

land rollers have been used are included. Account is not taken of the area upon which "plankers," "floats," "scrubbers," inverted and loaded harrows, or any other device for pulverising alone have been used, as the action of these is not strictly speaking of a packing nature.

Crop District	Percentage of crop area packed	Estimated area under grain crops	Estimated acreage upon which some form of packer was used
1. South eastern.....	12.7	2,479,820	314,940
2. South central.....	13.0	1,032,580	134,230
3. South western.....	11.3	249,430	28,180
4. East central.....	9.2	901,440	82,930
5. Central.....	29.2	1,789,090	522,410
6. West central.....	35.4	414,090	146,585
7. North eastern.....	4.5	85,040	3,825
8. North central.....	8.9	213,500	19,000
9. North western.....	25.6	720,300	184,395
The Province.....	18.2	7,885,290	1,436,495

Surface and Subsurface Packers.

There are two general types of packer—surface and subsurface. The latter is often wrongly called the subsoil packer. No packer works in the subsoil and none is needed there. The surface packer was the first type to be placed upon the market in this country, and is made by a number of implement manufacturers. Its wheels are flat or nearly so and their edges are deeply notched or fingered. The effect of this form of construction upon the surface of the land is to leave it compressed and pulverised, yet not smooth. The subsurface packer is the type used in the semi-arid states to the south and is the kind referred to by Professor Campbell in his writings upon the subject of "dry farming." The wheels of this type instead of being flat are sharply pointed, or V-shaped, and, consequently, as its name also indicates, the work of this packer is done beneath the surface of the land.

According to the correspondents, the surface packer predominates throughout the province at the present time. This was the case in every crop district. In crop district No. 1 (south-eastern), and in district No. 5 (central) there are a large number of subsurface packers used, but even in these districts the surface packer appears to outnumber the other type by two to one.

When Packer is Used.

In the great majority of cases the packer is used after the seed is in the ground. Usually the order is, seeding, harrowing, packing. Sometimes men wait until the grain is coming through the ground and others wait until it is two, three or even four inches high before packing. This applies, of course, to the surface packer. Others report the packer as being used both before and after the drill, while still others state that in their township the practice is to pack only before the drill. In very