

to the man across the road. Therefore, if the weeds in the crop are not sufficiently numerous that their presence can be detected from the side of the crop, there is little danger of weeds in that crop being a menace to the neighbouring farmer. It is understood, of course, that this statement does not apply to every case, but it contains sufficient truth to be a reason why a man should not go galloping through a crop in search of noxious weeds, as has been done too often by some over zealous weed inspector. (See, also, Nos. 7, 25, 83, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55.)

25. In the case of annual weeds, where they are very few, a strip a couple of rods wide might be cleaned up along the edge of the field which comes up against a road allowance, as by so doing it will mean that when the grain is cut no weeds will be carried by the machinery out on to the prairie. Where weeds are too numerous to be pulled it would be advisable to order the burning of the straw and screenings immediately after threshing, or if the straw is required by the farmer, see that the screenings are burnt. Some men endeavour to get around an order for the burning of the straw by having it piled against some building. When this is done they should be taken before the justice of the peace under section 11 of the Act. It is advisable when giving such an order to specify that the straw must be so placed that it can be burned without endangering anything. (See, also, Nos. 83, 24. 7.)

26. In some cases it would be advisable to secure some form of fall cultivation as soon as the crop is off, provided, of course, that it would be possible to get this done. In many cases it may be advisable to order certain pieces of land, or portions of it, summerfallowed the following season. (See, also, Nos. 7, 40, 54, 67.)

27. In all cases of this kind, let your common sense dictate what order should be given in each particular case. Small patches of Canada thistle or sow thistle should, by all means, be ploughed, mowed or eradicated in some way, as by so doing a great deal will be saved to the neighbourhood. (See, also, Nos. 7, 68, 47.)

WEEDS ON LAND NOT UNDER CROP.

28. Of course, as noted above, your work is primarily to prevent weeds becoming so prevalent that they would be a menace to the neighbouring farms, but it would seem that in special cases where summerfallows are not undertaken early enough in the season, it would be advisable to compel a certain amount of surface cultivation. In dealing with neglected areas that have once been under cultivation, it is not advisable to plough the land unless you have sufficient funds from your council to permit of your seeding these areas to grass, as per section 8 or section 12 of The Noxious Weeds Act. Remember that in taking action under any sections of The Noxious Weeds Act, you are doing so simply to prevent the spreading of noxious weeds. It is not your business, as an inspector, to eradicate weeds. Where areas are small or not seriously infested, it will be best to spend a little extra in cleaning these areas, but with larger areas seriously