



Young Teacher Saw The Jacks The Rough Side Of The World'

was the fragrance of apples ripening and on the ground
re deer had moved in from the hardwoods on the hill
n the apples in the grass. The old grape vines were
heavy with clusters of wine-pink fruit.

hestnut tree, worked on by a porcupine, still showed
the sturdiness that had kept it alive for so long:
ere new shoots and some nuts were ripening on its
s.

was the sound of a saw and hammering, and the log
y, hugging the ground, chinked wide with plaster, was
ng brought back with repairs. Robert Funsch had gone
his job in Flint, but his wife Dorothy had stayed on
mother, Grace Lillian Crane Funsch, and the women
lling the pioneer woman, Mattie Mullin Funsch, "Aunt
ther-in-law of Grace Crane Funsch, born in 1863 in
southwest of Kalamazoo, who went to school in Ypsi-
teacher and headed north.

n the old Funsch homestead at Eldorado, 13 miles north
mon off M-144, memories of Mattie Funsch came alive
y Funsch read aloud the story Aunt Matt had written
k in 1936. She had titled it "Pioneering in Michigan,"
is just that for the 19-year-old teacher who came north

* * *

Side:
I left my home in southern Michigan to come into the
ods to teach school, it was a wild land indeed. I had
en away from my home alone before in my life. Had
time from three years old in the school room, either
school or teaching, and knew nothing of the rough side
orld."

nd a good trip of over 200 miles and enjoyed it very
because it was something new, but when I stepped
e train at my station at three o'clock in the morning
rrent of rain, among a class of people of which I had
even dreamed, I didn't know what to do, and I
up my mind to wait there until morning and take the
ain back to southern Michigan again.

nd there, not knowing how to pass the time or if I had
y to go somewhere else until morning. I didn't know
go, but my Heavenly Father was with me, and I have
believed He sent me into the wilderness to work for
He sent a friend in need to take care of me, and so
n the woods of northern Michigan began."

* * *

acks:
as in Roscommon, standing there in the old station.
back then, usually began in late November after all
work was done and the children were free to study.
s probably a November night.

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Top Attraction For The Fall ermen Also After Steelheads

ore sportsmen thinking
than fishing, the big-
g news continues to
ound the coho runs on
de of the northern low-
la. The latest surge of
came with the report

ed with a live crawler. One was
taken on an artificial lure.

Steelheads are also moving.
Lake Michigan migrants are
noted in the lower Big Man-
istee, the lower Platte and
also the Pere Marquette. A

Warbler Research Shows Cowbird Toll

While the excessively dry summer resulted in an almost complete loss of young jack pine in the 1964 U. S. Forest Service control burn for new growth for Kirtland's warblers nesting in the Mack Lake area of Oscoda County, progress continues to be made on research of the cowbird impact on the rare warblers. Statistics for a four-year period show that cowbird control results in a good warbler population increase with successful nestings.

A survey this year showed 60 warbler young hatched and no cowbirds in 21 nests. Only one nest had been used by cowbirds. Last year 30 young warblers hatched and no cowbirds were found in 21 nests, although cowbirds had used four of the nests. In 1964, 24 warbler nests produced only 17 young birds, but 12 young cowbirds were produced in 17 of the nests.

The small warbler, which nests only in a few scattered spots in the northern lower peninsula, is on the endangered list since the population is estimated at 1,000. The birds winter in the Bahamas and when in the north, demand jack pine in thick stands and not over 15 ft. high, for nesting. Nests are on the ground, and a favorite of cowbirds, which are parasites in that they build no nests, depositing their eggs in nests of other birds. The large cowbird fledglings survive at the expense of the small warblers.

This season, the Forest Service Mio ranger district built a large 20x20 ft. wire trap to cut the cowbird population in one of the management areas studied for several years by Dr. Nicholas L. Cuthbert, of Central Michigan University, working on the research study.

Bruce Radabaugh, of Royal Oak, continued his research on nesting success. Areas controlled by trapping and others uncontrolled showed decisively that cowbirds have helped keep the warblers on the endangered species list.

Live traps proved more efficient and less expensive than shooting for control of cowbirds, and this year 699 were trapped including 396 males, 183 females and 120 juveniles. To study travel habits and return to areas, 135 were banded and released. Only 80 birds were shot.

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Mich. Third In 1965 U. S. Deer Bag

A compilation of the white-tail deer kill in the 1965 hunting season has been made by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and shows Michigan ranking third in the nation with a harvest of 115,340. In first place was Texas with 202,273. Minnesota was second with 128,000.

Wisconsin showed a season bag of 103,793. Pennsylvania had 99,788 taken and New York had 67,419.

Thus Michigan, despite public criticism of poor deer hunting last fall, again ranked high in the U. S.

Michigan's deer continued to rate high in traffic accidents. Last year 3,938 were killed in accidents that resulted in injury to 157 persons.

Again southern Michigan counties showed the highest traffic kill with 177 deer killed in Calhoun County, followed by Jackson County with 145, Kent with 136 and Eaton with 127. Menominee County in the UP was next with 117, while Ionia had 108.

