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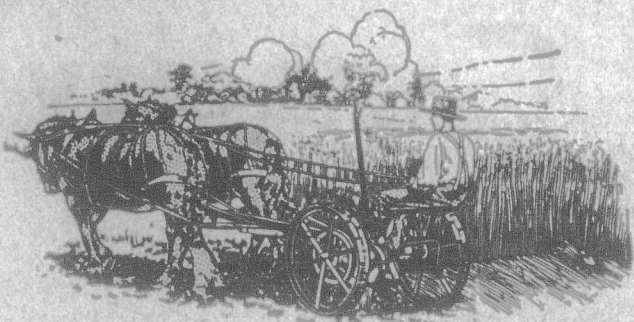
our Knitting Club and hope the community interests as
 on to an up-to-date school, can also boast of a number of really clever pupils. Several have been won in school fair over cup donated by a Wood- as an inter-school live-stock ny was won three years in this school and hence be- rty. A six-flask Babcock as won before the silver cup. me that you referred to the community leadership, in In the stock judging con- ber of young men, farmers munity, volunteered their ce classes from farm to farm them in live-stock judging, an example of the interest tion shown by the people

on Increases the er Capacity of a Soil.

BY J. G. ADAMS.
 en that one purpose of culti- keep a loose layer of soil on o prevent evaporation and moisture. This, of course, to-growing crops, particu- is of drought.
 ould lead us to think that ce cultivation might be may serve the desired early in the season and later sture from rains is to be soil. But more commonly the soil is cultivated to a depth of four to six or more inches. Why is this done? What reason has the farmer for doing this? If asked he would say it was to make a fine seed-bed. But why does he want this? One reason is that the soil may hold more water.

If a sample of any kind of soil be closely examined, it is seen to be made up of particles which vary in size from the extremely small ones of clay to the larger granular ones of sand. When a soil is undisturbed these small particles may become more or less firmly packed together to form larger lumps. Cultivation, breaks these all, fine particles again, affect the water holding e soil?
 how most of the moisture he soil, dip a marble in a . When it is removed a moisture adheres to its sur- not be shaken off. Simi- particles carry a film of air surface. And it is in most of the residual soil ried in the soil, as water e surfaces of and between s.
 en the more free surface he soil the greater will tent. How does the sur- icle vary with its size? difficult to determine each is irregular. But for ose each is a cube two , its volume is eight cubic surface is sixteen square e divided to make a on a side, its volume be- inch and its surface be- bare inches in area. Or ne is decreased to one- mer volume its area is only ne-quarter of its former words, when we decrease he body by breaking it up e proportion of surface. se this principle might be here thus co-ordinating h agriculture.
 aking up the soil particles nto finer parts, the total e soil is increased and water which may be held is way is increased.

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 W. Smith, broke 34 acres raw prairie land in the spring near Brooks, Alberta. This he seeded to wheat and irrigated. His crop averaged nearly forty bushels to the acre.
 V. C. Chapman, of Rockyford, Alberta, had an average of forty bushels an acre of No. 1 wheat from 49 acres of irrigated land. Part of his land irrigated earlier yielded more than 50 bushels an acre.
 M. C. Hanson, of Baintree, threshed 1,250 bushels No. 1 wheat from 35 acres of irrigated land, an average of more than 36 bushels to the acre.
 F. J. Meech, who is farming 80 acres near Lethbridge, harvested 1,500 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of oats, 6 tons of oat hay, 25 tons of potatoes and from an acre set aside for a garden sold \$75 worth of vegetables besides growing sufficient for his own family needs for the year.
 H. B. Ramer, who settled at Duchess, in 1917, on a quarter section harvested 1,500 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats and 550 bushels of potatoes. This crop was worth \$4,360. In addition he grew water-melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, sweet corn in his garden.
 C. A. Waltemath, of Gem, harvested a crop of 55 bushels to the acre of oats which were not seeded until June 5th.

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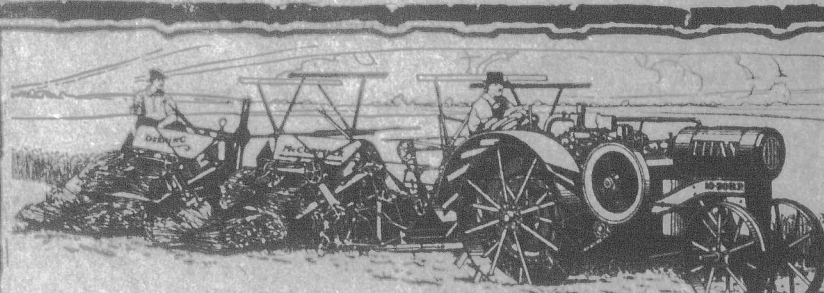
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