







Should a fawn be discovered, it is a sure sign that there is a doe secreted within calling distance, and she may be captured if sufficient caution be exercised. The Indians produce a noise by means of the mouth, very much like the bleating of a young fawn, and thus call the doe within range.

*Red deer* are found in all latitudes. They are not migratory, but remain throughout the year near their chosen haunts, generally the cover of the thick clumps of willows, or cotton-woods. They are most abundant about the head-waters of the Salmon and Clearwater rivers. During the summer they live on the mountain grass, but descend into the warm valleys in winter, when they are easily taken. They have less vitality than the other large animals, but are seldom dropped unless the back be broken.

*Black-tailed deer* are slightly larger, but much darker than the red deer. The tail for about three inches is tipped with short, black hair. They are extremely fleet and use all four legs at once in making the spring. They are seldom seen away from the mountains, except in August and September, when they make excursions of many hundreds of miles. They seem to possess much curiosity: for a few moments they will bound off with great celerity, then stop and investigate the cause of alarm. This is the moment for the hunter to fire. They prefer the dense cover of pine or cedar thickets, and generally hide in cañons where they can observe all going on lower down, and get timely notice of anything approaching from above. They feed during the night and in the early morning, and are very similar to the elk in all their habits. They are very tenacious of life and will generally run off after being shot.

*The long-tailed deer* are found very high up in the Rocky Mountains, and are distinguished by their very long tails—their bodies are also much longer than those of the other species. They are exceedingly scarry and must be most



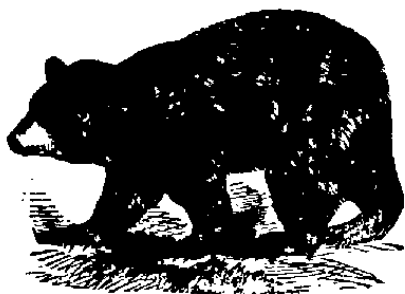




So far as physical strength goes, the *grizzly* has no equal, and frequently weighs six or eight hundred pounds. He depends more upon his strength than speed for taking his prey, and generally lurks in willows or thickets, so as to suddenly seize upon any animal passing near him. He apparently eats very little (mostly ants, insects, roots and wild fruits), but keeps quite fat. The shades of color vary from light gray to dark brown; and the hair is finer, longer and more abundant than that of any other species.

The *cinnamon bear* resembles the grizzly in all respects except size, but is not a variety of the latter as is frequently supposed.

The *brown bear* is more solitary in his habits, less ferocious, and is but little esteemed either for food or for his skin.



The *black bear* possesses a very valuable pure black, well-coated skin. He lives more upon vegetable food and furnishes from 200 to 300 pounds of very excellent meat. If cornered, he will make a good fight; but if pursued, he will run with great speed and will head for the nearest tree, rocks, or jungle. It is seldom, indeed, that he does not get the wind of the hunter in time to make off.

The cougar (*California lion*) is very shy and only prowls at night. When hungry he will approach the camp, and is best secured by means of the spring gun. When pursued, he soon becomes tired and either ascends a leaning tree or takes refuge in the branches of fallen trees; and, unless shot through the brain, will endanger the life of the approaching hunter.

*Brown wolverines* are inhabitants of the Salmon River mountains and differ in several particulars from those of other localities. They are, when full grown, about two feet in length, with comparatively small bodies. They have short legs and necks and very small eyes and ears. They live in



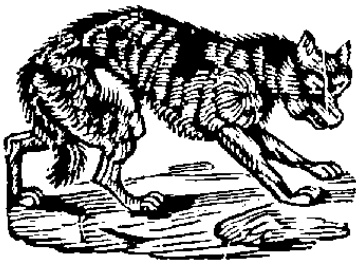


Their heads and horns frequently weigh as much as seventy pounds.

The Indians say that mountain sheep and deer (especially black tailed deer) are never found together, and that whenever the deer suddenly come down to the river bottoms it is a sure sign that the sheep are on the mountains, and they hunt them accordingly.

There are five different species of wolves in the Western mountains.

The *common gray wolf* has the appearance and habits of those found in the East.

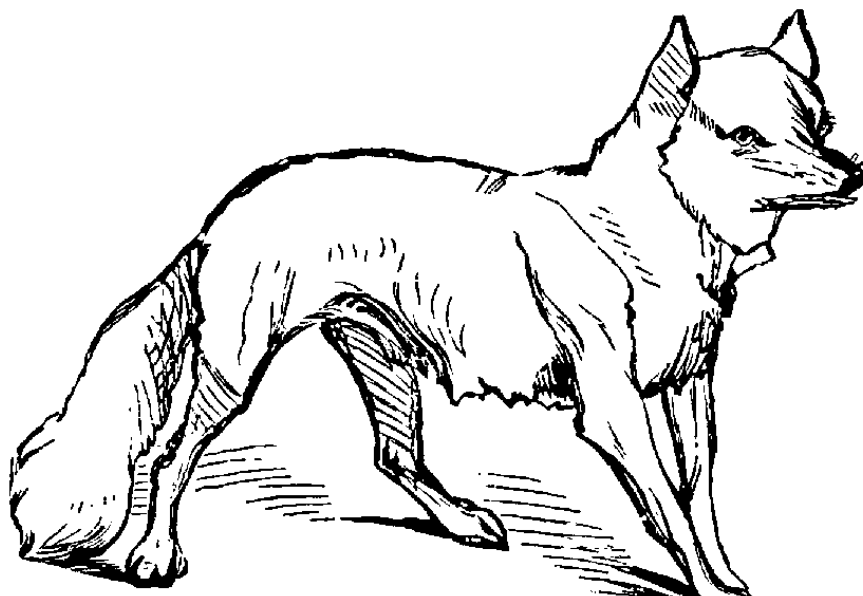


The *blue wolf* is rarely seen, is very sneaky and roguish in his disposition, and usually prowls at night. He is very angular, has long hair, freely interspersed with white, and always has the appearance of being nearly starved. He is the most cowardly of all the species.

The *white wolf* resembles the blue wolf in everything except color. They are very seldom seen.

Many of the mountain Indians regard the capture of a white wolf as the grandest accomplishment of the chase, and hold their skins in very high estimation.

The *black wolf* is larger than any of the other species and



more noble in his appearance. He is the strongest of the wolf kind, is very daring and will not run unless the odds are very much against him. He resembles the fox very much in general appearance, but is several times larger.

The *coyote* is scarcely larger than the fox and is very uniform in size, color and habits. Like the other species, he is always prowling and cowardly. His hair is of a dull reddish gray, very long and blended with brown fur at the roots. He exhibits a great deal of curiosity; and, when it is safe to do so, will follow parties or caravans, like a dog.

They frequently congregate about the camp at night and howl fearfully, and will often cause annoyance by skulking into camp and seizing articles of supplies. They are usually found where all other game is scarce, and are only good for food in the total absence of all other varieties.

The *fox* is found in three different kinds: the red, gray and silver. They do not differ from those found east of the mountains. The skin of the silver fox ranks high among the furs of commerce.

*Martins* are found in the woody mountains of the Salmon, but are more abundant and of better quality farther north.

Of the feline kind, there are the panther, the wild cat and the lynx.

The *panther* is much like the cougar, but smaller. He is an excellent climber, very ferocious, but never makes fight with man.

The *wild cat* is widely diffused throughout the mountains, and a species known as the 'long tail' are much larger than the Eastern specimens. They are of a dull reddish color, run rapidly and possess much endurance. They live in rocks, hollow trees and dense thickets, and feed principally upon birds and prairie dogs.

*Lynx* are very abundant in the lower wooded mountains, but seldom come under observation.

The *beaver* (*castor Americanus*), a variety of the Euro-



pean species, is abundantly found throughout the mountain streams; and, besides its valuable fur, it furnishes the hunter an excellent flesh for food. I never saw any evidence of the truth of the as-

sertion that while the flesh of the hind parts is like fish in smell and taste, its fore parts are of the quality of land animals.

They are of very social habits, and may be frequently taken when about their villages; but they are generally on the alert and require the hunter to approach with great caution.

The *land otter* is also found along the mountain streams and furnishes a very good skin and food. It varies in color from a light to a dark brown; and, in formation, is adapted to both land and water. It is generally taken while sliding down steep snow drifts or grassy banks, an amusement for which it manifests a great love.

The *badger*, *marmot*, *mink* and *musk-rat* are found in nearly every Western locality and do not differ materially from those on the eastern part of the continent.



• The *woodchuck* (*Arctomys monax*) is the most numerous of all burrowing species, and in the absence of other food, makes a very tempting dish.

The *prairie-dog* (*Arctomys, ludovicianus*) is a smaller species of marmot found on all the prairies west of the Mississippi. They are cautious, provident and phlegmatic—are very fond of society and seem to have regular hours for visiting.

They burrow in dry and arid ground, digging their holes in close vicinity, and live on grass, roots and other vegetable substances

In their villages, which often extend over miles, they live like law-abiding citizens.





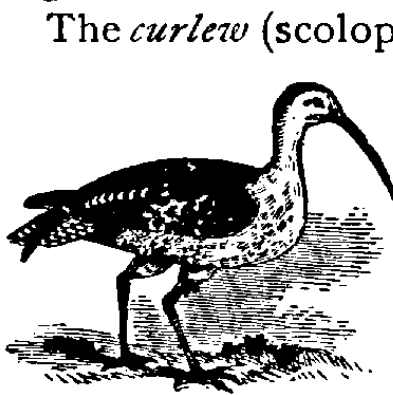
most elevated mountain lakes. The Indians associate their presence with deer, and will travel many miles when hunting deer in order to take in such lakes as are known to be patronized by these birds.



The *loon* (*colymbus glacialis*), or *northern diver*, is very plentiful about the Columbia river and its tributaries, and is occasionally found at the extreme head-waters near the summit of the Rockies.

It is seldom seen, but frequently utters its horrible cries, which once heard are never forgotten. Many of the mountain Indians regard its cry as an indication of the presence of the evil spirit, and are exceedingly restless while in its vicinity.

Spring, with its rising vegetation, brings its many genera and still more numerous species of feathered tribes, which remain for different periods of time, so that the skillful huntsman may always be repaid with a variety of ornithological treasures.



The *curlew* (*scolopax borealis*) is found very abundant and in a wild state on the high grounds (probably nesting), many hundreds of miles from the sea-shore, where it belongs. It requires very hard hitting to kill it, and the hunter must possess skill and patience. Its plaintive cry is well expressed in its name.

When one is wounded, it will attract all of its companions, within sight or hearing, to the spot.

Vast numbers of locusts, grasshoppers and crickets are continually passing over the mountains; and, in the absence of other food, are greedily eaten by the savages.

*Crickets*, something on the order of genus *gryllus*, but about one-half size larger, make a favorite dish on occasions of ceremony. The Indians lay in large stores, merely smoke-dried, which they afterward serve up with roots and underground productions.



It will be well to observe, at all times while hunting, the following suggestions :

- 1st. *Advance across or against the wind.*
- 2d. *Keep out of sight while approaching the game that has been located.*
- 3d. *Cautiously approach the top of every ridge, so as to be able to see any game, before exposing the body to view.*
- 4th. *Never fire when seized with the 'buck fever,' but wait until perfectly cool; and then take a rest for the rifle, if possible.*
- 5th. *Underestimate rather than overestimate the distance of the game, and thus secure the advantage of ricochet shots.*
- 6th. *Reload immediately after firing; and should the wounded game run off, hunt in some other direction than that taken by it.*
- 7th. *Never hunt alone, unless within sight or hearing of the camp.*
- 8th. *While preparing the game, should there be no tree or brush to which to make the horse fast, either hobble him or tie him to the animal's horns or body.*
- 9th. *When game falls in deep water, take a long, light string and tie a stick on the end of it; throw the stick beyond the floating game and gradually draw it in.*

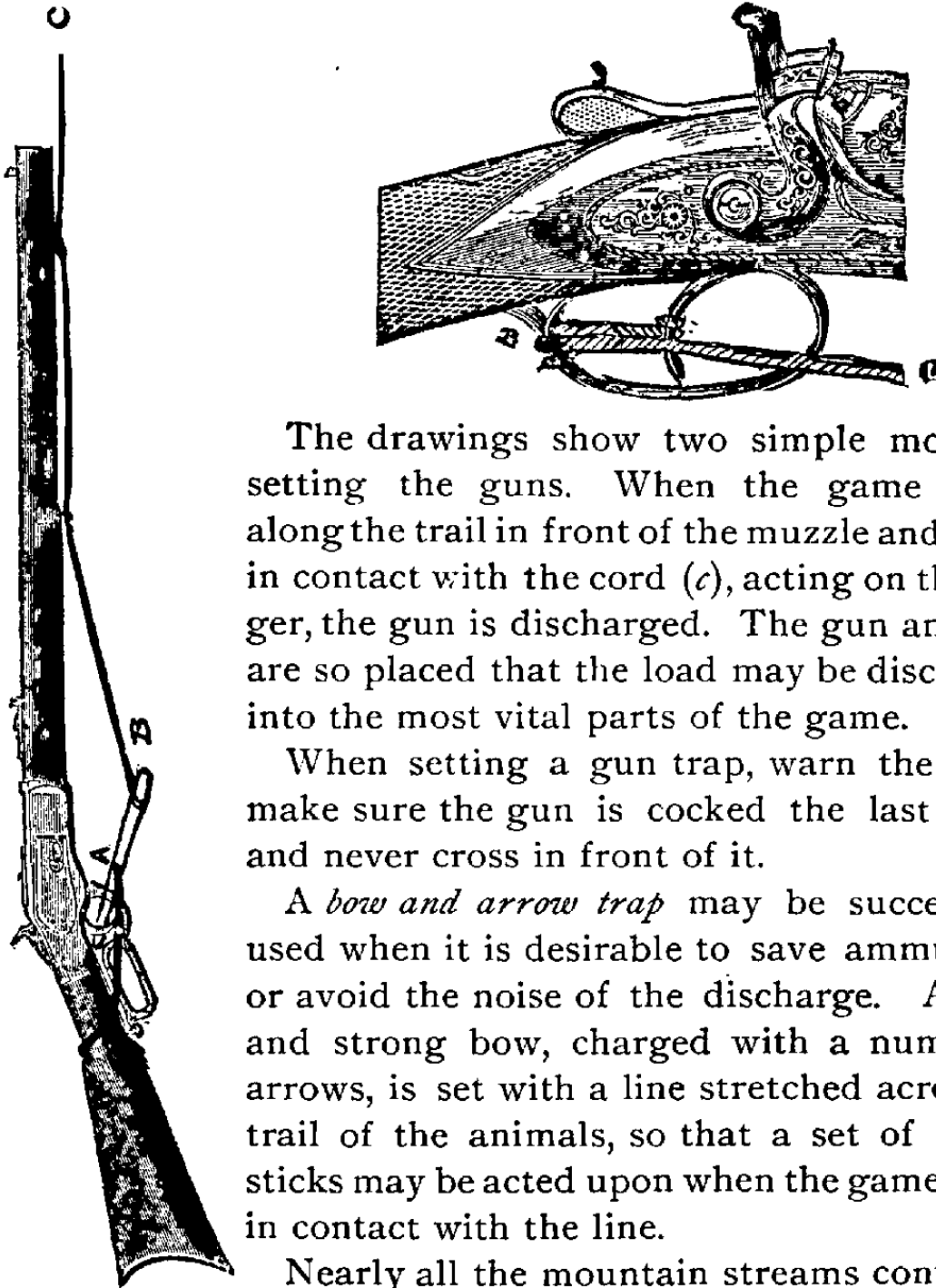
The Remington combination (40-50) breech-loading rifle and shot-gun is excellent for hunting purposes, and a single one judiciously handled will furnish a large command a good daily allowance of game in great variety. A few shot-guns should accompany every command in the field.

The hunters should be selected with a view to the particular game sought after, as they seldom have the same success with all game. I seldom miss an elk, deer, or bear;



but could never hit a coyote. As a rule, good target shots are poor hunters.

When game is abundant and its habits are well understood, it may be readily secured without any great exertion by means of *spring guns*.



The drawings show two simple modes of setting the guns. When the game passes along the trail in front of the muzzle and comes in contact with the cord (*c*), acting on the trigger, the gun is discharged. The gun and cord are so placed that the load may be discharged into the most vital parts of the game.

When setting a gun trap, warn the camp, make sure the gun is cocked the last thing, and never cross in front of it.

A *bow and arrow trap* may be successfully used when it is desirable to save ammunition or avoid the noise of the discharge. A large and strong bow, charged with a number of arrows, is set with a line stretched across the trail of the animals, so that a set of trigger sticks may be acted upon when the game comes in contact with the line.

Nearly all the mountain streams contain an abundance of excellent fish ; among others, many varieties of trout and salmon.





