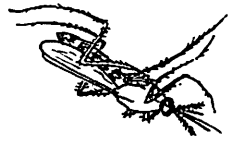
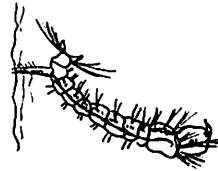
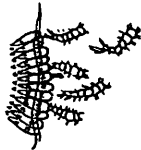


THE LADY LIVES ON BLOOD

Years ago a rather popular song had this for its theme: "The female of the species is more deadly than the male." The writer must have had some knowledge of biology. With some kinds of spiders the female turns about and eats the male after mating is accomplished. And the female of mosquitoes must have blood in order to develop eggs. So it is the female that bites. This blood-sucking habit makes her of special importance to man.

This Little Lady has been a source of trouble to man throughout his existence on this earth. She disturbs our midnight slumber and our picnics, and drives us indoors when we should like to enjoy the velvety air of a calm evening. But that is only a trifle. One of her kind has been the cause of the spread of two of the most widespread and deadly of human diseases—malaria and yellow fever. The teacher might have pupils look up the life work of William Crawford Gorgas, also the account of the building of the Panama Canal and why the French gave up the attempt, as preparation for this broadcast. One historian, with a biological turn of mind, states the mosquito was the cause of the fall of Rome. Why is the cinchona tree one of the important trees of the world? We will discuss the habits of the mosquito and how it is equipped to meet the business of living.



we hit the trail

There are about 1500 different kinds of mosquitoes throughout the world. Our common one is called *Culex*. The disease carrier is named *Anopheles*. What is the difference in appearance and behavior?

Ranger Mac will tell about the life history of the *Culex*; how the eggs are laid in "rafts," how the larvae feed and breathe, and how to suffocate them. Since the lady is the nuisance, we will learn how to identify her. The feathered antennae on the male will be of interest. We will learn about some of the chemical accomplishments of modern science that remove mosquito-nuisance. Are you among those who regret that Noah did not foresee this mosquito danger and nuisance and destroy the pair?

March 24, 1952

THE WISE GUY OF THE TREE TOPS

The Indians called him AD JI DAU MO; we have nicknamed him "chickaree" because of his chatter; the scientist calls him *Sciurus hudsonicus*. Whatever name we give the red squirrel, he is the most active, alert, inquisitive, talkative creature of our forest regions. He has the sharpest-watching eyes of any creature of our woods, and he knows everything that is going on in the territory that belongs to him. Invade his territory and he will go wild with rage and let you know his feelings in a language that would not look well translated into English. Fearing that his voice is inadequate, he used his tail for added emphasis. He has the most expressive tail of all our woodland friends. On top of it all, he is a little pirate and seems to enjoy stealing from the other denizens of the woods. While on canoe trips we found this "sassy" little guy the most companionable of all creatures met along the way.

Most books on outdoor life have stories and descriptions of the red squirrel and his behavior. Many Trailhitters have stories of their own from observing his capers. To what large family of animals does he belong? How many kinds of squirrels are common to Wisconsin? Did you ever see a red squirrel in a city park? In what kinds of forest can he be found in greatest abundance? How does he spend the winter? Does his winter coat have a different color than at other seasons? What is the meaning of the word "sciurus"?

we hit the trail

This furry friend is an *arboreal* animal. What kind of claws and legs would you expect him to have? We will discuss: how he is equipped to live in trees, how he has pathways through the trees as we have on the ground, how and where he builds his nest and cares for the young, how he gathers his provisions and makes caches against the winter, how seed gathers take advantage of his *provident* habits, why the Blue Jay is his constant companion, how he early in life selects a territory for his own and watchfully protects it, how he nibbles mushrooms and in spring makes fountains of sweet sap for his drinking delight.



March 31, 1952