

then use one of the following three methods: (1) fencing; (2) grubbing out; (3) herding.

(1) **Fencing Method.**—By this method each tall larkspur area is shut off from the rest of the range by means of a strongly built barbed-wire fence. The cattle can thus be shut out of the areas until the poisoning period is past. The tall larkspur areas may be used as horse and sheep pastures, as these animals are not poisoned to any extent by the tall larkspur. No definite date can be set when the plant ceases to be poisonous, because its maturity varies with the locality and the conditions of the season. If the plants have passed the flowering period and have matured the seed, tall larkspur areas may usually be considered safe for cattle. In most localities in Alberta these areas may be regarded as safe for cattle between the middle and the end of August'.

(2) **Grubbing-out Method.**—By this method all the tall larkspur roots are grubbed or dug out. The effectiveness of the grubbing-out depends upon the thoroughness with which it is done. All tall larkspur roots must be cut off about eight inches below the surface of the ground, so that none will be left to send up stems the following spring. The best time to dig out the roots is during the flowering period, and the work should be completed before the seeds begin to ripen. The roots and the stems should be collected, removed beyond the reach of cattle, and when dry, they should be burned. Even although this grubbing is done very thoroughly, it may nevertheless be necessary to grub the area the following year. The cost of the second grubbing will be small. The areas will then be completely rid of the tall larkspur.

(3) **Herding Method.**—By this method riders are employed during the months of May, June, July, and part of August, to herd the cattle away from the tall larkspur areas. The riders must herd the cattle carefully, especially during stormy weather, because at these times they are most likely to drift into coulees for protection and thus get into the brush and timber where the tall larkspur may occur. If the cattle are driven out of such areas shortly after entering them, ill-effects may possibly not result.

On large ranges where the tall larkspur areas may be numerous and great in extent, it is usually most economical to use the fencing method. On smaller ranges the grubbing-out method, which is the most effective method, may be used. Herding cannot be recommended so strongly as either of the other two methods.