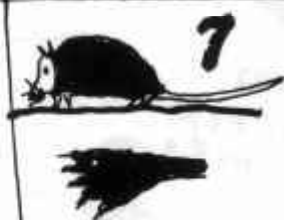
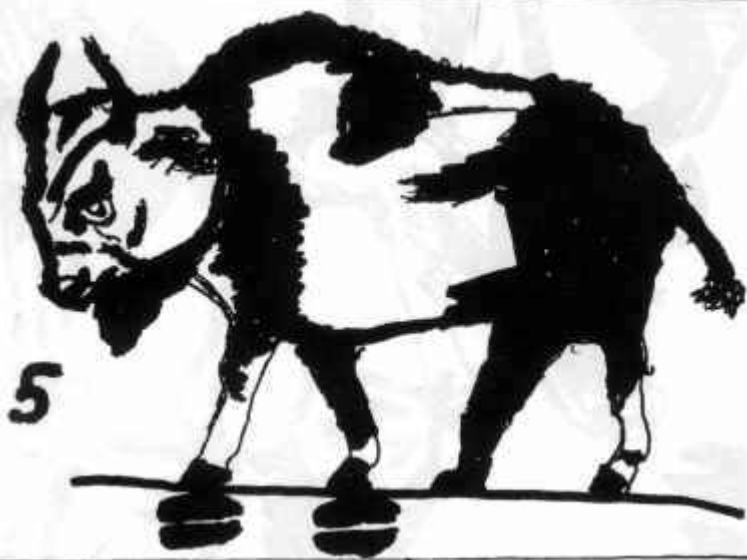
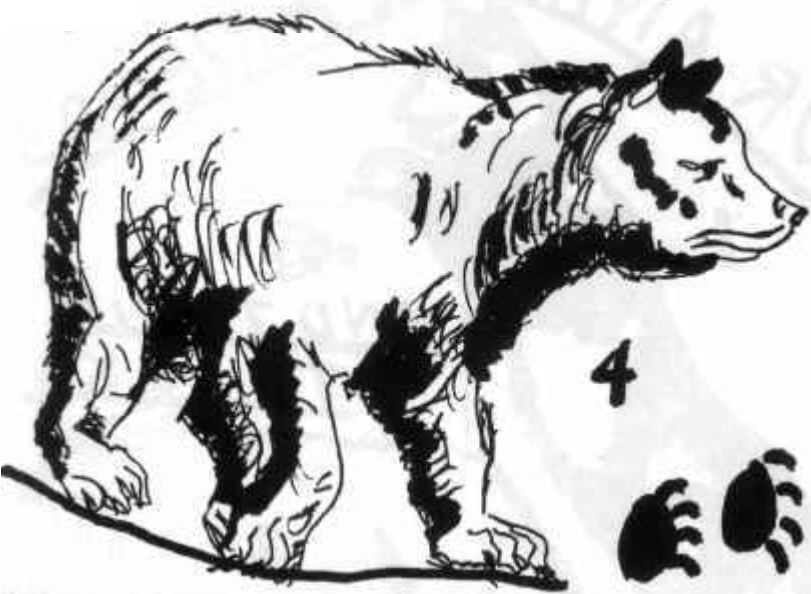


# OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS

## AND THEIR TRACKS

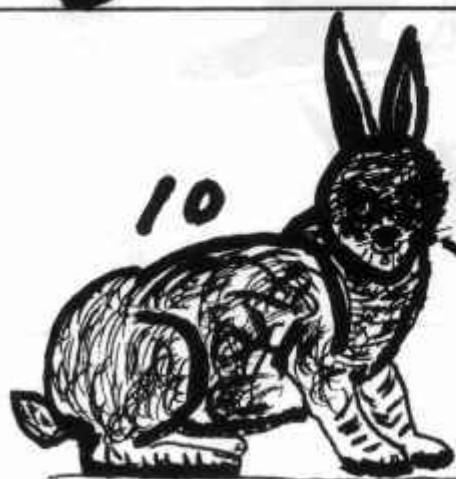
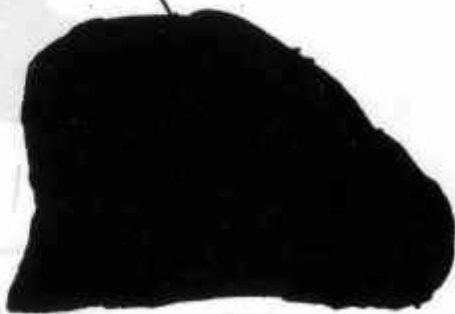


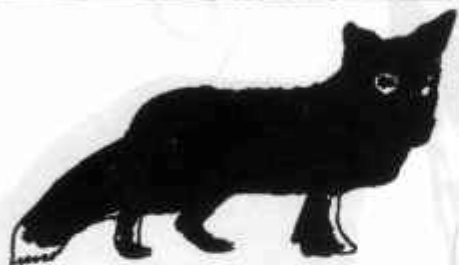
See  
Page 102  
for descriptions  
and names





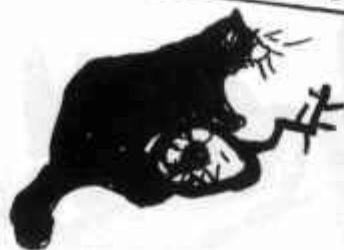
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14



15



16

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS -  
DOMESTIC AND WILDLIFE

1

The TOBBY CAT, sometimes called an alley cat. In most instances, is used in the home as a pet. Fur markings and colorings are of a wide variety.

2

The DOMESTIC COW -- normally attached to our local farmlands -- used primarily for dairy products and also beef. Their ability to withstand drastic cold weather, as well as severe summer weather, is very noticeable and also different breeds carry different colors and markings.

3

COYOTE -- Normally found in our northern dense forest lands. They are

well known for their cries during the night hours and are known to make a very dangerous pack that, in many instances, attack the northern hunters in our polar regions. They resemble a normal size dog with various type markings of their own.

4

The GRIZZLY BEAR -- so named because its brown hairs are silver tipped and is known as the fiercest animal in North America, although it rarely fights man, unless attacked. A large male may weigh 500 lbs. It eats small animals and a variety of plants, berries and insects. Other known bears used as a hunted animal is the black bear, which is found in the northern mountains of the United States, as well as the polar regions, along with the polar bear.

5

AMERICAN BUFFALO -- all that remains of the once much hunted buffalo is a small protected herd. The buffalo's head is large and heavy. Its shoulders are massive and its hind quarters small. In the early days of our country, they were known to roam the plains and mountains and supplied many of our Indian tribes with their food.

6

GREY SQUIRRELS -- The most common in this section of our country and can be seen in most any woodlands and public parks where there are

a selection and variety of trees. They are usually seen during the day on the ground and in trees and make very large nests of leaves in the trees for summer use. This animal is known for its storing of foods to keep it alive during the winter months.

7 MUSKRAT -- like the beaver, is at home in water and marshes and builds houses or burrow into the banks. Look in the mud for foot-prints and tail marks. Muskrats are found in lakes, rivers and streams. Normally they do not enter a home like the other common-known rodent.

8 The DOMESTIC DOG -- usually found around the home as a pet. In some instances they are used as a watchdog, on farms to herd cattle, and the German Shepherd is famous as the "seeing-eye" dogs, who lead those persons who are blind.

9 WHITE-TAILED DEER -- normally found in our mountain areas. The coat of the white-tailed deer is grey in winter and brown in summer. It is fond of grass-lined lakes and mountain clearings. This deer is a splendid game animal. To protect the herds, the hunting of these animals are controlled by hunting seasons during certain dates. Their sense of smell and hearing of sound is very sensitive.

10

COTTONTAIL RABBITS - this is one animal that is familiar the world over. It is known to hide in the brush during the day, but can be seen feeding in the evening. Their tracks are easy to find in the snow. In some instances, they are used as a food and there are certain seasons for hunting of small game of which they are a part. They live on all types of grass, vegetables and barks of trees. Normally, when six months old, they are considered fully grown. It is also a symbol of our Easter holiday.

11

SKUNK -- is usually famous for its offensive odor and its distinctive white streak of fur down the back of the black animal. If you ever encounter a skunk at which time he expels a very offensive smelling liquid that settles in your clothing, the easiest way to get rid of it is to bury or burn your clothing. Their fur pelts are used often in making fur coats. They nest in underbrush and holes in tree stumps, old barns and among rocks.

12

FOXES -- the fox is an attractive-looking animal and is most active during the night when searching for its food and prey. Oftentimes, riding along a country road your eyes will pick up a fox running across the road. Look for their tracks in snow or mud or usually in

dirt paths. It is commonly known that they attack chickens on our chicken farms. Their pelts are very useful in the manufacturing of fur coats.

13

BEAVER --known for their activity in rivers and streams. Their attack on trees can be well noticed in the manner in which they gnaw completely through the tree, causing these trees to fall into the streams and brooks, creating dams. Look for their tracks in the mud and for the fallen trees they have cut down. It is not known that they would attack the normal person.

14

WOODCHUCKS --a heavy fur animal, which lives mostly in areas of cold weather. Their fur is usually a reddish brown. Prior to cold weather, all the food they eat turns to surplus fat, which allows them to hibernate and sleep protected most of the winter. While sleeping, their bodies live off the fat they stored in the body. They usually dig large burrows in banks or hillsides and among the rock. They can be seen during the day eating grass or sitting by the burrow.

15

CHIPMUNKS -- are seen mostly during the day and usually around campgrounds and stone walls. It is amusing to notice them scamper along

the ground or sit quietly on a rock or log.

16 RACCOONS -- usually found near streams and ponds where they prowl after dark in search of fish and frogs. They are commonly known as a garbage animal who most often-times can remove the secured lids from garbage pails, tip the pail over and select the food from this bucket that he desires. You most often in country areas have to secure the lids by patented lock or secure the lids by a piece of rope. They are not known to attack persons, unless it be the mother of cubs, who may feel that they are being injured.

#### MAKE PLASTER MOLD FOR ANIMAL TRACKS!

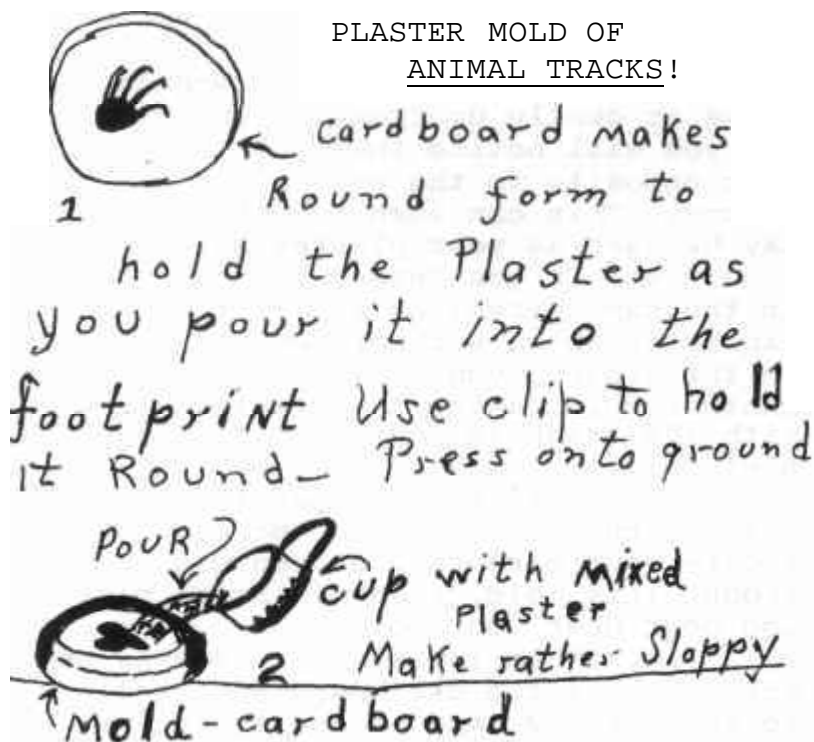
The best proof of animal track identification, as well as an interesting hobby, can be had from using the following materials and the following method for preserving these tracks which you may locate. You should have handy at all times when attempting to make a plaster mold, Plaster of Paris (boxes can be secured at an average hardware store), water, several cardboard strips about one inch wide and range from 6 to 10 inches long, some paper clips, some string, and to preserve your plaster mold, Shellac.

#### Methods for Molding:

1. Make sure the animal track is

(Continued)

PLASTER MOLD OF  
ANIMAL TRACKS!



(Mold - Continued)

clear and definite, then remove any foreign materials, such as leaves or stones that may have fallen onto the track. With your cardboard, make a circle large enough to encircle the track, and fasten this with a paper clip, then firmly press the cardboard ring down onto the ground.

2. Take the Plaster of Paris and you will notice on the can containing the plaster there will be directions for proper mixing. Follow these directions and try to figure the amount needed to fill in the circle mold made by the cardboard. Pour the plaster into the mold and let it stand until it becomes hard.

(Continued)

(Mold - Continued)

3. When the plaster becomes hard, raise it gently up from the animal track and you will notice that the track is just opposite to the way it was on the ground. This can identify the animal and may be used as your plaster mold.

4. If you intend to make the mold in the same direction and in the same manner in which you noticed it impressed in the ground, you will then have to make another mold, using the plaster already with the track as your imprint for the next mold.

5. Coat the plaster track with oil. Then press it into the ground, secure your cardboard as you did in #1 around this mold, then mix fresh plaster and pour over your mold.

6. When the plaster becomes hardened, remove the cardboard and gently try to separate by hand or use a pancake turner or putty knife to gently separate the two casts. You will now notice that the last mold is identical to the first track that you saw in the ground. When you are sure that the plaster is set and dry, wash gently (being careful not to break the mold), allow to dry thoroughly, secure a label to the mold stating the animal track and then paint the entire mold with Shellac.

7. If you wish to use this mold and track as a plaque or a hanging object, before pouring the plaster into the mold, take a piece of string (average 6 or 8 inches long), tie a knot in each end and place these knots into the open mold before you pour the plaster. When the plaster becomes firm, this string should be secured in the mold and will permit you to hang it as a plaque.