

The art of Hunting

May God bless all who need to use this. I found my self in need of suppling good meat for my family and had no one to teach me so please take this for what it is A lesson in learning from God. You are never to old to learn something knew. Please note this is version 1.a

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Mill dot system and how to use it.

Conditions for hunting-----Chapter 2

Hunting various critters and weather and time of day they are exposed.

Hunting Techniques-----Chapter 3

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Disguising your self

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Dressing your Kill-----Chapter 4

if preserving hide attempt to flesh as soon as possible and store either salted /dried or in cold water

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Field dressing a deer

Common cuts of a deer(Save all fat from deer for lard look at recipies)

Field dress Turkey

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Black powder

22 lr maintenance

Shotgun Maintenance

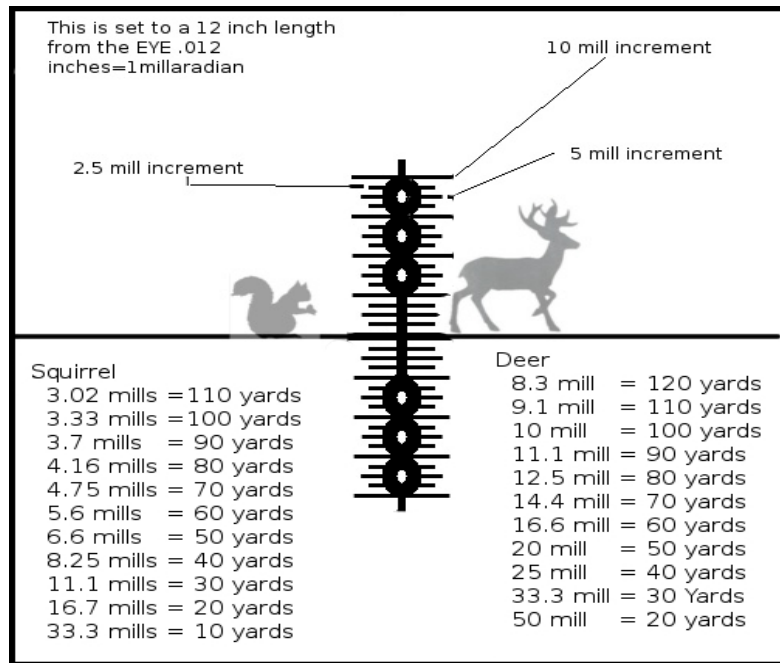
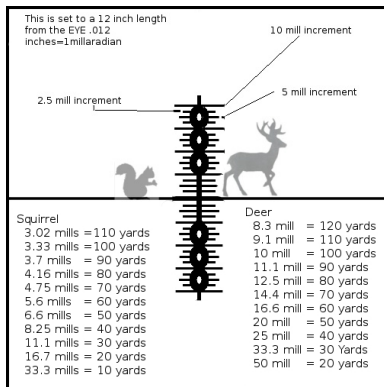
Air rifle maintence

Chapter 1 (Knowing Distance)

Basics

Mill dot stands for mill a radian which is small angle. Using this angle one can accurately judge distances if one understands how to use a formula and a simple image.

The image is best used prior to setting up for hunting. Simply get to your spot and look for 12 inch size objects at various distances. Once you understand the principle that it uses you can change the size of the object to what ever. The image has some information but it is all meant to be 12 inches from the eye. The small one is the correct size and should measure 2 inches by 2 inches. The large one is only meant to show the information contained on it



The formula is simply

$$\frac{\text{Objects Actual Size} \times 1000}{\text{Number of mill radians}} = \text{Distance to object}$$

This may seem difficult at first but for 130 yards and below it becomes easy. Also what ever you wish the out put to be in the objects actual size needs to be in. A squirrel is 12 inches high if sitting. If we are measuring in yards this would be 1/3 of a yard or .3333333 of a yard. Muplply a 1000 and this becomes 333. Once you have a top figure set in place you simply look around for a rough 12 inch tree and if that tree happens to be a little above 10 mills your looking at something close to 30 yards. If it takes up just a hair over 5 mills your looking at 60 yards. The formula above is the miliatry version which makes things even more accurate with a mill dot scope. Most scopes go to 1/8 or 1/4 of a single mill dot. As far as archery, black powder or shotgun goes the You only have to do a rough estemet

Chart Showing animal actual height, conversion to yards, distance from eye number of mills taken up actual distance then formula used.

Squirrel	12	.333	12	10 mills	33.3 yards	.333x1000/10=
Squirrel	12	.333	12	15 mills	22.2 yards	.333x1000/15=
Squirrel	12	.333	12	20 mills	16.6 yards	.333x1000/20=
Deer	36	1	12	100 mils	10 yards	1x1000/10=
Deer	36	1	12	50 mills	20	1x1000/20=
deer	36	1	12	33.3 mils	30	1x1000/30=

To better understand the math and to have a better understanding of the various distances please refer to the last page

Site ranges

Basic math for find range requires a few definitions and some math first of all the mill dot standard is what we are working with.

Definition: Mill radian is 1 millionth of a radian = .001 radians

Definition: a radian = 57.2957795 degrees

So by definition we are going to be working with .0572957795 degrees

Where trig comes in is we need to find out what the Opposite side is at specific distances from one's eye assuming the eye is reference point of the angle/radian.

So we take a piece of pie from a circle which is .0572957795. This would be a very thin slice. Then we take the piece and shave off the arc by drawing two lines from the two outer most points. This gives a triangle with two equal angles on the outside and one milliradian on the inside which we will call angle C. Once we have a triangle we need to cut this triangle in half to develop 2 90 degree triangles including so we transform the angle C to 1/2 a milliradian which is .02864788975 degrees. With this we simply apply the tangent function to the degree $\text{Tangent}(.02864788975) = .0005000$ at this point we are attempting to find the opposite side so we take the $(.0005 \times \text{the radius})^2$

So if your eye piece is 12 inches away from your eye do the following $(.0005 \times 12)^2$. Note the 2 is to reassemble the full milliradian that we split in half earlier. .012 inches... this is one milliradian for

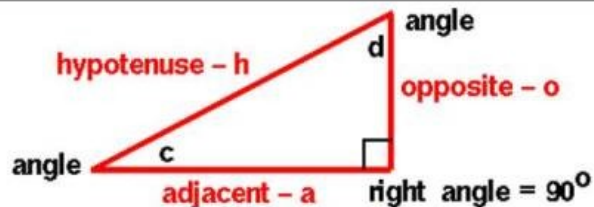


Sine - Cosine - Tangent

Glenn
Research
Center

Definitions:

Assign a name to the ratio of the length of the sides of a right triangle

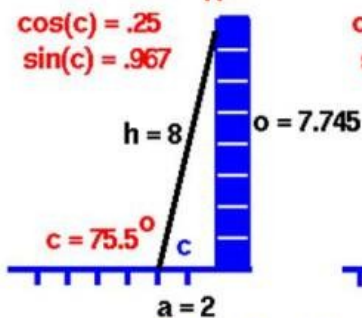


Sine

$$\sin(c) = \frac{o}{h}$$

$$\cos(c) = .25$$

$$\sin(c) = .967$$

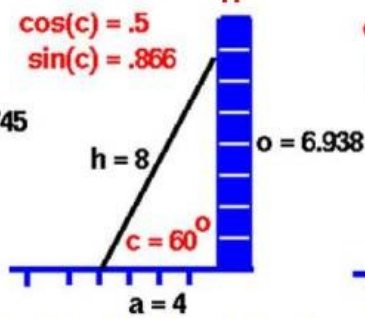


Cosine

$$\cos(c) = \frac{a}{h}$$

$$\cos(c) = .5$$

$$\sin(c) = .866$$

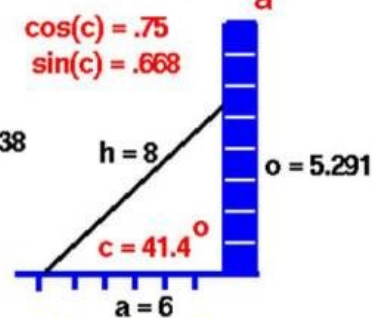


Tangent

$$\tan(c) = \frac{o}{a}$$

$$\cos(c) = .75$$

$$\sin(c) = .668$$



The value of each ratio depends only on the size of the angle formed by the adjacent and hypotenuse.

know that we have then tangent angle thingy for a milliradian which is .0005 we can multiply the distance from your eye to the measuring distances. This is extremely important.

$(.0005 \times 12)^2 = .012$ inches = 1 milliradian at 12 inches

$(.0005 \times 24)^2 = .024$ inches = 1 milliradian at 24 inches.

To make a basic eyepiece figure out the distance that it will need to be held from your face.

For crossbow and gun powder I would suggest 24 inches and use .005 in the above formula. This will give you a .24 inch distance between markings and will provide 10 milliradian scale. For anything under a yard for basic game you can use this.

Know here is the formula for judging distance

height of an object in yards X 1000

in whatever you want in outcome of measurement.

If its in yards a squirrel is average 12 inches or .333 yards long in body.

So we want yards

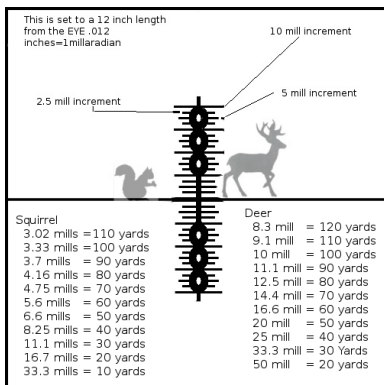
.333 X 1000 number of milliradians you see = yardage to the object.

Chart

Small Game	Inches	Yards	Distance of eye piece	Number of mills	distance	Formala
Squirrel	12	.333	12	5 mills	66.7 yards	.333x1000/5=
Squirrel	12	.333	12	7.5 mills	44.4 yards	.333x1000/7.5=
Squirrel	12	.333	12	10 mills	33.3 yards	.333x1000/10=
Squirrel	12	.333	12	15 mills	22.2 yards	.333x1000/15=
Squirrel	12	.333	12	20 mills	16.6 yards	.333x1000/20=
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deer	36	1	12	33.3 mils	30	1x1000/30=
deer	36	1	12	25 mills	40	1x1000/40=
deer	36	1	12	20 mils	50	1x1000/50=
deer	36	1	12	16.6 mils	60	1x1000/60=
deer	36	1	12	14.28 mils	70	1x1000/70=
deer	36	1	12	12.5 mils	80	1x1000/80=
deer	36	1	12	11.1	90	1x1000/90=
deer	36	1	12	10	100	1x1000/100=
deer	36	1	12	9.09	110	1x1000/110=
deer	36	1	12	8.03	120	1x1000/120=
deer	36	1	12	7.7	130	1x1000/130=
deer	36	1	12	7.14	140	1x1000/140=
deer	36	1	12	6.67	150	1x1000/140=

The squirrel is at 10 mills which makes it at 33.3 yards away and the deer is at 20 mills (most deers backs are 1 yard tall) which makes this buck at 50 yards.

Actual image size should be 2 inches by 2 inches



For this to exist it must have been designed we only found out how it about it and applied our understanding to it

To fear God is wisdom and to turn away from evil is understanding. May you be blessed

The author,

Chapter 2 (Conditions for hunting)

Hunting various critters and weather and time of day they are exposed.

Animal	Time frame	Weather Conditions	Action
Deer	Dusk	Rainy evening weather break between day and night 30 to 45 min.	Move locally to where they are bedding
Deer	2hr to Dusk	Dry crisp leaves and warm	Does Come to shore line of a river
Deer	2 hours before dusk	Dry and wet leaves	Deer come to waters edge but are more catosous
deer	Day time	Wet and rainy	Bed down in thickets and grass
Deer	Day time	Long break from wet weather	Deer will move localy to water supply and food
Deer	All day	If weather just broke from long wet spell	Deer will be moving a lot but not by rivers but by any length of straight lines
deer	All day	Windy	Deer will stay on edge of thickets in the woods is to noisy
Deer	All times	All weather	Doe goes first young buck goes next and old buck goes last
Opossum	Dusk and night	Any condition but rainy	Gets up at dusk and comes to water source or comes from den to open area
Raccoon	Dusk and night	Any condition but rainy	Gets up at dusk and comes to water source or comes from den to open area
Ground Hug	All day spaced 3 to 4 hours appart	None rainy days	Ground hugs stay with in 10 to 20 feet of wholes and have excellent eye sight 100 to 150 yards is a good shot that will not spook them. Enless you can sneak up on them by going around objects. They realy heavily on sight
Turkey	All day	Non rainy days	Turkeys have excellent eyesight to the point you will very rarly find them near you.
Turkey	Morning	All weather	Must be underneath nesting grounds 2 hours before dusk to get turkey
Turkey	Night morning	All weather	Turkeys enjoy flying up to their nests in the evening then glidding down in the morning. They will make noise to gather their flock on both ocassions but will be soft and quit. One shot will spook all turkeys around.
Squirrel	Early morning late evening and 2 to 3 times in between	Dry days best none rainy days ok rainy days forget it	Dry days the will be prancing around on the woods floor after the chipmunks have been out a while None rainy days they will be out but will be more cationous and rainy days they stay burrowed in the nests.

Chapter 3 (Hunting Techniques)

!!DO NOT decimate the entire population and have multiple hunting areas to hunt from one area to another! We are care takers of the earth!!

Disguising your sent

Take a set of clothing and place in a bag with a bunch of dirt and leaves from the location where you are hunting making sure you have multiple layers of clothing because if done correctly you will have damp cloths that smell like the woods you are entering. If hunting deer make sure to tie on doe glands to your feet to leave a trail of sent for the bucks be forwarned that they will come up to you if you remain still. Also wash before you go with some form of sent removing soap and change on sight by removing the bag of cloths from the vehical and putting them on out side of it. Remember you vehical smells like you.

Disguising your self.

Most cridders see in black and white so more clothing you where that has random patterns on it the better. Dear mainly use sent but will always look for movement on the ground. So a tree stand or a cliff is always better if you cant obtain one of these build a wood fence like structure that breaks up the pattern of clothing so you can sit in the middle of and watch for deer. If thats not good the crook of a tree will also work but may become painful after a while. Please note with all these you must remain still. Before you attempt to hunt simply try out some techniques and allow the animals to come as close as they can before the get spooked. Chipmunks are the worst since they will run across and under arms and legs for this reason make sure that your clothing is sinched around the ends of sleeves and pantlegs. Fox squirrels are Gods way of warning the enviroment that there is something strang in the area. I have personally sat in one spot had one come up to me and it failed to start chattering until I moved to shoe it away. Once I did that it continued to chatter for 2 hours until I got up and left. For deer simply stay as still as possible and face so your nose is being blowen into by the wind. You may hear a sniff behind you and if you do that means a deer cought wind of you and will be easily running away from you.

Easy in easy out

Kayaking is the best form of hunting since you can stop and start hunting at any point. But be prepared if deer hunting to be riding the river after dark. If you are able to get a deer by the time you claim your prize and load it in the kayak it will be dark. Also Durring flintlock season you will be able to load up on does not bucks. One needs to take the glands off of the does back legs and place them on the front of the kayak to see bucks. If you place a carcoss of a squirrel on the front of the kayak you will see more squirrels. AND ALWAYS CHECK TO SEE IF YOU HAVE A KNEW VISTITOR WHEN ENTERYING YOUR KAYAK FROM HUNTING. Loading and off loading is much easier when you have a designated exit point and for the sake of the game commision if you are only allowed to be hunting with one weopon break down all others as to make sure they do not qualify as operable firearms. This will get you out of some fines since you are using the kayak as transpertation to go from one site to another. When kayaking at dusk deer will come to a platoe that stretchs out into the water and the will sound like squirrels running around but will continue to run comparred to a scamper stop scamper stop.

Squirrel disappear 2 weeks before thanks giving and everything else goes quite except for song birds.

Deer are easier to Hear at this point.

Trapping is above all the easiest just remember you have a 1 in 4 chance of catching something.... Look for game trails and place snares on the trails. DO NOT OVER HUNT AN AREA.

Snares from(<http://survival-handbook.tumblr.com/post/21398940542/basic-snares-and-traps-part-1#>)

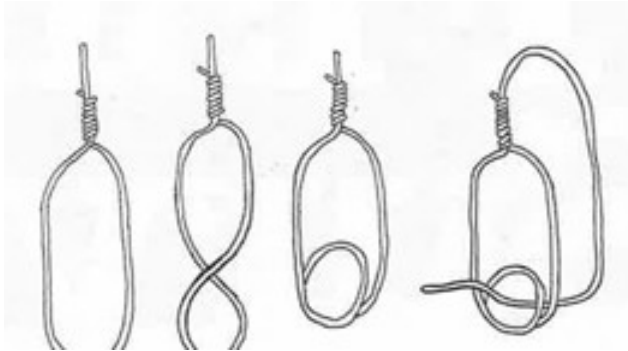
Basic Snares and Traps: Part 1

Greg Davenport Illustrations by Steven Davenport and Ken Davenport

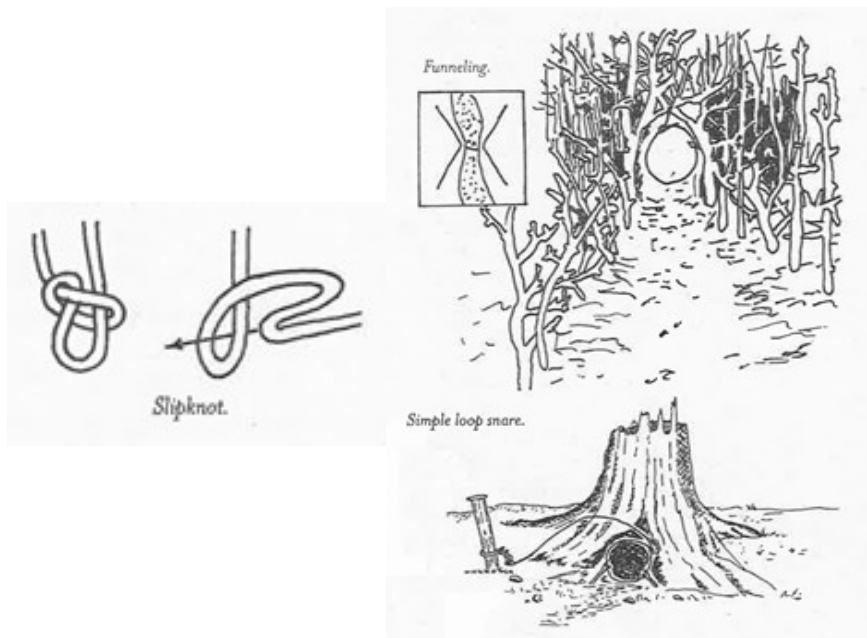
You can also procure game with snares or traps. Once Placed, they continue to work while you can tend to other needs. It shouldn't take much to find the indigenous animals' superhighways. These trails are located in heavy cover or undergrowth, or parallel to roads and open areas, and most animals routinely use the same Pathways. Although several snares are covered in this section, for squirrel and rabbit—size game, a simple loop snare is the best method of procurement in all climates.

Simple Loop Snare

An animal caught in a simple loop snare will either strangle itself or be held secure until your arrival. To construct this type of snare, use either snare wire or improvised line that's strong enough to hold the mammal you intend to catch. If using snare wire, start by making a fixed loop at one end. To do this, bend the wire 2 inches from the end, fold it back on itself, and twist or wrap the end of the wire and its body together, leaving a small loop. Twist the fixed loop at its midpoint until it forms a figure eight. Fold the top half of the figure eight down onto the lower half. Run the free end of the wire through the fixed loop. The size of the snare will determine the resultant circle's diameter. It should be slightly larger than the head size of the animal you intend to catch.

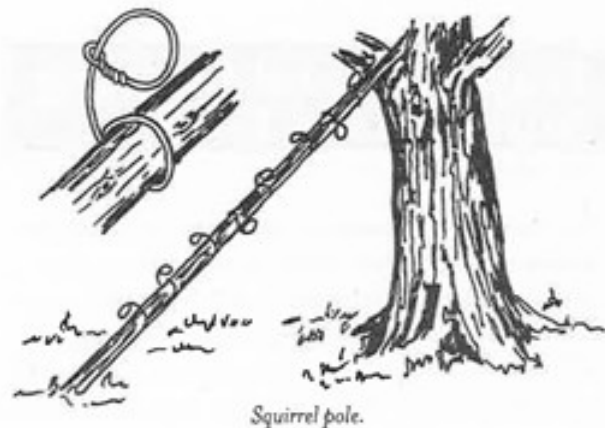


If using improvised line, make a slipknot that tightens down when the animal puts its head through it and Images forward. Avoid removing the bark from any natural material used in the snare's construction. If the bark is removed, camouflage the exposed wood by rubbing dirt on it. Since animals avoid humans, it's important to remove your scent from the snare. One method of hiding your scent is to hold the snaring material over smoke or underwater for several minutes Prior to its final placement. Place multiple simple loop snares, at least fifteen for every animal you want to catch, at den openings or well—traveled trails so that the loop is at the same height as the animal's head. When Placing a snare, avoid disturbing the area as much as possible. If establishing a snare on a well—traveled trail, try to use the natural funneling of any surrounding vegetation. If natural funneling isn't available, create your own with strategically placed sticks. (Again, hide your scent.) Attach the free end of the snare to a branch, rock, or drag stick, a big stick that either is too heavy for the animal to drag or will get stuck in the surrounding debris when the animal tries to move. Check your snares at dawn and dusk. Always make sure any caught game is dead before getting too close.



Squirrel Pole

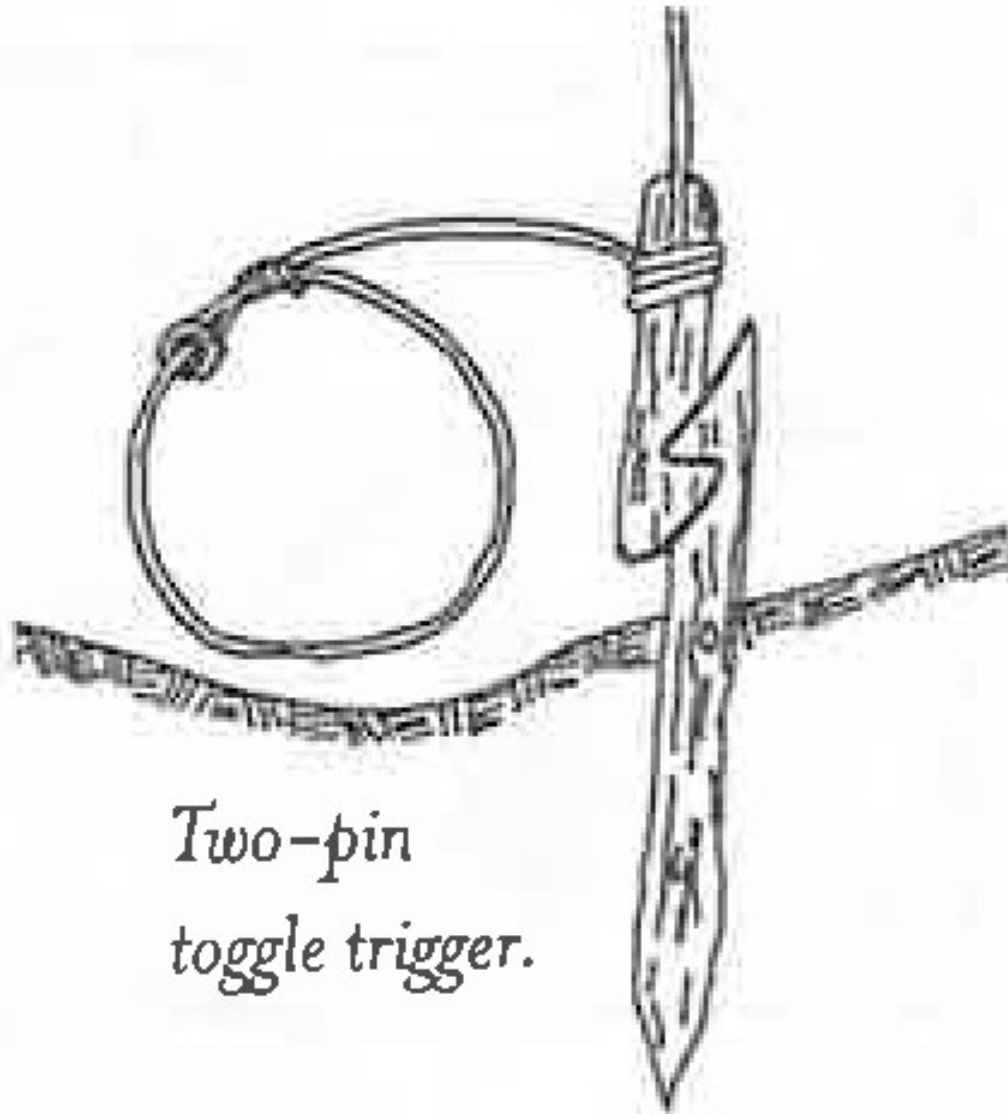
A squirrel pole is an efficient means by which to catch multiple squirrels with minimal time, effort, or materials. Attach several simple loop snares to a pole, then lean the pole onto an area with multiple squirrel feeding signs; look for mounds of pine cone scales, usually on a stump or a fallen tree. The squirrel will inevitably use the Pole to try to get to his favorite feeding site.



Greg Davenport Illustrations by Steven Davenport and Ken Davenport

Twitch-up Strangle Snare

An animal caught in a twitch—up strangle snare will either strangle itself or be held securely until your arrival. The advantage of the twitch-up snare over the simple loop snare is that it will hold your catch beyond the reach of other predatory animals that might wander by. To construct this type of snare, begin by making a simple loop snare out of either snare wire or strong improvised line. Find a sapling that, when bent to 90 degrees, is directly over the snare site you have selected. You'll need to construct a two—Pin toggle trigger to attach the sapling to the snare while holding its tension.



*Two-pin
toggle trigger.*

Procure two small forked or hooked branches that ideally fit together when the hooks are Placed in opposing positions. If unable to find such branches, construct them by carving notches into two small Pieces of wood until they fit together.

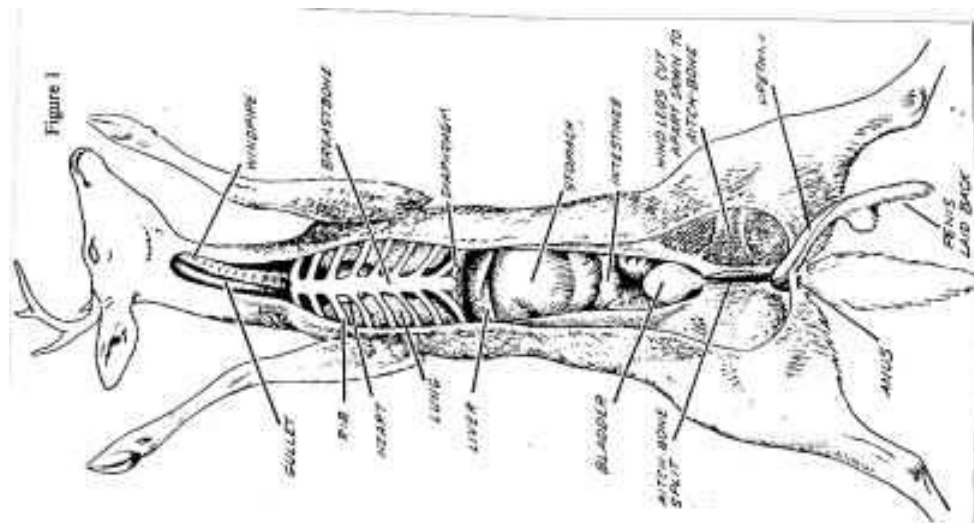
Chapter 4 (Dressing your Kill)

Field Dressing animals

Squirrels – best dressed and skinned in field the hide needs to be fleshed as soon as possible for tanning. Simply use a pair of scissors and cut from the but to the base of the spine. Ribs are easy to pass through. Pull guts out then take thumb and run it between the ribs and skin then separate the skin on the back and the meat. Clip the legs off at the joint joints then pull off the skin once everything is pulled off clip the tail and cut the head off.

DEER-Field Dressing

Great shot! Now what? If you're an experienced hunter, you will roll up your sleeves and get to work. But if you're a beginner, faced with this task for the first time, you may wish you had some instruction. The illustrations should clear up some of the mystery of how a deer is put together. **Figure 1** shows a dead deer lying on its back in position for gutting. The organs, which are removed in gutting, fill the entire hollow interior of the body. At the top, the chest cavity encircled by the rib cage, holds the lungs and heart. Behind them lies the abdominal cavity which contains the liver, stomach, intestines and bladder. Note the tunnel-like hole through the pelvis, beneath the aitch-bone through which the rectum and urethra pass to the outside and form the anus and penis. At the other end of the deer notice the windpipe and gullet that descend through the neck. The windpipe joins the lungs in the chest; the gullet passes through the diaphragm to join the stomach. Knowledge of basic deer anatomy will help make the job of gutting easier, quicker and neater.



Be completely certain that the deer is dead before drawing your knife. A deer normally dies with its eyes open and they begin to glaze almost immediately. If the eyes are closed or blinking it is probably just dazed and will need a finishing shot.

Before gutting the deer, turn it over on its back on the level ground or with the head slightly uphill. Some hunters remove the musk glands on the inside of each hock, peeling off the rough hair and hide in which they are situated. If you do this, wipe your hands and knife free of any contamination.

Begin the operation. Begin the gutting operation by lifting the penis with one hand cutting it and the scrotum free with the other, down to where it emerges from the pelvis. Here you extend the knife cut to encircle the anus, cutting deeply around both tubes to partly free them from their channel through the pelvis.

Now insert the knife point, edge up, under the hide only, ahead of the pelvis where the penis cut was begun and carefully split the hide to the point of the breastbone (you can feel it where the rib cage starts) and no further. *This will make your taxidermist very happy and insure enough hide for a good shoulder mount.* The hide will draw back as it is cut, exposing the sheet of muscles beneath and at the same time removing the hair from the proximity of the next cut. Carefully cut a short slip through the exposed layer of muscle, taking care not to puncture the bladder or intestines underneath. Lift the muscle sheet away from the intestines by inserting two fingers of

the left hand into the slit. The knife blade is inserted between these fingers, edge up, and the cut extended to the breastbone.

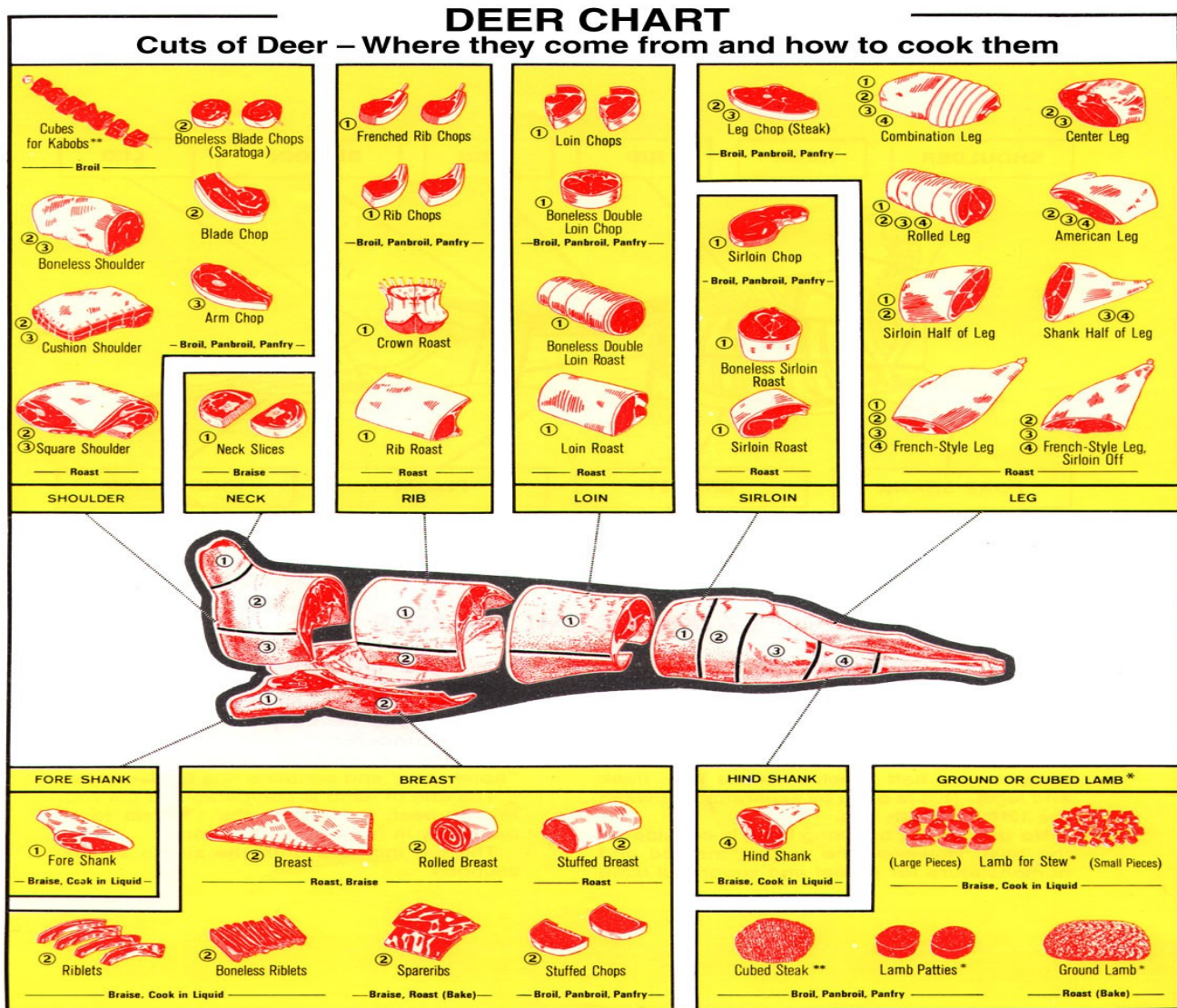
Notice the liver at the end of the cut. In front of it you will see the sheet-like diaphragm closing off the chest cavity. Carefully cut this membrane free of the rib cage until you can get both arms up into the deer's chest. Reaching as far into the neck as you can, grasp the gullet (a smooth tube) and the windpipe (it feels like a gas-mask hose) and pull them back. While doing so, ease the knife up into the base of the neck with the other hand, being extremely careful not to cut your left hand in the cramped space, and sever both tubes. Pull them both back, bringing the lungs and heart with them.

Finish cutting the diaphragm free. With a little clipping of membranes you can now withdraw most of the deer's innards, except the bladder and lower intestine which are still partly attached to the pelvis. In doing so, be careful not to damage the delicate, and delicious, tenderloins that lie against the underside of the backbone in the abdominal cavity.

Squeeze all the urine out of the bladder to avoid a spill, and push any droppings out of the last five or six inches of the rectum. Then, working from the inside, snip off the remaining attachments and pull the penis and anus forward through the pelvic arch to join the rest of the organs on the gut pile. The gutting is now complete.

Flushing the cavity. Flush out the body cavity by raising the deer's shoulders and letting the accumulated blood run out through the pelvic opening.

Deer Cuts



Field dress Turkey

Strip feathers off of bird by holding skin down then pulling them out. This fails to rip the skin, Cut wings at first joint out and feet and ankle joint. Cut head off of neck then slice from sternum to anise and remove guts. And its done reince and present to wife to cook.

Field dress phesent

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Field dress Racoon

Cut off the head and feet, then skin it. A good pair of plyers work really good. Make sure you get those musk glands off of the front of the legs using your fingers and knife, they'll stink up the meat real good if you don't. Wash your hands real good after you get em off so you don't stink up the meat touchin it. Remove all the fat from the meat, and cut it into pieces. Throw it in a pot of cold water, put in a lot of salt and soda and soak it the fridgerator over night - if you're from West Virginia you can use an ice chest.

Field Dress Ground Hog

Make a shallow cut from the vent (above anus) to the rib cage. Be very careful not to puncture the intestines. On very small game you can cut through the rib cage all the way to the neck.

Pull out all entrails. Check the liver for white spots which indicate disease. If the liver is clean, place in a plastic bag with the heart and chill as soon as possible. Wipe the body cavity with paper towels.

Remove Glands which are imbedded between muscle in the meat, little Dark pieces in Arm Pits and small of the Back. Skin and your done. Please note small ones eat like squirrel large ones need to be cooked in crock or pressure cooker. Or dried for jerky

Chapter 5 Storage of meat

Storage of meat

Potted meat --- meat that has been cooked once then placed on top of lard then another layer of lard is added while hot. This is let cooled then another layer of meat is added. This continues until the crock pot is filled. In the old days before refrigeration came about this was one of the ways they stored both fat and meat. When one pulls it out you must cook it once again but the main thing is you are killing all the bacteria during the first cooking process then you are pouring hot oil and allowing to solidify which internally seals it from getting the bacteria in it. This may not be safe in our modern culture with germophobia running rampant but they have found potted meat still good after 100 years in the container. It was never contaminated. And was still edible. Refer to recipes for basic lard recipe. Please note that the lard will carry a flavor of the animal it was from so deer has a light gammy flavor which used when cooking imparts a creamy texture to your food but also makes taste a little wild.

Drying food...

One can take any cooked food and dehydrate it. For warning that fish flavor will get stronger by leaps and bounds. And Drying meat is the best way to preserve it. If one lives in a colder climate it's better to wait for the cooler temps to come then pull the meat out of the freezer and dry it in a dehydrator or on trays outdoors because the cold will keep the bugs off and cold air has less humidity which allows the meat to dry faster. Fattier meat will not last as long as lean meat

Meat	
Semi wild Neighbors Cow	Fatty
Wild Game – pig	Fatty
Wild Game – Ground Hug	Fatty
Fish – Carp	Fatty
Fish – Catfish	fatty
Wild Game – Squirrel	lean
Wild Game – Deer	Lean
Fish – bass	Lean
Fish – Croppie	Lean
Fish – Blue gill	Lean

Recipes

Lard

Take your fat from your animal and a ¼ cup of water and place in a crock pot for 4 hr or until you get cracklins pieces of what remains of the fat that has not melted(cell structure.) Press all the grease and cracklins through a strainer and let it silitify. You have your lard. Remember the fat does carry flavor so if it burns or its wild game it will give the both flavors. Also please note that Lard is healthier than Marjorn

Confit Potted Duck

Confit is actually one of the easiest things to make, and no real recipe is needed. It's a shame (and a wonder) that it is not used more often (aside from expense, of course).

Get one whole duck (frozen is fine). Cut it up into "serving size" pieces (this means you choose how big or small you want the pieces. Seperate the leg and thigh, or leave them attached...it's up to you). Put some thyme, salt, pepper and bay leaf in a mortar, and smooch it up real good. Put the duck pieces in a shallow bowl, rub the seasoning into them very well, and stick some garlic cloves in between them (as many as you like). Wrap it up and let it refrigerate overnight (24 hours is best). Heat a large skillet, and melt down about a pound of duck fat (or lard, if you don't have enough duck fat yet...Manteca works well for this, and is usually available in most supermarkets). Brown the duck pieces in the lard, turning them until the are evenly browned. Once they are browned, cover the skillet and simmer slowly for about an hour (they will be very tender at this point...that's what you want. The meat should be falling off the bone). When they are done, transfer them to a crock or a bowl, and pour the fat over them to COVER COMPLETELY (you may want to use some kind of weight for this). Let them cool to room temperature, and then they are done! They should last for about two weeks at room temp, or much longer under refrigeration. When you are ready to use them, just pull out a few pieces, scrape away a little of the excess fat, and do whatever you want to with them.

So, essentially, the are bits of duck preserved in fat... It doesn't get much easier than that.

Balthazar of Blackmoor

General Potted meat

Take a small crock render some lart or buy some lard place 1/8 inch or ¼ inch of lard and allow to cool Cook up the meat fully then place while still hot into the crock with lard layer. Then place enough hot lard to cover up the meat by ¼ to 1/8 inch of lard then place another layer of meat. Keep build this up until you have filled up the crock. When using pull out your meat recook it and drain off the lard back into the whole you used

to reseal any possible wholes.

Tanning(Chapter 6)

Skinning a hide.

If its warm it comes off easier either use hot butter knife or your fingers to pry and wedge while the corps is still warm. If its a deer hang it up by its head make a center cut from the rope to the anise. Cut a line on each leg from the hoof to the center line. Then cut around the hooves. Once done skin the neck about 6 inches around. Place ball or rock around hide then tie a rope around the base of the rock and the back end of a truck. Hope in the vehicle and floor the gass. This will either rip the deer out of the tree or remove the entire hide. (**Method is not good if you get a neck shot.**) If you dont have this option try not to allow the animal to get cold if it does the hot water comes into play.

My way of tanning(brain/egg/**Murphy Oil Soap**)

1. Obtain hide
2. Take grinder with wire brush and flesh hide <-easy Hard--> take fleshing knife or dall bare and flesh hide
3. soak hide in ash water 5 gallon bucket of spring/rain water with ½ gallon of ash. Ash will keep bacteria content down and remove the hair. Must be fresh ash since it has lie in it.
4. dehair once hide starts to release hair easily
5. wash several times in dawn soap to remove smell
6. rack by sowing edge and stretching hide so it is perfectly flat and allow to dry.
7. Buf hide with wire brush and grinder (Optionals) then let dry
8. release from rack and soak in a solution of 12 eggs with 1 gallon of warm water and allow to sit for at least 12 hours no more that 24 hours in cool weather 8 hours in hot weather. If you rub murphyoil soap into the hide and allow to soak for 12 hours this will do the trick. **DO NOT DO BOTHE**
9. Remove egg residue and attempt to place back in bucket
10. work hide on rope until dry and soft **IF YOU DONT YOU WILL** have a hide that is like cardboard
Work until soft and do not allow to get wet.
11. pre smoke hide
12. smoke hide
13. Call it done.

Murphy oil soap is the easiest prossess to do by a long shot and the leather last for about 3 years before it starts to harden. Simply use murphy soap as a conditioner after that....

Eggs if hide gets dry work in some more solution and work hide until its is dry. Then smoke....

Making things(Chapter 7)

Simple princple make it out of papper first so you can determin the pattern. Take appart then trace patterns on toleather cut once then sow... Please note with leather you will need a strong needle and possibly device to punture the whole in. Mittons are the easest to work with close

your hand trace a pattern with a thumb then add 2 inches all the way around. Cut and sew them then turn them inside out. If its to big add a liner.

Maintaining and conversion of hunting tools (Chapter 8)

After season is done with hunting take hot water and dawn dish liquide a rope and a string. Hop in the show and wash out all guns used excluding air rifles with soap and water. Until the water comes clear. Allow each barrel to heat to water temperature. Then dry out with rags then place carb cleaner through the gun to displace any remaining water. Utilize crawl oil to lub everything. Then dry it with a oil rag. The barrel should be shinny inside.

Air riffle: lub as per instructions by manufacture... and dont forget about deasiling effect of oil

Trapping is the easiest of all types of hunting but one must clean the wire after use and allow it dry.

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