

summer before the flowers have appeared. (See Fig. 3, page 1) In general shape the leaves of the geranium resemble very much those of the tall larkspur. The leaves of the geranium, however, are covered with fine white hairs, and when the leaves are pinched between the fingers they give the characteristic geranium odour. The leaves of the larkspur are smooth and do not give the geranium odour. The flowers of the geranium are pink, and have no special odour. The wild pink geranium is not poisonous.

The Tall Anemone (*Anemone virginiana* L.).—The leaves of the tall anemone during the early stages of growth are very commonly mistaken for those of the tall larkspur. The leaves of the anemone, however, are smaller and grow in a clump from that part of the stem at the surface of the ground. The tall larkspur has such a clump of leaves arising at the surface of the ground. The anemone grows from nine to eighteen inches high, and has a single white flower at the top of the stem. The tall anemone is not poisonous.

Parts of the Tall Larkspur that are Poisonous.—All parts of the tall larkspur are very poisonous, but the young stalks and leaves cause the greatest loss of cattle.

Animals Which are Subject to Poisoning by Tall Larkspur.—The tall larkspur is probably one of the most destructive of the poisonous plants that we have in Alberta, especially in the southern part of the Province. Each year large numbers of cattle are lost in the foothill pastures. From what is known at the present time it is thought that horses are occasionally poisoned by it, but the losses in horses are insignificant.

Symptoms.—Cattle.—The first symptom will probably be the sudden falling of the animal. When cattle have been feeding on pasture which contains larkspur and are started up suddenly or are driven rapidly from the spot where the plant has been eaten the symptoms seem to develop quickly. There is usually a general stiffness of the legs and a difficulty in walking which causes the affected animal to lag behind the herd and finally lie down. In many cases it will regain its feet, stagger along with its hind legs spread widely apart, only to fall after a few steps in violent convulsions. Spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the sides of the legs appears intermittently.

In very severe cases the affected animal will lie flat on the ground, occasionally raising the head and letting it fall again. In mild cases the animal may lie practically normal with the head held erect,