

has blossomed in the spring. The local name for *Zygadenus* is in many places "Lobelia," and cases of poisoning are so common in Oregon and Nevada that the term "lobeliaed" has been used to indicate the result from this kind of poisoning. In one band of sheep 2,000 were poisoned and 100 died, in another 200 were poisoned and 90 died. *Zygadenus* is common in southern Alberta and throughout British Columbia. *Veratrum viride*, American Hellebore, is well known to be poisonous both to man and animals, but as the plant is acrid it is not relished by stock; young animals sometimes eat it with fatal results; chickens have been killed by eating the seeds. *Trilliums* have long been considered poisonous, and the roots are certainly emetic. The fruit should be regarded with suspicion. The underground roots of *Iris versicolor*, Blue Flag, are known to be very poisonous. As the roots are very acrid there would be little danger of their being eaten were it not for the resemblance of the commoner name to that of Calamus, Sweet Flag; if eaten it would prove seriously if not fatally poisonous. It was not until 1875 that it was discovered that at least two species of *Cypripedium*, *C. hirsutum* and *C. pubescens*, produce dermatitis very much resembling that produced by Poison Ivy. Prof. MacDougal's experiments with stems and leaves upon individuals have shown that more than half of them were affected. It was discovered that these plants are provided with glandular hairs which cover the whole surface of the stem and leaves and contain a poisonous oil which is especially abundant at the fruiting season. Later experiments by Nestler have shown that *C. hirsutum* is by far the most poisonous species.

Many species of *Ranunculaceæ* are poisonous, but the genus *Delphinium* is the only one to which the poisoning of stock in large numbers has been directly traced, and, in Alberta, *D. glaucum* has done the most injury to cattle. It is in the early spring, before green food is abundant, that the worst effects are noticed and experiments have also shown that the plants are more poisonous at that time. Observations in the United States have also shown that very frequently after a light snow-fall other vegetation is covered and larkspur, being the only green food, is eaten. Sheep are not often affected by this species probably because they are not on the high ranges where it grows at a time when more palatable food is not to be had. *D. Menziesii*, however, which grows in southern Alberta and throughout British Columbia is often eaten by sheep. Of 600 sheep that were affected on one range in Montana in May, 1897, 250 died. Other species of Canadian *Delphiniums* are nearly, if not quite, as poisonous as the two mentioned above, but, except on Vancouver