

difficult to decide whether such a small trace should be sufficient to condemn the line. I think a good deal would depend on what soil and for what purpose the seed was to be used. If used on land that is to be afterwards cropped there is no reason why such seed should not be sown. Again, if for sheep-country, there does not appear to be any need to reject such a line. If the seed is to be used on dairying-country it would probably be quite justifiable to reject such seed, but even in this case, if it is known by the farmer to contain small quan-



OX-EYE-DAISY SEED, MAGNIFIED FIFTEEN TIMES.

tities of ox-eye, measures can be taken to efficiently control the weed before it in any way gets out of hand. It seems advisable to recommend that such seed should only be utilized on poor sheep-country where there is little chance of the weed ever becoming serious even if nothing is done to try and suppress it. However, it has been said that timothy is the most likely to contain ox-eye, and it is dubious whether this grass is a profitable one to employ on any purely sheep-country, as it is generally rapidly eaten out and killed after the first season.

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Agriculture is an art that renders those who understand it rich, but leaves those who do not understand it, however much they labour, to live in poverty.—*Xenophon*.

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The most recent development in agricultural advancement in the United States is the proposal in the State of Washington to create a "Bureau of Farm-development," or the appointment of a trained agricultural expert in each county of the State. The duty of this expert will be to personally advise farmers and direct farm experiments. He will be under the control of a Board of County Commissioners. The Chairman of this Board will be the Director of the State Agricultural College, and the members will serve without salary. Other States are moving in a similar direction.