meat make good marten bait to tie above your trap. After your trap is set right you will get your marten pretty nearly every time.

All furbearing animals travel the same road often, and male and female follow each other. The same sense of smell is their guide to follow each other and by urinating on objects along their paths or runways. They smell of and urinate on the same things.

WILD CAT

Wild cats are found in nearly every part of the United States.

If you can find the tracks of a wild cat or some other signs, you will have little trouble getting them into your traps. Cover the trap over smoothly. Any kind of meat bait hung above the trap will attract them. Destroy all scent.

Set about three traps in a circle around the bait, securely covering them with loose dirt. Securely fasten the trap chains to a stake in the ground. Be careful and do not disturb the ground more than is necessary. Make it all look as natural as though the traps were not there.

If you can find their tracks or some signs of them you will have little trouble in getting them into your traps.

The wild cat usually makes its home among the rocks and after you locate signs of the animal it is comparatively easy to capture them. Traps should be set near the entrance to a den, a sort of natural enclosure being pref-

erable. Meat bait, rabbit or bird, should be hung about three feet above the trap and a few drops of wild cat bait placed upon it. Cover the trap lightly and destroy all human scent.

After you have set your trap right and fixed your bait of catnip oil or a green bunch of catnip at your trap, so that when the bobcat comes to smell of the bunch of catnip the cat will have to pass over the trap. Or you can use the urine of a wild cat for bait, when you have it and if you cannot get the urine of a wild cat, use the urine of a coyote. Always have a supply of some kind of urine on hand. It pays, for when you set four or five traps in a circle around a rabbit or chicken well hidden in the ground and some coyote urine on a stick just about a foot above your meat bait and have your traps covered with fine dry dirt or sand, without any signs of a trap or leave any human scent or sign of any disturbance, but just leave the ground as if you had never been there. Never touch your bait with your hands or anything to leave any human scent to scare off the wild animal that you want to catch. Put your bait about one foot from your trap. That is all that is necessary to catch a wild cat.

Don't make any more tracks around your trap than you have to, for a wild cat is hard to trap, unless you use this method.

RACCOON

In trapping the coon it is well to bear in mind one of its foremost traits, namely, its curiosity, which can be best aroused by his sense of sight and smell. Bearing this in mind, all sets should be made when you are setting traps a for coon by this method. All traps must be set with care. Place a chip or piece of

white china on the pan of your trap and put it in the water where the coon can get it. If it is properly displayed it will draw the coon to your trap, for a coon is attracted by any bright color fastened to the pan of the trap will cause Mr. Coon to investigate and will result in his capture, if the trap is properly set.

The coon haunts the streams of water during the night, sleeping in some hollow tree or log during the day. It is very fond of fish, birds, etc., and feeds along drifts, logs and shallow places in the river or pond for crawfish.

The coon may be caught by setting traps around drifts or roots of trees, on the banks of the creek, ponds or lakes or around logs or at the edge of the water, using a dry set by putting the trap in the ground the right way, by digging a hole just the size of the trap and deep enough to put the drag and chain in and the trap with a cover over the pan and all covered with fine dust and brushed over smooth and lever. Have a cloth to stand upon and put your dirt on and when you get the trap set put everything on the cloth and carry it away, after you have put your bait on something selected for the purpose. When you are setting traps for coons always look for coon tracks and where they go in or out of the water, there is a good place to set your traps. Use coyote urine or the urine of a coon for bait and fix the trap so that the coon cannot get to the bait without crossing over the trap. When your trap is in the water you must stand in the water and do not make any signs or leave any part of your clothes out of the water, chain, drag or anything else and don't touch anything near your traps with your bare hands.

Use every precaution to kill the human odor. Wear gloves in handling your traps. Have a pair of rubber boots to wear to stand in the

water or stand in a boat when you are setting traps in the water for a coon and don't go out of the water less than 100 yards from your traps or go into the water at any time. Don't touch anything on the bank close to your trap if you want to catch a coon, for it has a keen scense of smell. The coon has a fondness for passing between stumps and stones. This suggests a good place to set your trap for him—along paths and creeks which are close to the coon's den by putting the urine of a coon on something close to their paths, such as an old stump or some dead grass or dry cowchip. The urine of a coyote is good bait for a coon.

Select a place along the edge of a stream that coons are known to frequent. Fasten a white object to the pan of the trap. Then place your trap, lightly set, in the edge of the water and about two inches under the surface.

Always fix your bait so that the coon cannot get to it without passing over the trap.

It is a good scheme to put your trap close to where the coon passes or in the path or on the tracks of the coon along the creeks or sandbars, with the coyote or other urine, or live rabbits or chickens.

Coon bait placed on a bush or a tree near where the trap is set will make the catch more certain.

When you are making meat sets for coons by putting three or four traps in a sand pile with a stake drove down in the middle of it and the meat tied fast to the stake. For a meat set use a dead rabbit, bird or chicken and place the bait on a stake back of the sand pile and set your trap about six or eight inches from the bait with the spring next to it and have the trap level with the ground by digging out a little dirt and place some leaves where the trap is set, as this will prevent the trap

from freezing to the ground. Cover the trap with fine dust and make the surroundings as natural as possible. Remove everything from around the trap that does not look good to you. This is all you have to do—set the trap right and put your bait eight inches from the trap and then fix your bait right and leave all things as you found them, without much human scent left to cause the coon to be cautious. Then you can catch a coon every time one comes to visit your trap.

HOW TO GET A COON OUT OF A TREE.

Have a live coon in a sack and carry it in the sack alive. When the dogs or hounds tree a coon take the live coon to the roots of the tree where the coon is. Get the hounds where they will not let the coon get away, for the coon will come down out of the tree right now. All you have to do is to choke the coon you have in the sack until it squeals as if it was being killed and the coon in the tree will come down right now. If the coon is in a den or hole it will come out at once. If you do not have a live coon, go to the tree or den and make a noise with your mouth, just like the coon was being killed or breathing its last or fighting for his life with four or five dogs. Put your hands to your mouth and against your chin and squeal at the same time. A wild coon is best for this purpose. The wilder and older the better and louder the coon will squeal.

Some hunters have a chain and fasten the coon and when the dogs tree a coon they tie this coon to the tree and let the dogs fight the coon until the coon in the tree comes down or out of the hole. As soon as the dogs begin choking the coon and it begins to squeal, then you can look for the coon in the tree to jump

out and try to make its get away if it can. Always be on the lookout for the coon when you try this experiment. It works every time.

MINK

In trapping minks the most experienced trappers recommend the setting of traps along small streams. They are more winding and crooked and more drift is lodged along the way, affording more hiding places for the animals and therefore good places for setting traps both in and out of the water.

When looking along the banks of a creek or branch you will sometimes see old muskrat dens. Mink like to go through them. They will enter them under the water and cut a small hole out to the other bank. This is an excellent place to put a trap. Sink the trap level with the ground and cover smoothly with old leaves. No bait is necessary for a place like this, though one should always use a few drops of mink bait, which will attract mink that are traveling the stream and cause them to investigate the old dens.

A minks own carcass or urine is the most preferable. The mink likes a musky smell, so this is good bait.

The mink will go in and out of the water usually where it is shallow. If the water is very deep dig out a little excavation in the bank right at the waters edge, sink the trap there, allowing the water to flow in and cover the trap. If you find the water too shallow, dig out the bottom until you can sink the trap level, then, in either instance, cover the trap over smoothly with leaves that are found in the bottom of the stream. They are soaked with water and that causes them to lay flatly on the trap. Put a few drops of mink bait on the

bank directly above the trap. In making water sets always stand in the water, as no signs of the trapper must be left around the trap. If obliged to stand on the bank, make as few tracks as possible while making sets and blot those out with water.

A mink will keep on the bank near the edge of the water when he strikes a deep hole, but will invariably go through the middle of a shallow stream.

When you are setting traps for minks out of the water be sure to use the urine of a mink or the urine of a female coyote, if you can, for a mink is another hard animal to catch without knowing how to set your trap and fix the surroundings and place the bait and leave very little sign and no more human scent than is possible, to set the trap right, as I have told you to remove everything that you handle or touch and to put your bait about six inches from your trap on something you have selected for this purpose, without leaving any human scent on the object. Only put a few drops of urine on the object, as that is enough for a mink. You do not want much urine, for the mink might not go close enough to smell of the bait and then you would not get the mink in your trap. When you set the trap in the water, put the chain and drag under the water and stand in the water all the time or stand in a boat while you are setting a the trap. Don't leave any scent of yourself or sign of the trap. Sometimes meat bait is good. You can try everything that you can think of after you have studied this guide.

Muskrat and fish furnish the best food for mink, consequently care should be taken that no human scent gets on the bait. This should be used when a food bait is required. During certain periods the mink are not attracted by

food baits and it is at such times that the urine animal baits are most effective. A few drops of urine or mink bait will attract minks when a food bait will not attract them.

The male mink is a wanderer. He will travel miles to visit with a female. When one of the female's dens is found, (she usually has two or three close together) it is often wise not to try to catch her at all, but make sets for the male. This can be best done as follows: Secure a dead chicken, rabbit, etc., and put it in shallow water some distance from the female's den. Put a few drops of urine from a female mink around the bait and arrange several traps placing rocks or sticks about so that the meat cannot be disturbed unless an animal is caught in the trap. A mink passing such a set is attracted by it, provided the same has been carefully set and the surroundings left as natural as possible. The den of a female can be located by the animal's tracks. They are always small. Put on your gloves when handling the trap. This removes the human scent. Under the roots of old trees, creeks, rivers, ponds, rapids and little riffles are good places to set traps, for it is here that the animals hunt for food.

A mink going up or down the creek will hunt for crawfish and minnows in these places. Sets may be made on the land for the mink both with and without bait. Traps for this purpose should not be handled with the naked hands, but with gloves used for no other purpose than making sets of traps out of water or in the water and leave no part of the trap or drag out of the water, but all covered with water.

This will make an ideal place for catching the mink, as they are sure to pass through, providing conditions are left as natural as possible.

If a trap is placed in a narrow, running stream of water between two deep holes of water, practically every mink that passes up and down the stream of water will be caught. It can be caught around old logs, holes, roots, muskrat dens, etc. The entrance to the mink's dens are generally under water.

When it gets too cold and the water freezes over in the creeks and rivers and you find a hole in the ice called airholes and place a trap directly under this hole where the water is shallow, but deep enough to cover the trap, put your drag under the ice so that the mink cannot see any sign or human smell around the hole where you set the trap. Put your trap under the water one inch. This is the kind of a set for the mink.

MUSKRAT

To trap muskrats use a water set, placing the trap in shallow water, say two inches deep, at old holes or around logs or roots of trees. For bait use muskrat urine, or apples, corn, carrots, etc. A good bait is also a piece of muskrat carcass. Muskrats are fond of nibbling on catnip, so it will pay you to put a few stalks around your set occasionally. It has been found that a more common method of trapping the muskrat is to locate their slides on the banks and set the trap in the water directly beneath their slides. The trap should be about two inches under the water.

Another good set for the muskrat can be made by placing the trap in shallow water. A sheltered place is preferable and if one is not to be found, make a break in the water of wood and stones to protect the trap and bait. Place a weed or piece of brush so that the top of the same will hang four or five inches above

the pan of the trap. Sprinkle muskrat bait on a stick in the bank. Don't touch the stick with your bare hands

Another method is to dig a hole in the bank where the water is deep and put a trap in it. Hang a piece of apple six inches above the trap. The muskrat will try to get the bait and will be caught.

The old colony trap can be used to a good advantage. Make this trap out of chicken wire with a funnel at one end and with wings. Use muskrat urine for bait. Set the trap close to the bank. Keep all signs and human scent away from the trap. This method has been used with great success.

A common method of trapping the muskrat is to find their holes in the bank and set the trap in the entrance.

The methods given for trapping the mink may be successfully used in trapping weasels, as they are of very similar habits.

When you want to catch muskrats in lakes or ponds and small streams where there are muskrat houses, all you have to do is to make a wire trap out of chicken wire six feet high and eight feet long and fasten it in a drum or a round shape with a funnel in one end and a piece over the other end of the trap. The funnel must have a hole in it just the size of the muskrat with a small loose wire over the hole where the animal goes into the trap. When it goes into the trap it cannot get out. Make the funnel out of sixteen inch chicken wire six feet long and wire it fast and tight in the drum and put the funnel on the inside of the drum or trap. Have the small part of the funnel the size of a half gallon fruit jar. Have the little part of the funnel pointed back into the trap and the large part pointing out, so the animal will go into the trap. Take the trap to the

muskrat house and put it in the run of the muskrats. If there are more than one muskrat house, make as many traps as you have muskrat houses. Get on top of the muskrat houses with a sharp iron and jab or push the sharp pointed rod down through the muskrat house and run out all the muskrats into your wire traps. When the traps are full drown them, take them out and skin them. You can use the wings on each side of the trap, if you wish. This works fine in small streams for muskrats, minks, and sometimes you may get a coon. Some trappers have a funnel at both ends of the drum or traps.

This also makes a good fish trap. There is no better trap made—if you make it right and use wire instead of steel traps for muskrats. You can catch all the muskrats in a lake in a day's time, or a few days at most. All you have to do in using this trap is a pair of waders or a boat and carry your traps from one muskrat house to another. Take out all your animals and fish every time you examine your trap. I caught 200 muskrats and four minks in one day on a lake. Try this trap for muskrats. Some trappers put this trap into the water at the end of a slide with the wings to catch muskrats. Sometimes they get a beaver or other animal that goes down the slide.

A trap like this one is good to keep posted on how to make. To make one that will hold all kinds of wild animals, use wire netting or fencing wire. Learn to put wings on the trap and how long to have them so you can lead the animals to the trap and where to put the trap so you can get the animal in the trap and when you learn all about the wire trap and how much better it is, you can then take advantage of all kinds of wild animals that lives in holes in the ground or in a tree and in the water.

Then you will say how long will I live by having learned all about hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals. This trap will make a good crate to carry wild animals in or hawling wild animals or shipping them.

OPOSSUM

In trapping the possum always set your trap around some dead animal of any kind, for the possum likes to go around dead animals and along hollows and close to straw piles or in a path that leads to some brushy thicket where there are rocks and holes of all kinds. Never set a trap in a hole unless you dig the hole yourself to put bait in and set the trap in the mouth of the hole and fix your trap so that the possum cannot smell the bait without having to go right over your trap. Always set your trap right as I have told you how. Use the urine of a coyote or the urine of a possum will do to use for bait. Put your bait about eight inches from your trap. Some kind of meat is also good bait to catch a possum. Always cover the trap with fine dust and leave the surroundings as natural as possible, as if no trap had been set there.

The possum is easily caught and almost any kind of a set will prove effective.

Two or three traps should be set about three feet from but around the bait and much care should be used so as not to disturb the surroundings or make the animal suspicious. To place traps, dig a hole in the ground just deep enough so that the top of the trap will be level with the ground. After you have dug the hole and put the drag, chain and trap in and the cover on the pan of the trap, and covered it all over with dry dirt or dust, then smooth over until everything looks as if there was no trap

setting in the place, putting your bait in the right place or some dead fowl on a stake about one foot from the ground, with traps set all around in a circle around the dead carcass of any kind and have your trap baited with coyote urine, for possums usually live along cliffs or hollows or some brushy place and make their dens among the rocks. If you find their tracks or some sign of them, you will have very little trouble in catching them in your trap. Just set the trap where you see possum tracks. All animals make their rounds in a week to your trap. Be sure to have your trap set right and the bait in the right place to catch possums. All you have to do to catch any kind of wild animals is to follow the directions I have given you in these pages.

Some trappers suggest to put the trap on a mound of dirt that the wild animal has dug out of the hole that it lives in. It may work with the possum, but I would not trust all wild animals that way. Bait with the urine of a coyote will attract the possum just as soon as he comes out of the hole or just as soon as he comes to go into the hole every time. You can bet on that every time.

PORCUPINE

In trapping for porcupine use rubber for bait, by driving a stake and use wire to tie the rubber to the stake with. Fasten the trap so the porcupine cannot get away. Set your trap in the right way by digging a hole and putting your trap in the hole and cover over nice and smooth and wait for the porcupine to come around. Always set your traps where the porcupine frequents or where you see its tracks. Set your trap about eight inches from the bait or rubber that you use for bait. Set three or

four traps around the rubber.

MOLE AND GOPHER

You may want to know how to trap a mole or gopher. Find where they are at work and dig out in the runway down so the trap will be level with the ground and cover with fine dirt. Get two oyster cans and put them on the fire and unsolder them and put them over the trap and cover up and wait for one to come along. A sure catch. No bait is needed.

SKUNK ,

Trappers are perhaps better acquainted with this animal than any of the other American furbearing animals. If you can at this time locate their dens you are almost sure to get him in your trap. The animals are numerous and very easily trapped.

We recommend the following methods in trapping skunks:

Dig a bed for your trap and put some dry chaff or grass on the bottom of the hole so that your trap will not freeze to the ground in real cold weather. Set your trap and spread a light covering with dry fine dirt over it so that the ground will look natural as possible and near the trap place a few drops of skunk bait

so the skunk cannot get to the bait without going over the trap and you will make a sure catch if there any skunks around.

Skunk bait is made by taking the urine of a skunk or using the urine of a coyote. Put your skunk bait about six inches from your trap so that when the skunk goes to smell of the bait it has to pass over the trap. Do not put the trap in the den of a skunk, but on the outside or dig a hole and put the bait behind the trap and you are sure to get the animal every time.

Skunks live more in dens underground and are given to roaming fields and meadows and of course they relish fowls, birds and small game. They are most easily trapped along runways following old fences and secluded places. Cover the trap lightly with dust and place the bait directly above the trap, of small game or bait on a stick or a weed about one foot outside of the path made by the wild animals. Care should be taken when setting the trap for skunks to see that the trap is concealed and set in the right way I said for you to set a trap, by digging a hole and putting the trap in the hole and covering with dry fine dirt. Take this advantage by using tainted meat in a hole dug out and the meat put in the hole and the trap set in the mouth of the hole and use the musk of the skunk, part of the urine and stink bag and put together and use for bait and this will attract a skunk. Their sense of smell being very peculiar.

When you find a skunk hole or den of skunks and you get a smoker and a rubber hose and run one end of the hose in the hole or den as far as you can and then put the smoker on the other end of the hose and then get you a wire trap that is made like the muskrat chicken wire trap and put in the hole where

you have the smoke to run out the skunks or any animal that might be in the hole, for smoke will run out any kind of wild animal that goes in holes or dens or caves.

How to make your own smoker that will run out wild animals of all kinds: Use cotton rags and sprinkle some sulphur and feathers and old pieces of rubber shoes. Put this in your smoker and send the smoke into the hole where the wild animal you want to smoke out into your wire trap. This smoke will run out all kinds of wild or tame animals. Be sure and get the smoke back of where the animals are staying or end of the hole.

As soon as the smoke clears away it is just as attractive a nesting place as before. Later you can return to find the den again occupied with another fine catch waiting for you.

The smoker not only gives you a splendid opportunity to increase your catch, but it also enables you to select only those pelts that are prime. Kits or cubs, females and the unprime animals may be allowed to go free until some future time or the latter may be taken uninjured and held until they are worth more money

CIVET CAT

The civet cat belongs to the skunk family. Its habits are similar and it is trapped in much the same manner as the skunk. It is often called the spotted polecat and you can use the urine of a coyote for either skunk or civet cat.

In hunting and trapping the civet cat always set your traps along hollows, fences, straw piles and around holes in stony places where they live. Be sure and do not put a trap in a hole where the civet cat lives, for if you do the civet cat will leave, but you can set your trap

close to their dens or by paths made by the animals. In setting a trap to catch a civet cat you want to dig a hole in the ground and have a drag on your trap so that you can put the drag, chain and trap all in the same hole and cover with dry fine dirt and leave as little sign as you can make in setting your trap and after you have set and covered the trap well and brushed off smooth and nice and put your scent about six inches from your trap on the side you think the wind will be blowing from at the time when the civet cat will come to visit your trap. You must use the urine of a civet cat or coyote, which is the best. You can use the urine of a skunk, which is also very good. Always have your trap so fixed that when the civet cat comes to smell of the bait, it will have to go over the trap.

There are any number of ways and places that might be suggested, but the trapper must use individual judgment to guide him as to the exact spot to place his traps.

The bait should be so placed as to make the animal cross the trap to get the bait. Never put the bait on the trap itself.

A little observation will soon enable one to distinguish the newer and more frequently used runways from those that have been wholly or partially abandoned.

I think you can take this method and go out and catch any civet cat that lives. I can catch them this way. I never fail to catch all the civet cats in the neighborhood.

The civet cat will run in and out of every hole it comes to and for this reason trappers dig a small hole usually close to the side of a bank, place some civet cat bait in the bottom and conceal the trap just at the entrance. Part of a rabbit, chicken or bird sprinkled with civet cat bait and suspended from the limb of a tree

a few inches above your trap will be sure to attract the civet cats and you are bound to get them.

WOODCHUCK OR GROUNDHOG

This animal does more damage to crops and meadows than all the rest of the animals put together and there is no law to prevent killing or catching the woodchuck or groundhog. All you have to do is to set the trap in their paths that lead to the hole where the groundhog lives. Be sure to fasten your trap fast so the groundhog cannot get to a hole, for when they get to a hole they can pull their feet out of any trap. Set your trap in the ground the right way and baited with food that the groundhog is destroying. You can use an apple, potato or roasting ear or groundhog or coyote urine.

RABBIT

In trapping rabbits you will learn that a trap must be put in the ground by digging a hole for the trap and cover smooth and level with the ground. Set your trap as easy as you can for rabbits are very light in weight. Bait your trap with urine of a coyote about six inches from your trap.

In setting traps for rabbits set your trap where the rabbit runs, plays or wallows or go under the fence, for rabbits are bad on garden truck. You can set your trap in the garden for rabbits eat anything in the garden. This is a sure catch, if you leave everything looking natural and fix your bait so that when the rabbit goes to smell of the urine of the coyote the rabbit will hop onto the trap. I always keep a pet coyote so that I can have bait when

I want to trap. See if the rabbits eat any more of your garden truck. If they do it is no fault of mine, as I have given you the proper method of catching them.

SQUIRREL

In setting a trap for squirrels you can make a box two feet square and six inches deep and with a good tight bottom in the box to hold dirt and fasten the box where you see the squirrels feeding. Fill the box with fine dry dirt and set your trap in this box. See that the trap and chain are covered nice and smooth and then hang an ear of corn over the trap about a foot high from the trap. You can fasten the box to anything, such as a tree or post or place it on a log in the woods. Use all caution in keeping away the human scent or smell, if you are expecting to catch and be sure and set your trap right in all case.

RATS

Rats are easy to trap. All you have to do is to set the trap in the ground or set the trap anywhere and cover over the trap so the animal cannot see the trap and bait with anything you want to, or use cheese. Place it about four inches out or over your trap and always put the trap in the ground and cover with fine dry dirt and leave no more signs than you can help. Bait your trap with what the rats are eating. That is the best bait.

To poison rats use hydrocyanic acid, one of the most deadly poisons known. You don't even have to take a dose of it to leave this world. A whiff of it and away you go! You are literally gone before you can draw another breath. This deadly poison is sold and used because it is the

most efficient destroyer of insects and vermin that has ever yet been found. The United States government uses it at ports to exterminate rats and mice, which may carry the bubonic plague. In califronia it is released beneath orange trees. The trees are covered with white caps and the operator drops a pinch of the preparation into a prepared flower pot beneath, holding his breath as he does so and then running away while the mounting fumes kill every insect on the tree. Put the poison in holes and then stop the holes up.

When you are using poison to kill predatory animals be very careful about it and inform the people of the community, so they can keep their dogs or other animals or children from coming in contact with the poison.

FISH

Fish is the cheapest food of animal protein in the world and the sooner fish are cooked the better. Fish are easily digested and nutritious. Fish are especially valuable for the inactive. Learn to catch fish.

A fishing season is and should be something sacred. The fisherman who will permit anything to interfere with it is no true disciple of Isaak Walton. He may not catch a fish in the whole year that is big enough to curl in a frying pan; but he has done his duty.

He will have walked weary miles. His winter softened muscles will be made strong again. A forgotten appetite will again rage within. His eyes will be cleared and the doddering winter step, bred of cautious tiptoeing on the icy pavement, will become a stride. He will have gained touch with nature and been healed by days of rains and sunshine and the steep inclines of hills and the furious baffling

with hooked brush. His temper will be sweetened and home and the office will be sweetened by that **fact**.

In a month or so the acid will have been eliminated from him. He will again be philosophic and accept the frailties of humanity along with its devotions and sacrifices and courage. He will come in of a morning cleareyed and humming a little tune.

More power to the fisherman! And a little humming noise of approbation for the fisherman.

To fry fish so they will not have any small bones that children or grown people will not get choked upon, or to take out the small bones: Lay the fish down on its side and take a sharp knife and cut as close as you can to the backbone of the fish. Make the cuts as close to each other as you can, say from one to two inches, owing to the size of the fish, cutting as nearly through as possible. Then turn the fish over and cut the ~~other~~ side in the same manner. Start at the head and cut from the backbone across the side of the fish to the tail. Fry brown in a lot of grease. There will not be any bones left—except the big ones. Try this way **once**.

Fish feed in the moonlight at night. If the moon shines in the day, go fishing in the day time, but if it shines in the night time, then night is the time for successful catches.

HOW TO COOK FISH

Sportsman Trout—Take two fresh young trout, clean, wash and wipe dry. Season well with salt and pepper and place in a narrow baking pan. Fill the pan with cream to cover the fish and bake until a light brown. The cream will make sufficient sauce to serve with

the fish. Catfish may be cooked the same way.

Baked Stuffed Fish—Prepare a stuffing for the fish, using onehalf a cupful of bread crumbs, onefourth cupful of butter, onehalf cupful of cracker crumbs, a few drops of onion juice, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one tablespocnful of chopped parsely, two tablespoonsful of chopped sour pickles. Bind with a beaten egg and stuff the fish. Lay in the pan two strips of cheese-cloth. On this place the fish. This will keep the fish from breaking when lifting from the pan. Bake until the fish leaves the bones. Serve garnished with cress and sections of lemon. Any kind of fish may be stuffed in this manner.

Jellied Fish—Cook a two pound fish and remove the bones and skin, chop fine, add a little at a time a half cupful of cold water, a teaspoonful of salt and the juice of three lemons, one tablespoonful of grated onion and two dozen blanched and finely chopped almonds. When all have been well mixed add two tablespoonsful of gelatin which has been softened in onefourth cupful of cold water dissolved over hot water. Pack in a mold and when thoroughly chilled serve in a crisp nest of lettuce with mayonnaise dressing. All fish make jelly.

THE FISHERMAN AND HIS WAYS

It has been estimated by the experts of the United States bureau of fisheries that under favorable conditions an acre of water will produce as much or more lifesustaining food, if devcted to the raising of fish, as five acres of land.

I love to go a fishing,
On a balmy day in spring;
When the waves are gently swishing,
And the birds are on the wing! to the

mountains or lakes.

The days grow shorter, the nights grow longer,
The headstones thicker along the way;
And life grows sadder, but love grows stronger,
For those who walk with us by the way!

When all nature is in glory,
And the boy with lively step;
Enters here into my story,
Filled with gladness and with "pep!"

But all true things in the world seem truer,
And the better things of earth seem best;
And friends are dearer as friends are fewer,
And love is all as our sun dips west!

Then with cane poles long and slender,
And fishing hooks and line;
To the river or lake we wander,
Where the fishing's always fine!

Then let us clasp hands as we walk together,
And let us speak softly in low, sweet tones;
For no man knows on the morrow whether,
We two pass in—or but one alone!

I happen to have had quite a little
experience landing trout and salmon in some
of the most important streams in the world.

Gentlemen—Fishing with high but clear
water, if you will sink to the bottom with the
aid of split shot, either nymphs, caddis, creeper,
trout helgarmite, very small grasshoppers or
crickets, even a tiny crawfish, trout will be
sure to take either one or the other. The
size and number of split shot used is determin-
ed by the strength of water flow. The lure
must touch the bottom and remain for awhile,
then be slowly lifted up to the surface and

slowly dropped back to the riverbed. If this is repeated, time and again, from place to place, if any trout are there, they will surely take it, not only in running rivers, but in still water lakes. It is now an assured fact that trout will not respond to any mortal thing the angler offers unless it is natural food—insects, creepers or young minnows—awake from their dormant state at the bed of the stream. For many years I have proved this fact. Should the season be abnormally late, if you will carefully study the river side and find that aquatic creatures are entirely absent, depend upon it no success will be possible.

This is true to life and recalls scenes and experiences of my boyhood and early manhood as a sportsman:

Man riseth up in the early morning and goeth forth animated, filled with high hopes and exalted expectations.

When he arriveth at his destination he setteth about his arduous duties.

Soon he wormeth his way into the confidence of the unsuspecting and guileless fishes and feeleth not ashamed.

It is best to fish down stream with two small wet flies of a dark brown or black, which is the color of all early flies. Better still it is to fish down stream with a floating reverse brown drake or very small shadfly. Both are most effective where the water is deep and swift. Let the reverse flies run anywhere. Keep them up near the surface and fish most carefully over all those places where the water turns round into backwaters from the main flow of the stream.. It is such places where especially the brook trout congregate together in such quiet water lying near the bottom to rise after the food which is whirled around at the surface.

Perhaps this is the time of year that the

uninitiated should try to understand, if possible, the activities of the fisherman.

WOLVES TRAPPED BY A GOVERNMENT TRAPPER.

Six Sheep Killers in Three Weeks, a Government Man's Catch.

This clipping from the Kansas City Weekly Star, published in October, 1923 shows that Mr. E. S. Clevenger is a good hunter and trapper to catch coyotes in a thick settlement near Polo, Missouri. This is what the Star says:

Polo, Missouri, October, 1923—Six coyotes have been trapped here by E. S. Clevenger, government trapper, in the last three weeks. Assistance of the United States biological survey was obtained after Mr. James Elliott and his son, Boyd, had lost purebred Shropshire sheep valued at \$200 to coyotes and after the coyotes had gone into the barn lot in daylight at the home of Mr. Joe Hamlet and killed sheep and after Mr. A. L. Sanderson and others had quit trying to grow sheep, because of loss to coyotes and with the results already obtained, many calls have been made for the trapper from other sections of the county. It is now hoped to have Caldwell county, Missouri free from coyotes by the end of the year.

October 17,

Mr. E. S. Clevenger,

Exxcelsior Springs, Missouri.

Dear Sir—

From the reading of the above you will see that Mr. E. S. Clevenger knows his business about hunting and trapping for predatory animals. I know that you will be well pleased to hear and that you will be interested to

know that there has been much less damage from coyotes in this county since your work here.

L. F. WAINSCOTT,

County Ext. Agent, Kingston, Missouri.

After the reader has considered every statement in this book and methods, does there still linger in your mind the question "Can I afford to be wise?" In every case there are a number of things to be considered. If the truths told herein have impressed you with the seriousness of the coyote situation to the extent that you no longer desire to "fool yourself" you will then grant that your earning power is being impaired in proportion to the growth of coyotes in your vicinity.

Considering all this from a financial view, can you afford to compare the small sacrifice of time and money. They are insidious and much damage is the ultimate price for delay.

All of this would have been a noteworthy accomplishment under any circumstances, but in the face of the opposition which I was once forced to overcome, it is more than remarkable. While I have gone on and on, ignoring all attempts to discredit—keeping steadfastly at the work of spreading the message of complete extermination of coyotes and predatory animals, it seems to me that the most important issue that sheep men now have to face is to consolidate the advances the sheep interests have made. The new sheep owners will need help in the management of their flocks. It is hoped that they will seek the advice of the more experienced men in their community to protect their flocks against prowling dogs and coyotes and wolves, instead of blundering along blindly.

Be sure and put this book in the right man's hands, if you want your county free from

wolves and coyotes.

Wild animals are possessed with natural wariness and cunning. The hungry animal, the prowler, the animal that is just out for a lark, is always on his guard, always suspicious—nature provides it so. You can depend on any of these methods for real success. But by appealing to the animal's passion, you have a different animal to deal with. His natural instincts are lost. He begins to act as he feels—becomes bold and carefree. He takes chances that in his natural condition he would not take. Passion in animals is uncontrollable. When you have the animal in this subnatural condition you have him without his cunning and your hard work in trapping is done.

A few words about the use of artificial bait sold by parties that say that they have the only bait. When you have the urine of the animal that you want to catch, you only use for bait the urine of that kind of an animal. There is no artificial bait made that is better than the urine of the animal itself to catch the same kind of animal. All animals can tell the artificial from the real and they can tell whether the animal is male or female, or wherever they smell of the urine before or not. Where the animal is a new comer or one that stays in the same neighborhood. Don't fool about this artificial bait to put out to lure all kinds of wild animals to your traps.

There is no better bait made to beat the urine of a living animal to lure or put out for bait found on earth will stand the test by all sportsmen in the world.

When you read this book you will learn that all artificial bait is made to sell, not to use for bait to lure wild animals to your trap. From now on as long as you live you will not forget that the urine of the living animal is the best bait

on earth to catch wild animals. Common sense will teach you better than to use artificial bait and always use the bait from the living animal or the urine of the same kind of animal you want to catch by using the urine of a female for bait or scent to lure all kinds of wild animals to your trap of its own kind.

The hunting and trapping is successful and after having trapped the cunning furbearing animals be cautious not to step on or get caught in the trap yourself.

This book contains information that will enable any person, man or woman or boy or girl to become a successful hunter and trapper of all kinds of furbearing animals by using the best methods of the most expert hunters and trappers and with all the greatest of all animal luring that are of an exceedingly cunning and suspicious nature. These methods have been tested and tried by thousands who have found our suggestions and methods for hunting and trapping the principal kind of wild animals in North America and elsewhere are scientifically and experimentally correct.

How to use the animal bait or scent or urine and destroy all human odor and leave the animal without fear and place the animal bait near the trap in such a way that the animal will have to cross the trap to get to the bait or urine. Do not put the bait on the trap itself, for the animal will poke its nose into the trap instead of its foot and that is all you have to do to be an expert in hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals.

If all persons would read this little book and go by its methods of catching all kinds of wild animals the United States would not have any trouble in raising a full meat supply for to feed the public and save \$100,000,000,000 each year. We are not giving in this guide

much about how you can take care of the hides. All we are going to do is to tell you how to catch the wild animals. Taking care of the hides or fur is fully covered in other books.

The Sportsman's Guide wishes you and every lover of outdoor life the best of luck.

THE

Sportsman's

Guide

PRICE \$1 PER COPY, POSTPAID

Agents Wanted!

In every county in the United States. For
Liberal Terms to Agent address the Publishers

THE MISSOURI KENNEL CLUB
R. R. 2 Excelsior Springs, Missouri

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THE MISSOURI KENNEL CLUB

(Copyright, About Twenty Years Ago)

Breeder of thoroughbred hounds and its members are the best sportsmen on earth, who stand by each other through thick and thin and see that each member has equal rights and a fair deal in the dog question and one of the oldest organizations of hunting and fishing in Missouri.

It is because we advertise and let others know of our work that we are able to accept every case from five to twentyfour years "live and let live" price. Further than this, our advertising is a protection and insurance to you when you come to us for Foxhounds. Because of advertising we are bound to live up to and fulfill every hound's claim and promise we make, not only in our advertising, but in the letters which we write you before you come to us, for services rendered will be satisfactory, just the same as is expected of any other business man.

In recent years as a result of the efforts of honest advertising men and the enlightened discrimination of the public, the fake dog advertiser, as well as dishonest "Pot Licker's Kennel" is rapidly being made an unprofitable proposition, to say the least.

We were the first to direct the attention of legislators to this subject by trying to get an honest advertising law introduced in the Missouri legislature more than fifteen years ago.

Today we have such laws and the reins of justice are rapidly being tightened on misleading and deceptive advertisers, also on such newspapers and periodicals as were at one time willing to traffic on the misfortunes of the people by allowing such advertisers to buy space in the columns of their papers.

The Missouri Honest Advertising law is practically the same law that has been adopted in recent years in thirtytwo states and is a "model" of its kind. It is in reality what it purports to be, "an honest advertising and merchandizing law."

Honest competition is a benefit to business and we are glad to say that largely as a result of the good work of the Associated Advertising clubs of the world and the active cooperation of government authorities, the way of these sellers of hunting and breeding frame catalogs and so-called "home foxhounds, lion, cat, deer,

wolf and coon varmint dogs and free trial offers are becoming harder day by day to sell hounds on trial, money up.

The public is also reading advertisements with more discrimination than ever before. The results, so far as we are concerned, is that the plain, unvarnished statement of facts that we are able to make in our advertisements are attracting each day the attention of a greater number of sportsmen who want to know "the truth about hounds."

Any person who advertises and use the mail for to sell dogs that are not thoroughbred and not found to be as represented will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and the editor of the paper in which the ad is run and all you have to do is to notify or report the fraud to the mail carrier and they will do the rest, or send for full information to the Missouri Kennel club who will give \$25 reward for a conviction of a fake dog advertiser.

Send all mail to the **Missouri Kennel Club**, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Resolved That the wisdom and ability of E. S. Clevenger, which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by his service, contributions, counsel in selling, buying, selecting and breeding of thoroughbred hounds from the best strain and blood of hounds found on record, will be held in grateful remembrance by all sportsmen that believe in selling, selecting, breeding and keeping of thoroughbred hounds not mixed with any other bred of dogs.

Thoroughbred hounds for sale. They can not be put on record for the office of the Missouri Kennel club burnt down and all records and pedigrees of all the hounds of noted record were destroyed in the fire.

Know All Men by These Presents:

That the Missouri Kennel club will solve and pledge severally, promise and agree not to breed or sell any only the best strain and blood of hounds that have ever lived in this world with a guaranteed proof by giving a pedigree of each hound, dam and sire, are from the best strain and blooded hounds that have ever been found on record in America or elsewhere and that we will warrant and defend the same against all men that dispute the pedigree or the breed and lawful claims with demand of all persons whomsoever that this must be true of every hound now and forever. This guaranty embraces every cause of unsoundness and must have the best strain of blood from the best hounds in America that can be found without any blood of any other

dog and if so the breeder will be held responsible for all the defect in the hound or breed at the time of sale.

This is the only safe and satisfactory way for a man to purchase a hound, for one who is a good judge of a hound or one who is not experienced in judging hounds.

MISSOURI KENNEL CLUB,

By E. S. Clevenger, Manager.

Excelsior Springs, Missouri, March 10, 1925

Know all Men by these Presents:

That the above named E. S. Clevenger, manager for the Missouri Kennel club, personally appeared before me and made oath (or affirmed) that to the best of his ability, that the hounds that will be sold by him will be thoroughbred hounds and not mixed with any other breed of dogs and that the above and foregoing written declaration by him subscribed to, is the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me, God.

Subscribed to before me this 10th day of March, A. D. 1925.

T. E. CRAWFORD,

(SEAL)

Notary Public.

My term expires January 18, 1927.

The Missouri Kennel club, breeder of thoroughbred hounds has members who are the best sportsmen the world has ever known and is older than any other organization of hunters and fishermen in Missouri.

We as sportsmen must do all we can for to have and to save all wild animals and places to fish and hunt on and every member of the Missouri Kennel club must help and see that our sports, hounds and members be protected at all times and have equal rights in law.

The membership fee is 50 cents. Write for free blanks so you can join, for we want every sportsman to join and have your hound protected from evildoers.

Blanks for pedigree sell at 1 cent each.

Standard bred hounds can be any kind of a dog of the same breed, but a thoroughbred hound cannot have nothing but speed and bottom to the end of the chase.

In order to define what constitutes a standard bred hound or dog, and to establish a breed of hound or dog, size, speed, shape and color on a more intelligent basis, the following rules were adopted by an incorporated organization to control admission to the record of pedigree of a certain kind of breed of hound. When a hound meets the requirements and rules of said organization of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a stan-

dard bred hound, but not a thoroughbred hound. How different is this from the old plan breeding hounds. Don't keep any more hounds than you can properly feed. Remember that all hounds halfed and starving for something to eat are "potlickers." Don't ship a poor hound or raise hounds on halffeed. Be sure to keep nothing but the best strain and blood and then take good care of them is our motto.

Thoroughbred hounds completed the list of blood whose ancestors were caused by inbreeding fourteen times and the fifteenth is thoroughbred, or until the blood becomes thoroughbred and their descendants have proved their inheritance by running foxes in the fastest time ever recorded in the annals of fox racing.

Our soil and climate must be well adapted to raise long distance flyers or hounds. The American thoroughbred hounds have surpassed the fleetest trail hounds in the world in time test over a distance of ground. Their records stand out in bold relief, flaunting defiance to the world, claiming superiority over the flyers or hounds of all nations for endurance and speed. "Blood will tell" in the breeding and development of thoroughbred hounds, as is conclusively shown by the history of the origin of the different hound families or breeds. It is a fact beyond all dispute that nearly all hounds of any degree of speed and the gamest to the end, trace back to some recognized strain of blood of a thoroughbred hound and while there may be exceptions, where no definite traces can be made, yet the presumptions are that the endurance and vitality came by inheritance and not by chance. Such are the laws of heredity. This being the case, it is interesting to study the origin of the numerous hound breeds or strains of hounds and their branches in America and follow their record of increase and development with the skill from the results of man and the strain of blood the final development of thoroughbred hounds of America, unrivalled and unapproached in achievement in the fox race.

The only kind of a hound to keep or sell is a thoroughbred.

For Sale—Hound pups, weaned, for \$5 each. Young hounds, \$10 each and full grown hounds, \$25 each, or according to the training. Thoroughbred hounds can be trained to run any kind of wild animals.

Address all mail to **Missouri Kennel Club**, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

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