

exceedingly poisonous during the early stages of its growth when the early shoots were only an inch or two in length. The poisonous element here was believed to be oxalic acid, which, in the young shoots as well as in the tissue of the leaf, is very prevalent.

In discussing the effects of *Equisetum* (Horse Tail), reference was made to a statement in the book in question which claimed that this plant produces the same effect when fed to cattle as that produced by mouldy corn, viz., diarrhoea.

Reference was made to the claim by Freeman that *Lolium temulentum* is poisonous in one part of the United States and not in certain others.

An example to show the poisonous effects of *Zygadenus venenosus* Wats. on sheep, in southern Alberta, was cited by Mr. Clark.

In Lupines and certain other plants the seeds rather than the vegetative parts of the plants are poisonous.

In the well-known loco weed (*Oxytropis Lambertii*) barium is generally believed to be the poisonous element.

Water Hemlock was believed to be the most poisonous plant of all those belonging to the family Umbelliferae.

The Common Wild Parsnip was shown to produce dermatitis quite in the same manner as poison ivy and certain other plants.

In discussing the peculiar effects of *Ledum palustre*, Dr. Malte referred to the fact that the European form of this plant was used during the pre-Christian era in Scandinavia in beer to produce a certain effect.

An interesting experience was cited by Mr. White in connection with the common elderberry which had produced an intense secretion of saliva.

The Wonderberry, which is said to be a cross between certain western forms of *Solanum Nigrum* was claimed by some to have a poisonous effect, although the author of the above book seemed to think otherwise.

Seeds of *Lychnis Githago* were believed to be poisonous to poultry, although in Scandinavia and Russia these seeds are eaten by boys without any apparent effect.

Reference was made to an experiment at the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., where screenings were fed to poultry with injurious effects.

Reference was also made to an experiment in feeding common mustard seed to animals for a long period of time, which resulted in the production of ulcers and blisters which were believed to be identical with the blisters formed by the application of mustard plasters.

Before the meeting adjourned Dr. Malte outlined the work which had been done by Prof. Macoun, Mr. James M. Macoun