

is hoped that possibly by another season, the trappers will organize under Co-operative lines and assume much of the management of these marshes themselves, as they are beginning to realize the great possibilities of muskrat production in this area.

SASKATCHEWAN FLOWERS

by

L.T. Carmichael

Those who are particularly interested in Botany, if they have not already done so, should obtain from our University a copy of "list of Plants of Saskatchewan", compiled by the late Dr. W.P. Fraser and Dr. R.C. Russell.

We are fortunate in this province to have such a record. It contains the names habitats and locations of over fourteen hundred wild plants. Professor Fraser worked untiringly on the collection and study of our native plants, from his arrival in Saskatchewan in 1917 until his death, and during that time built up at the University a comparatively large herbarium of excellent material. His work has been carried on with equal enthusiasm and marked success by Dr. Russell.

To the amateur - and the amateur is not necessarily a green novice or beginner but according to the Oxford English Dictionary is "One who loves, is fond of, or has a taste for anything; one who cultivates anything for a pastime" - to the amateur then, the great thrill comes when he finds a plant not mentioned in the Check List.

It stands to reason that within the borders of this province with its countless and varied habitats, extending from the driest prairie to the muskegs of the Arctic, there are still plants whose presence here have not been noted by the authorities. We, as amateurs, have the opportunity of doing our part by assisting the University in making this list complete.

The best way to do this is for all interested to send rare or unfamiliar specimens to Dr. Russell for identification. The "Blue Jay" also, is interested in assisting with this work and would like duplicate or triplicate specimens of any uncommon or rare species. Before submitting specimens for identification, press and dry them thoroughly. Be sure they are in full bloom. If possible, press and dry them between alternate layers of newspaper and corrugated cardboard. Press under a fifty pound weight at least. Examine after one day; change paper and straighten out and re-arrange leaves, flowers etc. The quicker the specimen can be dried, the better it will retain its color. If the flower is a rare specimen, such as Ladies' Slipper, Mealy Primrose or Shooting Star, do not pick any more specimens than necessary and never thin out noticeably an entire group or patch. Conservation of such flowers is very essential.

For each specimen, record the habitat and locality in which it grew and the date of collection. Number each specimen and keep a duplicate, similarly numbered. Mail between two thick sheets of cardboard and send to the Provincial Museum, Regina.

Be on the look-out for specimens marked "(Sask.)" and "Range" in the check list. "(Sask)" means "Recorded from Saskatchewan in certain manuals but not collected": "Range" means "Not reported from Saskatchewan in the manuals, but from the distribution given, likely to occur".

In my herbarium I have the following species, not now recorded in the Saskatchewan check list. These specimens were determined by Mr. E.W. Hart, of the Division of Botany, at Ottawa. On closer examination of actual specimens by a western authority, such as Dr. Russell it might be found that some of these specimens have been classified as closely related species.

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| Great Bur-reed | Sparganium androcladum |
| Poplar | Populus nigra L. var. Italica Dur. |
| Good King Henry | Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus L. |
| Anemone | Anemone multifida |
| Hoary Alyssum | Berteroa sincana |
| Treacle Mustard | Erysimum parviflorm |
| Sweedish Turnip | Brassica campestris |

SASKATCHEWAN FLOWERS (Continued)

Alum Root	<i>Heuchera cylindrica</i>
Alum Root	<i>Heuchera Glabra</i>
Bushy Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla paradoxa</i>
Arctic Raspberry	<i>Rubus arcticus</i>
Round-leaves Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus rotundiflorum</i>
Yellow Hedysarum	<i>Hedysarum sulphurescens</i>
Cranebill Geranium	<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>
Wild Pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>
Water Willow Herb	<i>Epilobium latifolium L.</i>
Caraway	<i>Carum Gairdueri</i>
Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Eringo or Rattle Snake Master	<i>Eryngium planum L.</i>
Sweet Cicely	<i>Osmorrhiza occidentalis Torr.</i>
Prince's Pine	<i>Chomophila umbellata (L) Nutt.</i>
Red Wintergreen	<i>Pyrola Bracteata Hook.</i>
Androsace	<i>Androsace subumbellata</i>
Scorpion Weed	<i>Placelia Leucophylla Torr</i>
Single-flowered Gentian	<i>Dasystephana Affinis</i>
Beard-tongue	<i>Pentstemon ellipticus</i>
Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus Crista-galli L.</i>
Involucred Fly-honeysuckle	<i>Valeriana sitchensis Bong.</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia borealis Pall</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Yellow Chamolile	<i>Anthemis species</i>
Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis Tectorum.</i>

The following in the Saskatchewan List are recorded as either "Sask." or "Range".

Swamp Birch	<i>Betula glandulifera</i>
Sour Dock	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Small-flowered Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Low Service-berry	<i>Amelanchier humilis</i>
Red-fruited Choke-cherry	<i>Prunus nana</i>
Northern Hedysarum	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i>
Slender Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium wyomingense</i>
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Stiff Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida (O. rigidum)</i>
Yellow Sneezewort	<i>Unamia Lutescens.</i>

Mr. C. Stuart Francis, Torch River asks "Have you noticed the number of petals the red lily usually has"? "We have noticed that the usual number is six, however we picked a fine large bloom which had nine petals. We picked it along with several other blooms in our wheat field which was just newly broken last year. As we gathered several blooms before we noticed this unusual one, we were unable to find just which plant it came from".

The Regina Natural History Society decided at the February meeting they would continue to maintain the "Hidden Valley" wild life sanctuary. It was also decided to place the nature trail in order for the summer of 1947.