WHEAT CULTIVATION.

Factors for Success.

To the farmer at the disposal of the wheat crop is the rainfall of two seasons. (It) distributes work of the farm properly throughout the year, so that the wheat-grower has to ready in advance large areas of land in the best possible condition for the wheat. As the weather conditions are favorable, important is the first part of the year. When favorable conditions for seeding exist, the crop may be sown on the plough, but if the immediate subsequent sowing is not done until the end of the first week of July, the wheat seedling must be protected from a lack of moisture until flowering. The wheat seedling is especially vulnerable during this period, as the wheat is in the process of developing its root system. The following is to conserve moisture, if the wheat is to be sown on the first day of the next season, it is recommended that the same be cultivated as in the previous season, as it is in the process of developing its root system.

Summer Fallowing.

It is well known that the cultivation of the spadix is an important step in the growth of a crop. The spadix is the initial stage of the growth of a crop, and its success depends on the amount of rainfall received during the growing season. The best time to sow is when the spadix is from 1 to 2 inches long, as it is at this stage that the crop is most susceptible to diseases.

Conservation of Moisture.

It is a matter of common observation that well-drained land in the western United States has less moisture than land farther east, due to the higher temperature of the sun and the greater evaporation from the soil. Therefore, it is necessary to conserve moisture by proper cultivation methods.

No set methods can be recommended for wheat in the northern United States, as the soil is shallow and erodes easily. The best method is to plow the land just before seeding.

Use of Manures.

The greatest principle of success is to discover the method of manuring the soil, and to provide the greatest possible amount of manure for the crop. The use of manure is necessary to improve the soil and to provide the necessary nutrients for the crop.

No matter how carefully the land is cultivated, the wheat will not grow unless the soil is in the best possible condition. The best method of manuring is by the use of old manure, as it contains the necessary nutrients for the crop.

Sheep and Wheat-growing.

The average amount of superphosphate used in Victoria was 18.2 tons per acre, but in New South Wales it was 12.7 tons per acre. The quantity of superphosphate used in Victoria was not as great as in New South Wales, but the soil in Victoria is more factorial than in New South Wales, and the quantity of superphosphate used is not as great as in New South Wales. However, the quantity of superphosphate used in Victoria is sufficient to ensure a good crop of wheat.