

during the night 90 of them died. In the first instance the lupine pods were fully formed but the seeds not ripe; in another case 1,150 sheep died out of a band of 2,000, and in still another 1,900 out of 3,000. The first symptom after eating lupine is excitement followed by frenzy and then spasms and falling fits. In many cases death occurs within an hour. The common lupine in southern Alberta is *L. argenteus*, one of the most poisonous species.

Poison Ivy, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, is known to everyone, though comparatively few people are affected by it. No case of poisoning among the lower animals has been recorded. Of the many cures recommended for Ivy poisoning the best is powdered sugar of lead dissolved in a 50 per cent. solution of alcohol. Various methods for the destruction of poison ivy patches have been tried; the certain way is, of course, rooting it out, but covering with tarred paper creosoted below is said to be effective and Dr. Pammel recommends pouring a solution of two pounds of commercial sodium arsenic to 10 gallons of water around the roots. Whether *R. Vernix*, Poison Sumac, *R. diversiloba*, Poison Oak, or *R. Toxicodendron* is the most poisonous has not yet been determined.

The family *Umbelliferae* contains the best known and most poisonous plants, at least in the east, and the resemblance of innocuous species to those that are deadly poison has caused many deaths. *Conium maculatum*, Poison Hemlock, though not indigenous is a common species in waste places. Poisoning has arisen from eating the seed for that of anise, the leaves for parsley and the roots for parsnips, also from blowing whistles from hollow stems; many domestic animals have been killed by eating the plant. All the species of *Cicuta*, Water Hemlock, are very poisonous, especially *C. maculata*, Cowbane, in the east, and *C. vagrans* in the west; many cases of human poisoning, especially among children, have been recorded, the roots being mistaken for those of edible plants such as parsnips, horse-radish and artichokes; stock of all kinds are frequently killed, generally in the spring, when the ground is soft and the roots pull up easily. The deadly nature of the root has been shown by cutting one in small pieces, mixing it with carrot and feeding to a two-year-old heifer. It died in an hour and a half, though only a small portion was eaten; two grams were found in the stomach. A further experiment made with the same lot of roots showed that it was only when in the dormant state that they were poisonous. After some of them had been grown a month in a greenhouse they were found to have no injurious effect at all. So many persons believe the wild parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*, to be poisonous that it is well to record the fact that there are no authentic cases of such