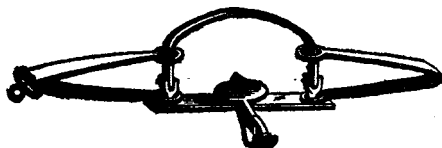


THE
TRAPPER'S GUIDE;
A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS

FOR CAPTURING ALL KINDS OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS; AND
CURING THEIR SKINS; WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE FUR-
TRADE, HINTS ON LIFE IN THE WOODS, AND NAR-
RATIVES OF TRAPPING AND HUNTING
EXCURSIONS.

BY S. NEWHOUSE,

AND OTHER TRAPPERS AND SPORTSMEN.



SECOND EDITION,

WITH NEW NARRATIVES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

EDITED BY J. H. NOYES AND T. L. PITT.

PUBLISHED BY ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AT THE COMMUNITY PRESS,
9. WALLINGFORD, CT.

1867.

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ing in such a position as to bring the bait over the trap at the height of six or eight inches. In reaching for the bait the Squirrel gets into the trap.

To give a complete view of the business of trapping, several less valuable animals should be briefly noticed, not as furbearing, but as legitimate subjects of the trapper's art.

THE WOODCHUCK OR MARMOT.

Marmots are burrowing animals. There are a number of species, and they are found on both Continents. In this country, they are commonly called Woodchucks. The curious Prairie Dog of the Western plains is allied to the Marmot. This latter animal lives in villages from a few acres to several miles in extent, in the country bordering on the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. The entrance to their burrows is in the summit or side of a small mound of earth, somewhat elevated, but seldom more than eighteen inches high. In pleasant weather, they may be seen sporting about the entrance of their burrows; and five or six individuals may be sometimes seen sitting on a single mound. They make a noise somewhat like the barking of a dog, whence their name, Prairie Dog. When alarmed, they retreat at once into their holes. The skin of the common Woodchuck is valuable for whip-lashes, and its fur even is not despised by rustics. All kinds of Marmots may be taken by setting steel-traps, completely covered and without bait, at the mouth of their holes.

THE GOPHER.

This animal, called also the Canada Pouched Rat, inhabits the prairie region west of the Mississippi. It is a burrowing animal, and lives on roots and vegetables. Its body is firmly built, about nine inches long, with a short tail and legs, the latter armed with long claws for digging. The head and neck are relatively large, and the mouth has four broad long incisors, two on each jaw, adapted to cutting roots. On the sides of the face and neck, extending back to the shoulders,



THE WOODCHUCK, OR MARMOT.