Let's
Go
Outdoors

THE
KANSAS
SCHOOL
NATURALIST

Kansas State
Teachers
College
Emporia, Kansas
As any skillful teacher knows, a wealth of material for the study of nature or science is to be found near at hand. Surrounding almost any school in Kansas, at almost any time of year, are things to see and study—trees, grasses, weeds, rock ledges, fences, wind-blown sand, hedges, lawns, birds, insects, spiders, examples of soil erosion and soil building, roads, roofs. The list may be extended and subdivided as far as you like.

Is there a lawn around your school? Does it look the same along the north side of the building as along the south? Are there spots where grass does not grow? Are weeds growing in these spots? Are the dandelions evenly distributed? Are different kinds of clover present? After a rain, do angleworms come to the surface? Can you find any spider webs?

If your school is rural, perhaps there is a hedge row near. What kind of trees or bushes are there? Rabbits, cardinals, turtles, bobwhite, insects, and many other kinds of animals live in and near hedges. The soil in a hedge row is probably richer than in an adjacent field. Having been protected against erosion, it may be several inches or a foot above the level of the soil in the field. Not only do hedges protect the soil against erosion, but because leaves, dust, and other soil building materials accumulate there, soil is actually being built up in the hedge row while in the adjacent field it is wearing away.

After a rain, there may be puddles of water with muddy flats; if so you may try being a detective. Turtles, birds, squirrels, mice, cats, and many other visitors will leave their tracks in the mud. Compare these with the snow tracks pictured in *The Kansas School Naturalist* for February, 1955, page 9. For a short time immediately after a rain there will be little rivers, complete with tributaries, waterfalls, flood plains, dams, and deltas. The water will be muddy at first and gradually clear up. Here are many lessons in soil erosion.

Your school may be in the midst of a good place to hunt arrowheads, Indian beads, agates, fossil leaves, gypsum crystals, shark teeth, and the like. It may be near a heron colony, fish hatchery, prairie dog town, wildlife refuge, county, city, state or federal lake, sinkhole, gravel pit, salt marsh, game farm, irrigation canal, beaver dam, glacial moraine, chalk bluff, arboretum, tulip farm, buffalo ranch, spring, or artesian well—all these and many other areas of outdoor interest exist in Kansas.
WILD FOODS

Most of us who live in Kansas do not have to go far afield to find native plants that can be used for food. Some of these, like the wild strawberry of eastern Kansas, have been known as delicacies ever since people have lived here. Others, like the milkweed and cattail, have been overlooked either because they are only weeds, or because we just never thought of them as anything to eat.

We sometimes forget that our crop and garden plants, such as corn, potatoes, or cabbage, were developed from wild ancestral plants, and that some plants which grow wild in one place (such as the dandelion) may be raised in gardens or fields in some other locality.

"Wild foods," as they were called by Eva L. Gordon*, can be devoted to a detailed study outdoors an opportunity for new flavors and a sense of getting something useful from a trip outdoors.

Perhaps some future issue of The Kansas School Naturalist can be devoted to a detailed treatment of wild foods, but in this one, space will permit only a few precautions, a list of sample edible plants, a few sample recipes, and a description of a tin-can cooker.

PRECAUTIONS:
1. Be a courteous collector; take only plants that are abundant; do not collect on others' property without permission; obey "No Trespassing" signs and other signs governing the use of grounds.
2. Some wild plants are poisonous; do not use plants that you know nothing about.
3. Do not eat wild plants raw unless they grow where there is no chance for contamination.

SOME EDIBLE WILD PLANTS:

Dandelion—leaves, young roots
Water cress—leaves, young stems
Sheep sorrel—leaves, stems
Curly dock—young leaves
Burdock—young stems, leaves, roots
Shepherd's purse—young leaves
Chickweed—leaves and stems
Lamb's-quarter—young leaves and seed
Milkweed—young stems (like asparagus), young leaves, young pods
Cattail—young stems, pollen, roots
Arrowhead—tubers
Wild rice—seeds
Elderberry—fruits
Wild grape—fruits
Persimmon—fruits
Pawpaw—fruits

SAMPLE RECIPES:
1. Green salad—equal quantities of young dandelions, dock, and sorrel, tossed with French dressing, with a little chopped mint.
2. Burdock steme—peel leaf stalks of young burdock like rhubarb, drop into boiling water, cook until tender, drain, stir into pancake batter, fry in fat until brown.
3. Cattail-pollen pancakes—(late May and June) when upper parts of cattail "heads" are ready to shed their pollen, shake pollen into a bowl and substitute for about half the flour required for your favorite pancake recipe.
4. Young milkweed stalks on toast—cook like asparagus and serve on toast with your favorite white or vegetable sauce.

TIN-CAN COOKER:

The outdoor cooker in the accompanying figure was described by E. L. Palmer, in the January 1943 issue of The American Biology Teacher, as follows:

"... and I have prepared soup, biscuits, bacon and French toast in less than twenty-three minutes from the time I lit the first match. This combination cooker uses four tin cans. Two of these are one-pound coffee cans. One of these is prepared with a simple wire handle. In it, I place water and enough dried soup material to make a good soup. Above this can I place the second coffee can, which serves as my oven or for the making of cocoa or native 'tea.' The boiler beneath serves as an insulating area and prevents my biscuits from burning. In the baker, I place biscuit dough made after a variety of recipes. Prepared biscuit flour may prove to be the simplest material to use though native flour may be had from such plants as cattails. The two coffee cans are placed on top of my stove, which consists of a gallon oil can I nested set

FRYER

BACON BREAD EGG

BISCUITS

TEA

IN THE STOVE

The outdoor cooker in the accompanying figure was described by E. L. Palmer, in the January 1943 issue of The American Biology Teacher, as follows:

"... and I have prepared soup, biscuits, bacon and French toast in less than twenty-three minutes from the time I lit the first match. This combination cooker uses four tin cans. Two of these are one-pound coffee cans. One of these is prepared with a simple wire handle. In it, I place water and enough dried soup material to make a good soup. Above this can I place the second coffee can, which serves as my oven or for the making of cocoa or native 'tea.' The boiler beneath serves as an insulating area and prevents my biscuits from burning. In the baker, I place biscuit dough made after a variety of recipes. Prepared biscuit flour may prove to be the simplest material to use though native flour may be had from such plants as cattails. The two coffee cans are placed on top of my stove, which consists of a gallon oil can I have cut a door about four inches long and the same height, into which I can thrust my fuel of pencil-size dry sticks. The top of this stove has been cut crudely to let the heat and flames arise but has a skeleton of tin to support my coffee-can boiler and baker. I now place my stove in position; on it, the two coffee cans. Now I make my fryer. This consists of another can about the size of the stove but deep enough to cover my coffee can, and wide enough to allow free circulation of air between. The bottom of this can is open and the opposite end entire. Near this top I cut two flues on opposite sides about an inch deep and four inches wide. This fryer sets on the stove over the boiler and baker. On its top I fry bacon and French toast at the same time. I build a fire in the stove and fry the bacon. In the grease I lay a piece of bread with a hole in it the size of the yolk of an egg. In this hole I drop the egg, and when the egg is fried firm to one side of the bread, I turn bread and egg together there should have been enough heat in the coffee cans to boil the soup and bake the biscuits. You then thrust a stick through the flues in the fryer, lift it off and there the biscuits and soup are ready to be eaten."
LAKES IN KANSAS

Visitors to our state are usually surprised to find that it is fairly dotted with lakes. True, they may not have the majestic setting of a mountain tarn (or appear as a glacial memento in the northern forest) yet for an outdoors-loving family nothing is more pleasant than an evening at the lake. Picnicking, fishing, boating, swimming or even camping out all night are possibilities that await you. You might find new plants, birds, or other animals that you won't see elsewhere.

Geologists tell us that lakes are characteristic of old landscapes. In older landscapes erosion either wears down the outlets of lakes and drains them, or fills them with sediment and vegetation. Kansas has a relatively old landscape, so we have found it necessary to counteract Mother Nature and make our own lakes.

Kansas has more than 120 public artificial lakes and an equal number of private lakes (over 10 acres in size) giving a total water area of over 60 square miles at normal levels. There were no state or county lakes and few city lakes before 1930. Over half the public lakes in the state were constructed from 1935 through 1940. Most of the city lakes were constructed for water supply, and all of the state and county lakes for fishing and recreation. The federal reservoirs are multipurpose.

The federal reservoirs are the largest lakes in the state. These include Fall River, Kanopolis, Cedar Bluff, Kirwin, and Webster. Several others have been authorized.

In southeastern Kansas, there are many lakes occupying strip mine pits, many of which are still stocked with fish.

South of Scott City is a broad shallow basin, usually dry but occasionally filled with water. In 1951, Whitewater Creek discharged its flood waters into this basin, making a lake 18 square miles in extent.

A lake which all Kansans visit, if possible, is Cheyenne Bottoms in Barton County. Divided into five pools, it has a total area of 19 square miles. Its primary purpose is to serve as a migratory bird sanctuary. Thousands of ducks use this area for "the pause that refreshes" on their semi-annual flights.

The state and county lakes are listed on page 7 of this issue. Besides all these, there are perhaps 75,000 or more farm ponds in the state.

FUTURE ISSUES, as now planned:
October 1955—Fall Wildflowers
December 1955—undecided
February 1956—Spring Wildflowers
April 1956—Turtles of Kansas
Kansas Roadside Parks

In the following list the roadside parks are arranged by highways, all except those preceded by “K” being federal highways. All of the parks listed have tables and fireplaces; some have water and toilets, these being designated by the letters “W” and “T” following the name of the town. The usual letters (N-north, S-south, E-east, and W-west) are used to show directions, and when a number is given also, this indicates the distance in miles. Thus, the first listing means that the park is west of Belvue and has water and toilets.

24-W Belvue, W, T
24-12 W Kansas City
24-W Reno
24-Junction US 81
24-N Beloit, W, T
24-Downs, W
24-W Stockton
36-E Troy
36-W Highland, T
36-W Hiawatha, W
36-W Fairview, T
36-E Seneca, W
36-S W Marysville, T
36-W Hiawatha, W
36-W Fairview, T
36-E Washington
36-Rydal
36-Scandia, W
36-Kensington, W, T
36-N Norton, W
36-E McDonald
36-W St. Francis
40-E Junction City, W, T
40-Ablene
40-Wilson
40-W Hays, W
40-W Ellis, W, T
50-NE Olathe, T
50N-E Baldwin
50N-Junction US 59, T
50N-E Council Grove
50N-E Great Bend, W, T
50N-E Garden City
50S-Ottawa, W, T
50S-12 E Emporia, T
50S-4 W Emporia
50S-Florence, W
50S-E Newton, T
50S-Kinsley, W, T
50S-W Garden City
54-E Yates Center
54-16 E Kingman
54-13 E Pratt, W, T
54-4 Greensburg
54-Mead, W
54-Liberal, W
58-S Ottawa, W, T
58-S Gurnett
59-W Iola, W
59-W Ossego, W, T
68-Trading Post
69-S Pittsburg
73-S Leavenworth
73-E Junction US 24
75-W Fairview, T
75-S Topeka, T
75-N Burlington, T
75-S Altoona
75-4 Neodesha, W, T
77-NE Blue Rapids, T
77-Florence, W
77-E Douglass
77-W Winfield
81-Junction US 24
81-N Salina, W, T
81-8 N Lindsborg
81-8 S Lindsborg
81-N Wichita, W, T
81-8 N Wellington
85-Oberlin, W
89-S Independence, T
160-Oxford, W, T
160-S Harper, W
160-W Medicine Lodge, W, T
160-8 Ashland, T
160-N Oswatitwam, W
183-12 N Hays
285-S Minneola, W
K10-S Merritt
K13-2 S Wichita
K16-E Denison
K18-O Hutchinson
K18-N Bogue, W
K31-Kinsley
K42-SW Wichita
K50-Kinsley, T
K36-F Crestline
K36-Leon
K392-W Leavenworth
BACK YARD PICNICS

You don't have to take a long trip to go on a picnic, and you don't need fancy equipment. You may have a perfectly good picnic right in your own backyard, in the school yard, or in a nearby vacant lot or clump of trees in a pasture corner. An old apple box or log may be used to sit on, and a flat rock or board may serve as a table. As shown in the accompanying pictures a fireplace may be built out of rocks, bricks, sticks, an old wheel or other metal piece from the trash pile or city dump. In fact, it may be more fun to see what you can build yourself than to start out with a lot of equipment already there.

If you decide to have a fire, select a safe place for it, at least 10 or 12 feet from any tree or building. Do not make a large fire; pencil-sized sticks are big enough for cooking an entire meal, either in a cooker such as the one shown on page 5 or the brick fireplace such as the one on this page. Do not build a fire under an overhanging branch of a shade tree. Clear the area of sticks, paper, dry grass, or other materials in which a fire might spread. When you are through with the fire, put it out by pouring water over it or by covering it with earth, so there will be no chance of its smoldering for a time and flaring up later.

Leave the site of your picnic clean. If there is no trash container, burn the trash before putting out the fire, or bury it, or wrap it up and take it home to your own trash can.

While you are looking around for suitable sticks, rocks, bricks or other materials, keep your eyes open for the things of nature about you.

BE SURE to return the center insert, as soon as you know your 1955-56 address.

Are You a Litterbug?

“The character at the right is no gentleman. In fact, he is a noxious, two-legged insect in human form. He strews refuse in city parks, at the beach, and on the countryside. He leaves his debris at picnic spot, along stream bank, in national park and forest. He is a thoroughly undesirable individual with the most atrocious outdoor manners. He is fittingly represented as a harmful insect, and what is hoped to be a lethal insecticide for him has been devised in the organization of Keep America Beautiful.”

The above quotation and cut appeared in the January, 1955, issue of Nature Magazine, in an article entitled “Insecticide for the Litterbug.” The article deals with Keep America Beautiful, Inc., also known as KAB, a voluntary organization whose purpose is implied in its name.

The formation of KAB was prompted by the increasing amount of litter accumulating along the roads, in parks and other scenic areas.

The KAB movement is supported by nature organizations, women's clubs, business firms, farm organizations, youth groups, service clubs, conservation agencies, as well as various government agencies and schools. It is hoped that more and more local and state organizations will become allied with KAB, so that every area in the country will be covered.

The national office of KAB has prepared some teaching materials with suggestions for their use; further information may be obtained from Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

In the meantime all Kansas teachers and pupils can do many things to keep Kansas beautiful. Some things everyone can do are: (1) put paper plates and cups, bottles and bottle tops, tin cans, candy and gum wrappers, and other litter in trash containers where they belong instead of leaving them scattered about, (2) organize "clean-up" days, (3) carry a "litter-bag" in the car instead of tossing litter out the car window onto the road, and (4) encourage others to help. No doubt you can think of many other things to do to help Keep America Beautiful.
Hints for Your Vacation Trip

Are you getting anxious for vacation time to arrive? To many Americans, vacation means travel. If that's what you have in mind, here are a few hints that might help.

Make plans well ahead. Making plans is almost as much fun as the trip itself. Get some maps; your gasoline dealer will help you, maybe even supply you with a booklet of maps with your route laid out and a description of interesting places along the way. The state highway departments of the states you will visit will also supply you with maps and other information. Inquire about good places to stay and eat on your route. Make all necessary reservations well ahead of time. Read about the places you expect to visit; they'll be more interesting as a result.

Even though it's a "travel" vacation, don't try to go too far, possibly not over 1000 miles a week. Try concentrating on one rather limited area, staying a few days at one place. You can take short daily excursions and still have a more restful time. You'll probably appreciate and remember the days spent in one place more than all the rest of the trip.

Take advantage of the way-side and historic sites. Buy a small ice chest and keep it stocked with food so that you can stop wherever you find a good place. It will be fun, you'll learn about the country, and besides, you'll save enough money to pay for the ice chest.

Why spend any of your time doing things you can do at home, such as sleeping half the morning, attending movies, watching TV, or playing canasta?

Try to get the feel of the country you're in; be friendly and talk with local people; ask questions; inquire at local Chambers of Commerce or information centers for good eating places and points of interest in their localities.

How about camping out? You'll get more vacation for your money this way than any other. Near essentials are: camp stove, tent, sleeping gear, cooking and eating equipment, ice chest, lantern or flashlight, water pail.

Camp only in authorized areas, but try to find the lesser known places—the better known spots are crowded. In any case, plan to arrive at the camp site well before supper time so you can make camp and eat before dark.

Here are a few suggestions for places to visit:

**One-week Trip:**
1. Black Hills and Bad Lands of South Dakota
2. Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas
3. Colorado, east of the Continental Divide
4. St. Louis area; Mississippi River and Lincoln country
5. Chicago

**Two-week Trip:**
1. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota—Western Great Lakes
2. Kentucky and Tennessee
3. Gulf Coast
4. Arizona and New Mexico
5. Utah
6. Wyoming

**Three-week Trip:**
Just about any place in the United States and adjacent parts of Mexico and Canada, if you don't try to see everything on the way going and returning

By the way, have you seen all the interesting places in Kansas shown on the map on pages 8 and 9?

---

**To Help You Learn More About Kansas**

6. State Parks of Kansas, Kansas Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas.
7. The Kansas Scene, Grace Muilenburg, State Geological Survey of Kansas, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
13. Water Resources Development by The Corps of Engineers in Kansas, January, 1953, Southwestern Division, Dallas, Texas.
14. Inscriptions on Kansas Historical Markers 1940-41, Reprint from The Kansas Historical Quarterly, Nov. 1941, Distributed by the Kansas Highway Commission, Topeka.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTIES</th>
<th>LAKES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L3, Kahola Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L4, Council Grove Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEMAH COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1, Nemaha County State Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Sabetha Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOSHO COUNTY</td>
<td>M2, Neosho Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3, Osage Catholic Mission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L4, Parsons Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTON COUNTY</td>
<td>M2, Osage City Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1, Norton County Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Almena Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSAGE COUNTY</td>
<td>L1, Burlingame Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Osage City Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3, Lyndon Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSBORNE COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1, Geodetic Center of North America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Alton Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3, Geodetic Datum of North America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTTAWA COUNTY</td>
<td>L1, Ottawa County State Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1, Ottawa County State Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2, Rock City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAWNEE COUNTY</td>
<td>M1, Fort Larned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, Rock City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3, Fort Larned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILLIPS COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1, Logan Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Agra Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3, Kirwin Reservoir (Federal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1, Pottawatomie County State Lake No. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2, Pottawatomie County State Lake No. 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3, Pottawatomie County State Lake No. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3, St. Mary's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRATT COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1, Pratt County Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, El Quartelejo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3, Native Granite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEDGWICK COUNTY</td>
<td>M1, Treaties with Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, Chisholm Trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3, Sedgwick County Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAWNEE COUNTY</td>
<td>M1, Capitol of Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Shawnee County Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHERIDAN COUNTY</td>
<td>P1, Sheridan County State Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH COUNTY</td>
<td>M1, Geographic Center of United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Smith Center Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAFFORD COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1, Republic County State Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, Pike-Pawnee Village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1, Coronado and Quivira</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Little River Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3, Sterling Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RILEY COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1, Bala Volcanic Pipe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, Leonardville Igneous Intrusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3, Stockton Volcanic Pipe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROCKS COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1 Rocks County State Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, Plainville Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSH COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1, Rush County Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2, Russell City Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3, Saline City Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALINE COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1, Indian Burial Ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, Coronado Heights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTT COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1, Scott County State Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, El Quartelejo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3, Intermittent Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYANDOTTE COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1, Emigrant Tribes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2, Kansas City, Kans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOST OF THIS ISSUE** was compiled and prepared by Dixon Smith, who teaches geography in the Division of Social Science at Emporia State. Mr. Smith and Robert F. Clarke, senior biology student, prepared the map on pages 8 and 9. The engraving on page 5 was borrowed from *The American Biology Teacher* and the one on page 13 was borrowed from *Nature Magazine.*
This is the last number of the 1954-55 volume of The Kansas School Naturalist, so the time has arrived for making plans for next year. Among the most important items is the 1955-56 mailing list. No subscription price is charged residents of Kansas, but if you wish to be on the mailing list for 1955-56, return this insert, filling in the blanks that apply. Non-residents should also return the insert; the subscription price will be announced in the fall, after a cost analysis of Volume I has been completed.

Please check your vocation or avocational interest in The Kansas School Naturalist:

- Kindergarten teacher
- Elementary teacher
- High school teacher
- College teacher
- County superintendent
- City sup’t or principal
- Student
- Scout leader
- 4-H Club leader
- Conservationist
- Game protector
- Housewife
- Student

I have used The Kansas School Naturalist in the following ways:

Suggestions for future issues:

On the card to the right, typewrite or print your name, address for next year, and present address, if your address will change. This card will be used in our files, so be sure that both name and address are exactly as you want them.

Name ..........................................................................................................................
1955-56 address ..........................................................................................................

Present address, if different from above

..........................................................