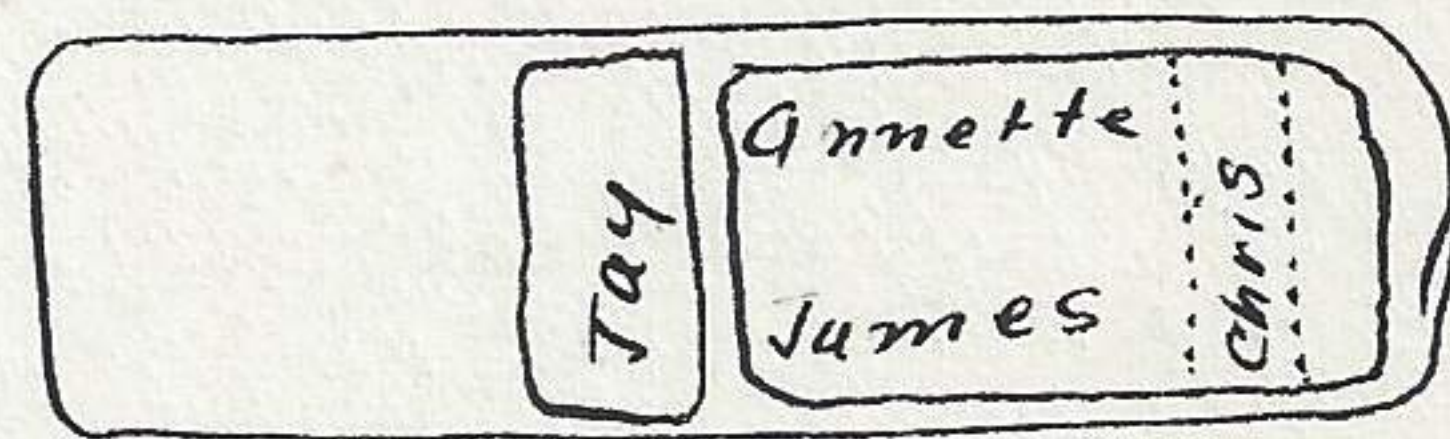
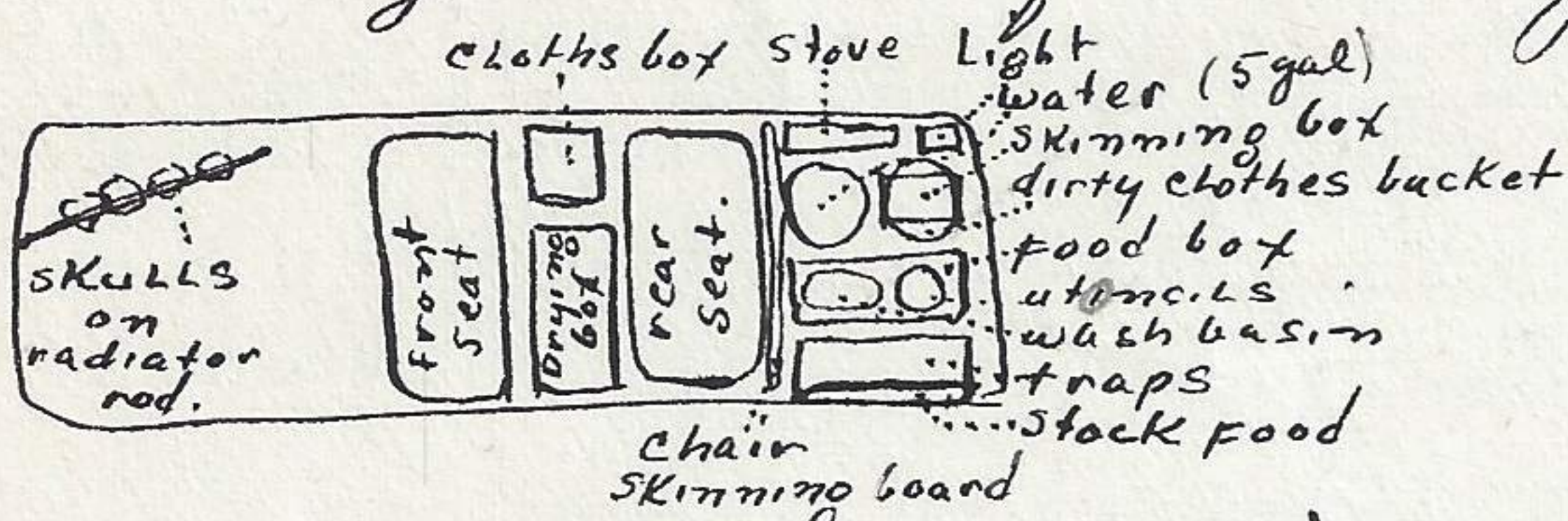


Six white pelicans were observed in river near Topeka some 2 mi. N and 3 mi. W Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas.
 3 July, 1950 [see Sept. 8, 1948 for letter and catalogue of grassed of July 3, 1950]

Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Douglas Co., Kansas

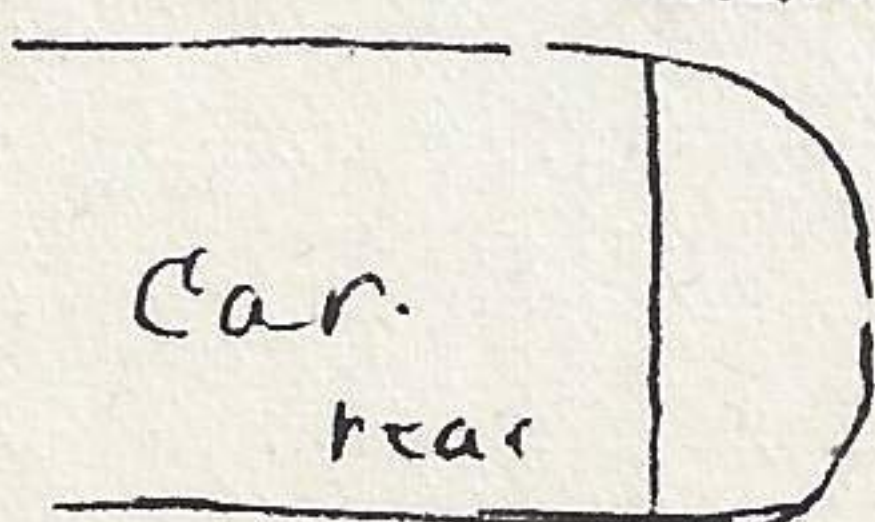
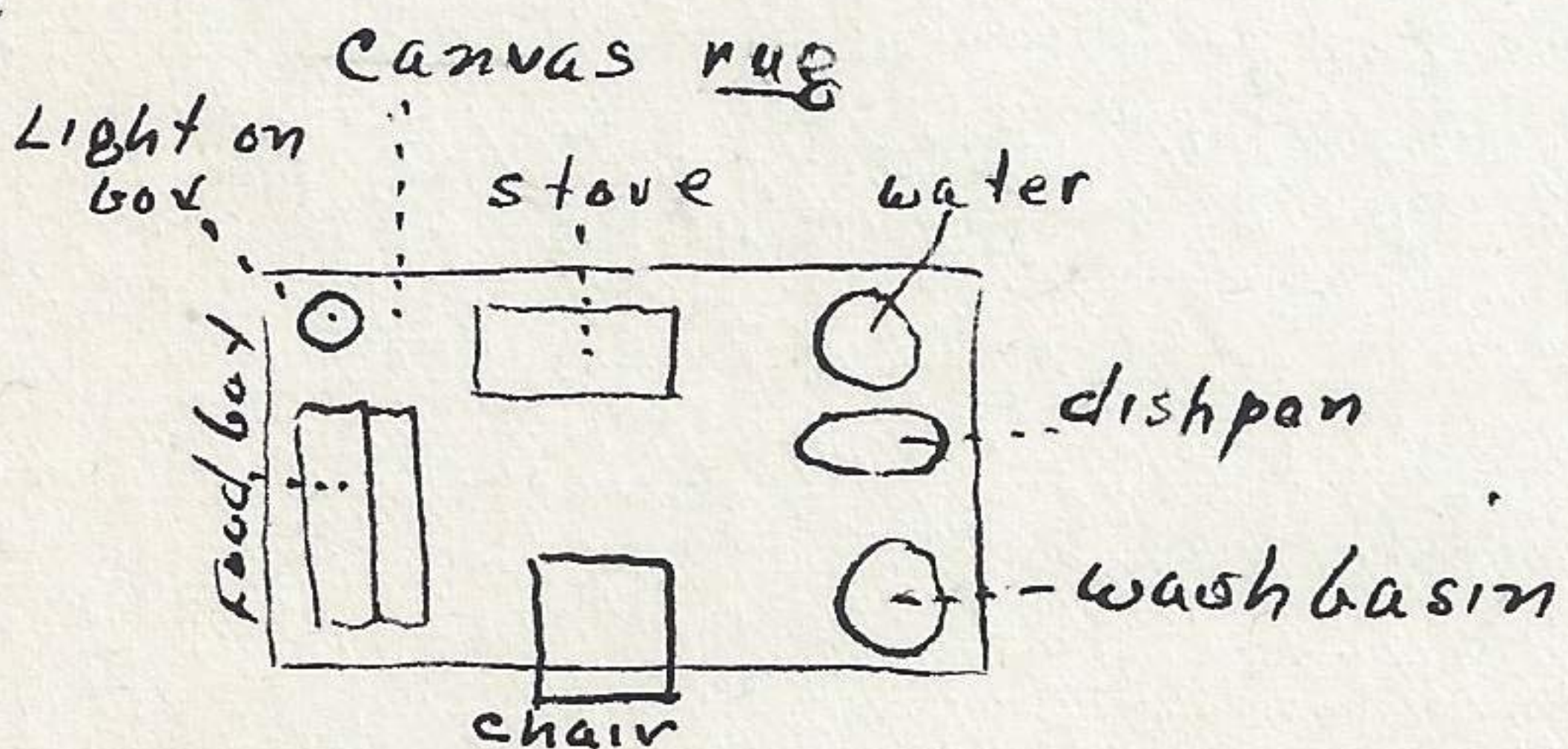
14 July 1950

Annette, Jay, Chris and I departed 6:30 P.M. for two week trapping trip including Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska. The objective was to get a series of Microtus ochrogaster haydeni from the type locality of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and to run a transect between the range of haydeni and minor. A series of M. o. minor were to be acquired at Bottineau, North Dakota, its type locality. The usual equipment was carried and arranged in the following manner:



Sleeping arrangement.

(and back of back seat)
 The partition between the trunk compartment and the rear seat was removed thus allowing continuous room from front seat to the trunk compartment. A standard mattress was placed over drying box - clothes box, rear seat, three rear of seat and into trunk compartment thus making a continuous sleeping area for the two adults. Jay slept on front seat and Chris on a wide board placed between windows and joining the rear platform above the rear seat back. The mattress & bed remained in tact while traveling except bottom half was removed from trunk compartment where it rested. This fact of permanent sleeping quarters for Annette & myself and Chris was an important feature of convenience in that the beds were more or less ready for use when camp was being set up or while riding in the car. To make or break camp was only a matter of 5 or 10 minutes as compared to an hour or so when tents are used and all equipment must be shifted around to set up a camp. Preparation for meals like this:



The canvas section made a very useful rug on which to operate, eliminating dirt and another foreign material from interfering with the cooking. The dishes were usually washed in the dish pan in cold beet soupy water and then after the water was poured off, they were scalded

with a pan of hot water which was heating on the stove during the time the food was being served.

The problems on a trip of this sort are, in order of importance, as follows: 1. Protection of mosquitos during the sleeping hours, 2. adequate cloche protection both for sleeping & during the day. 3. adequate water (8 gals per day per 4 persons).