

however, was favourable to the use of the packer. The 1,000 farmers reporting on the question are evidently firmly of the opinion that an intelligent use of some kind of land packer will assist the grain grower in securing good returns from his labour.

It must be remembered, of course, that these replies were mostly based on the results noticed in the one year in question—1910—and that in wetter years as good results might not be obtained and even some harm might result from the indiscriminate use of a packer. Every farmer should secure the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm reports and study out the results obtained one year with another at these places. There is a serious danger that our farmers may overload themselves with machinery which, one year with another, will not on a small farm and with necessarily limited use, repay the money invested in it. For this reason men should be thoroughly satisfied before they purchase it that an implement like a packer (which is not essential, as a plough is, for instance) will pay for itself.

In all the foregoing matter, the attempt has been made to discuss principles rather than practice. Once the principles underlying successful grain production are understood by a man, he can be safely trusted to suit the practice to his particular conditions. The details must be worked out by the individual on his own farm.

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#### THE MARKETING AND SHIPPING OF GRAIN.

(It is useless for the pioneer or any other farmer to attend carefully to all the essentials of producing a good crop, if he is not at the same time fully aware of the best methods of disposing of the grain after it is grown and securing for it the highest possible grade and price. The following article discusses in an authoritative way the more important points connected with the marketing of grain. Every farmer should secure a copy of The Canada Grain Act which is his Bill of Rights as a shipper of grain.)

Copy of an address delivered by Matthew Snow, late Deputy Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg:

This is a large question, but I wish to confine myself to a discussion of some of the provisions of The Manitoba Grain Act that more particularly apply to the producer in handling his grain for sale. I shall also discuss our system of grading, how it is carried on at Winnipeg and at the terminal elevators, and point out the different safeguards there are for the detection of possible mistakes before it is too late.

There are several ways in which a farmer may dispose of his grain; he can sell to the elevator companies by the load, store his grain on a graded ticket; or have it put into a special bin and its identity preserved. If he does not wish to use the elevator he can load his grain over the loading platform directly into the car. If the platform should be occupied he can compel the railway company to place his car on the siding at some convenient point for loading.