

prove to be an aggressive weed in certain regions. The plant is at once distinguishable from the common hemp nettle by its much larger and markedly yellow flowers. Its corolla is an inch or more long, pale yellow with a violet spot on the lower lip, the tube much longer than the calyx.

In contrast, the corolla of the Common Hemp is less than an inch long, pink or white or variegated, often with two yellow spots, and the tube rarely exceeds the calyx. The stem of the Large-flowered Hemp Nettle is more uniformly bristly-hairy than is that of the other species.

Large Stone Contest

by **W. O. Kupsch**, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

Field stones, which are so abundant in the settled part of Saskatchewan, and which cause farmers much grief by their presence, are of interest because they were transported to their present site by flowing glacier ice, which covered most of the province until about 10,000 years ago. Geologists refer to giant rocks bigger than a house. The largest in Western Canada, and possibly in the world, is undoubtedly "Big Rock" near Okotoks, Alberta. This erratic, brought onto the plains by a glacier coming from the Rocky Mountains, measures 135 x 60 x 30 feet and weighs over 18,000 tons!

Although nothing of such a tremendous size as "Big Rock" is known from Saskatchewan, the writer believes that a record is needed on large field stones in this province. It is, of course, difficult to define "large" in this respect, but any stone that can be moved by man power or ordinary farm machinery is not worth considering. For convenience, let it be arbitrarily established that the smallest dimension of a "large" stone should be at least the height of a man, or about 6 feet.

If you know of any "large" field stones within the boundaries of Saskatchewan, you are invited to take part in a contest to determine where the largest erratic is located. All you have to do is to provide me with the following:

1. Location of the stone as to section, township, range and the distance and direction to the nearest town. Give me the name of the rock, if a local name is commonly applied to it.

2. The dimensions of the stone measured with a tape. This will, of necessity, be only a rough measure

because stones are not square boxes. Try, however, to get length, width, and height, as fairly as possible.

3. A chip of the rock, knocked off with a hammer, about the size of a base ball.

The parcel containing the chip and the information can be sent collect to my address, so no costs are involved for you. The reporters of the three largest stones will each receive a copy of the Glacial Map of Canada, which tells you of the changes made by glaciers to the face of our country, as a prize. The contest will be open until December 31, 1961, because most of us are not likely to get out into the field to look for big erratics until summer and fall. After evaluation of all entries, I will give you a report on the distribution of large erratics in Saskatchewan in a future issue (1962) of the **Blue Jay**.

SNHS SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

A Guide to Saskatchewan Mammals—by W. H. Beck. Special Publications No. 1. Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Regina, 1958. 50 Cents.

The Birds of the Saskatchewan River, Carlton to Cumberland—by C. Stuart Houston and Maurice G. Street. Special Publications No. 2, Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Regina. 1959. \$1.50.

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