

monument rocks to east of Elkader (4 miles east and 2 miles south from school house on north side of river). These ~~rocks~~ ^{rocks} are being eroded by cattle and especially by man. They should be protected from vandalism. From this area took approx. 10 pictures in color of the bluffs. From here went to Oakley, thence east to Quinter. From 5 miles S and 20 miles S of Quinter we collected jackrabbits. Area of wheat and buffalo grass. Approx. 70 blacktail jackrabbits were observed in this 20 miles of hunting. 17 were collected. Eight cottontails were noted and one collected. The locality for these jackrabbits is designated as 12 miles south of Quinter, Gove Co., Kansas, except one rabbit from Castle Rock, SE of Quinter. Wherever jackrabbits are found, they are in high numbers but they are only found in restricted and isolated areas that have not been put under cultivation or areas that have been overgrazed to the extent of removing ^{ground vegetation but not} ~~all of~~ the overhead protection which offers rabbits places for retreat and seclusion during the day. In 95 per cent of the observations of jackrabbits, they were associated with places that offered overhead protections and these places were either weed patches or among native grasses in draws or along fence rows near native grasses or fields that had been allowed to grow uncultivated. Nearly all of the grazing lands in western Kansas have been grazed to the limits and beyond, and all that remains of the buffalo grass, while still essentially undamaged as far as recuperative powers of regrowth is concerned, is a low mat grass only a quarter of an inch or so high and other low growing grasses that are not eaten by cattle. In other words the grazing lands look more like a mowed city lawn than a prairie. Many places, however, have been so completely overgrazed that the soils, especially in sandy regions, are starting ^{to} ~~to~~ shift and cacti are taking over. Some of the fields, however, while completely sealing in the ground, as so short that cacti are invading. Overgrazing is not a good conservation procedure. It is obvious that cattlemen are grazing more animals than the grasses can support. Fewer grazing animals would allow the native grasses to return a healthy condition and perhaps produce more beef per acre. The jackrabbits, which normally used the great expanse of grazing