

Flowers in Profusion

Mrs. E. C. Boon, Tullis

After a wet year in '51 and an early spring, we too, were blessed with more than usual wild flowers. Purple Moss Phlox is quite common here. Before the prairie was all broken, we saw lots of it. There still is the odd patch.

The Yellow Violets (I haven't been able to identify them) (see this issue - Ed.) and purple violets flourished in unexpected places. We found two clumps of golden yellow flowers that are strangers to us. They looked much like tiny daffodils as individuals but grew in thick clumps. The closest we could find in our flowers quite was Puccoons. (This may be Many-stemmed Puccoon. The Linear grow singly, and the Hoary is bright orange in color. --Ed.) Star-grass bluebells grow side by side wherever they are unmolested.

It was the Western Red Lilies - our beloved Tiger Lilies - that surprised us most. My brother-in-law's pasture has a small coulee running through it. As far as we could see, the lilies dotted the bottom of the coulee. One the ungrazed portion they were so big and dark colored. We even found them in the ditch along the road this spring. Two and three flowers on one stalk were common. Some had four on them.

I think we could do with a lot more information for the general public on the correct way to pick Red Lilies. Being so showy, they are bound to be picked. If we could only stress the importance of leaving enough leaves to feed the bulbs, it would be a good thing.



Breeding Grounds Located



L. Sutton of Aberdeen, S.D., while flying over the marches of Great Slave Lake. One bird was seen on July 11, and one the next day. Both color and white and black photographs were taken after bringing their Gruman amphibian down to around 100 feet and making several passes over the birds.

The mystery of the breeding grounds of the Whooping Crane has baffled ornithologists for more than half a century. The significance of the find is that a study may now be made to find out what enemies have reduced the flocks throughout the years. Field expeditions, probably backed by the Audubon Society, will, no doubt, be sent into the area as soon as possible to make a study of what predators destroy their eggs, or their nestlings, or attack the adult birds.

It is heartening to know that the breeding grounds of these fast disappearing four-footed waterfowl have at last been located. The discovery was made by two scientists, Robert H. Smith of Medford, Ore., and Everett