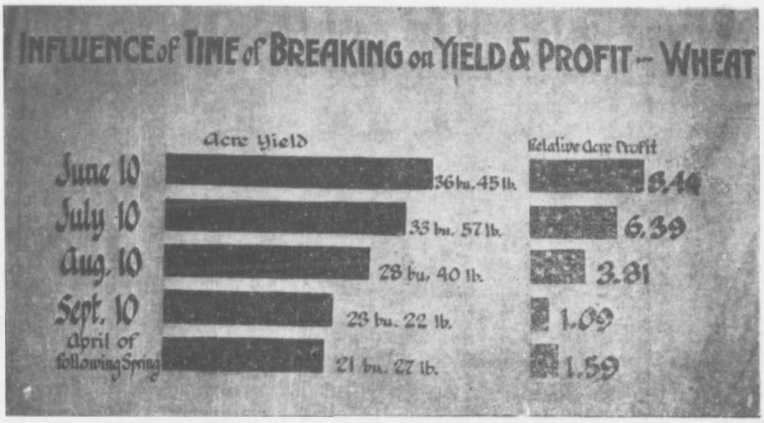
Land broken the second week in June in 1911 and surface cultivated produced 1 bushel 57 pounds more flax in 1912 than adjoining land broken the fourth week in June and otherwise cultivated the same. No second crop was taken on this land, consequently the second crop's yields are not available.

In the year 1915, the yield of wheat on land broken in June of the previous year was 37 bushels 1 pound; in July 33 bushels 37 pounds; in August 28 bushels 8 pounds; in September 23 bushels 4 pounds; and in April of the same year, 22 bushels 15 pounds. In the same year the yield of barley on June breaking was 43 bushels 11 pounds; on July breaking 38 bushels 30 pounds; on August breaking 33 bushels 20 pounds; on September breaking 25 bushels 12 pounds and on breaking done in April 18 bushels 4 pounds. Flax in a similar test yielded 19 bushels 2 pounds on June breaking; 16 bushels 37 pounds on July breaking; 15 bushels 10 pounds on August breaking; 14 bushels 45 pounds on September breaking and 13 bushels 55 pounds on spring breaking.



The year 1915 was the most favourable year ever experienced in the history of crop growing in Western Saskatchewan. Ordinarily late fall and early spring breaking gives much smaller yields than those reported, but the same relative differences always occur.

Early breaking provides a receptive soil for the June and July rains, thus lessening the run off; but its greatest value results from killing the native vegetation, and thus keeping in the soil the enormous amount of water that would otherwise be transpired into the atmosphere by the growing of these plants.

Early breaking stores and conserves more moisture and produces a heavier but rather later crop than breaking done at a later date; it also unfortunately provides better conditions for the roots of the grass ploughed under to spring into growth again, hence the greater need for "back-setting" early breaking.

2. *Turn the furrow over flat.*—The furrow slice should be turned over flat on the furrow bottom, otherwise the sod does not rot satisfactorily and the furrow slice itself dries out too much. It has been observed