**Zeitschrift:** Helvetia: magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand

**Band:** 1 (1935-1936)

Heft: 6

Artikel: The chamois

Autor: [s.n.]

**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-941987

## Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.

## Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. <u>Voir Informations légales.</u>

## Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. See Legal notice.

**Download PDF: 23.11.2024** 

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

Swiss Confederation for one year. After this short term the Vice-President is elevated to the presidency and in his turn another member of the council becomes Vice-President.

Federal Councillor Giuseppe Motta of Airolo, President of Switzerland in 1915, 1920, 1927 and 1932, holding the portfolio of Secretary of State, was elected Vice-President of the Federal Council.

## THE CHAMOIS.

About 30 years ago, following a visit of the Austrian Warship "Panther" in New Zealand waters, the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph presented the N.Z.Government with six chamois which were liberated in the Southern Alps. Suitable climatic conditions have helped to increase their number to such an extent that they

are, like the deer, considered a pest to the country.

In Switzerland it is considered a valuable asset, but lately their number seems to be on the decline. This famous wild animal of Switzerland is beautiful and graceful, but is not often seen by the visitor in its wild state, as it lives in the mountains where vegetation borders on snowfields and glaciers. It belongs to the Antelope class and its weight varies between 50 - 70 lbs., although sometimes a big male may be about 100 lbs.

In summer-time the chamois feed on grass and moss which grow upon the rocks projecting through the snow and ice. In winter, cold and lack of food drives them to the forests and in some places

it is not uncommon to meet them in a village.

In Switzerland these animals have taken to these lofty regions because for hundreds of years they have been eagerly hunted. Tyrol, where they are preserved and guarded by keepers on great sporting estates, the chamois lose much of their shyness and come down to the lower slopes to enjoy a more plentiful food supply, but in Switzerland he who would hunt the chamois must have a good head and a sure foot. Like the chamois themselves, he must be at home amid rocks and precipices, and must be a first-class climber; he must know how to sit perfectly still for hours at a time, watching and waiting for these shy and wary creatures. You will find no finer climber than a first-rate chamois hunter. Perhaps behind a rock, or perhaps on a tiny ledge which has barely room for him, he may sit for hours awaiting coming events, while below him falls sheer away a precipice, at the foot of which trees look like tiny shrubs. Or he may work his way ahead, inch by inch. His patience and perseverance is rewarded, however, when he comes within sight of a band of chamois. There may be five - there may be twenty-five. The next thing is for him to outwit the sentinel which usually stands guard on the nearest summit and continually sniffs the air. The animals sight and sense of smell are marvellously keen, and the hunter needs all his experience and cunning to guard against this. While the sentinel is on guard, the rest of the herd graze quietly, and the little kids romp round merrily and indulge in a thousand antics.

Often, in spite of all the hunter's wariness, the old scout at times discovers his presence. Then - a loud piercing whistle gives a warning, the merry little kids run to their respective mothers for protection, and the older animals leap on boulders and rocks eagerly searching for the coming danger. A few moments of watchful hesitation pass and then perhaps a whiff of tainted air will give them the direction of the coming danger. Then follows a wonderful scene, the hasty retreat of a herd of frightened chamois. The speed and agility is marvellous. Up the precipice they skim where there is no path, no ridge, no ledge; but here and there little knobs of rock jut out from the face of the cliff and offer them same hold. From projection to projection the carrier lightly. them some hold. From projection to projection they spring lightly with incredible skill, their four feet sometimes bunched together on a patch of rock not much larger than a man's fist. With lightning rapidity they disappear, and with them vanishes the high hopes of the hunter.

Better luck generally favours a group of hunters, who would surround a herd and so bag a few animals.

The flavour of the meat is a bit strong, but when one has acquired the taste, one would ask for nothing better than -GEMSPFEFFER.