

Where the Low Larkspur is Found.—The low larkspur found along the foothills on open land, usually in full sunlight grows on hillsides and on the higher banks of creeks. It may be found at all altitudes up to ten thousand feet. It is found usually within a few hundred yards of scrub or timber. The low larkspur requires a fairly rich, fairly moist, well-drained soil.

Seasonal Growth.—The low larkspur begins to grow in May. Blossoms appear the latter part of May and during June. The seeds are mature in June and July. The fruit and seed are quite similar to those of the tall larkspur already described.

Parts of the Low Larkspur that are Poisonous.—All parts of the low larkspur are poisonous.

Low Larkspur (*Delphinium azureum* Michx.). —The stems of this low larkspur are much stouter than those of the *Delphinium bicolor* already described. The leaves are deeply cut into fairly wide segments. The whole plant is densely covered with fine, short, silky hairs. The stems grow from the base to two feet in height. A very close cluster of bluish-purple flowers terminates the stem. The spur on each flower is quite stout and points downward. The roots are tuberous.

Animals Subject to Poisoning by Low Larkspur.—The low larkspur in this Province seems to be poisonous principally to sheep and calves. Fortunately there are very few areas where the low larkspur is found, and losses from this plant are not frequently reported. The symptoms are similar to those produced by the tall larkspur.

DEATH CAMAS (*Zygadenus venenosus* Rydb.)

The other common names by which the death camas is known in Alberta are poison camas and mystery grass.

The death camas is a slender, grass-like plant having a cluster of from five to seven pale-green, narrow, grass-like leaves. From the centre of this cluster is an erect flower-stem from five to ten inches high, with numerous small greenish-yellow flowers. The leaves and the flower-stem grow from a perennial, onion-like bulb. (See Plate II., opposite page 20).

The leaves are from five to fifteen inches long, narrow and grass-like. They are somewhat rough, and have a distinct ridge along the middle of the under surface. The leaves are thicker and more fleshy than those of grasses, and hence are more likely to stock.