

man who does this is an unworthy citizen, and although it is recognised that it is up to each farmer to take defensive measures in the way of good fencing, if he is to keep his farm clean, at the same time it would be doing a service to the country to prosecute such offenders under the common law for trespassing. Human nature is much the same, whether in the case of a threshing machine owner or of a railroad magnate; give either a little power and people will cry: "Legislate him! Regulate him!" (See, also, Nos. 7, 19, 37, 54, 67.)

PURE SEED.

41. The Dominion Seed Control Act applies to all traffic in seed on the part of seed companies, and to all persons advertising that they have seed for sale, but it does not apply to the ordinary transactions between farmers, hence the necessity for section 17 of our Noxious Weeds Act. This section applies to every farmer who sells another farmer grain for seed. It applies whether the grain is delivered to the purchaser or whether the purchaser comes to the premises of the owner for it. Some men attempt to evade this section by stating that they will sell the grain only as feed, intimating that, if it be used for seed, that is the business of the purchaser. This argument holds good so long as the vendor accepts feed price for his grain. If he asks and receives a seed price, then he is selling for seed and is liable under section 17 of the Act. In handling suspected violations of section 17, it is well to take and seal in the presence of the vendor and purchaser or two independent witnesses, a two-pound sample of the grain in question and forward at once to the Weeds and Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina. (See, also, Nos. 16, 78, 79, 82.)

42. For the guidance of agricultural secretaries and weed inspectors in the handling of cases coming under The Seed Control Act, sections 15, 16 and 17 of that Act are quoted at back of this pamphlet. (See, also, No. 93.)

DIRTY FODDER.

43. Section 19 of the Act does not allow the inspector to prohibit the hauling across country of oat sheaves or other fodder that is infested with noxious weeds. Legislation can not be drafted to provide for every contingency. Under section 6, the inspector can compel the burning of straw and screenings. In a crop cut for green feed there are generally very few mature seeds. The man who hauls weed-infested material across another man's fields is certainly not doing all in his power to keep his weeds under control. It is optional with the owner of the land being thus polluted to enter suit for damage. (See, also, Nos. 17, 44.)

44. In districts where cattle are allowed to run as soon as threshing is finished, the inspector should see that all weed-infested screenings are burned as provided in section 21 of the Act. If orders are not complied with, take action under section 11 and also under section 12. Hire someone to burn the screenings. There is plenty of authority