TREBLING THE WHEAT YIELD.

Science Applied to Primary Production.

Address by Dr. A. E. V. Richardson.

With the application of scientific methods to agriculture, the wheat growers of South Australia might produce 45 bushels to the acre on the average, in the opinion of Dr. A. E. V. Richardson.

The director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute (Dr. A. E. V. Richardson) has told the Premier (Mr. James Faint) in a letter that the wheat growers of South Australia might produce on the average 45 bushels per acre.

The growth of wheat plants was in eastern Australia on either side of the Murray River in the eastern part of the continent, in New South Wales, and on the eastern coast, for in regions over 1000 feet above the sea level, the region maximum concentration of light was decreasing sharply over the south-west coast, and the rains were less and more frequent and severe than in the east. The wheat grows well on the east coast of New South Wales and Victoria, but not so well on the western side of the Murray River.

When irrigation was introduced into the wheat-growing districts of New South Wales, the yield was increased by 100 per cent., but the wheat that grew in the western districts was much inferior to that grown in the eastern districts.

The amount of wheat grown in New South Wales was increased by 100 per cent. when irrigation was introduced, but the wheat that grew in the western districts was much inferior to that grown in the eastern districts.

The yield of wheat on the east coast of New South Wales and Victoria was increased by 100 per cent. when irrigation was introduced, but the wheat that grew in the western districts was much inferior to that grown in the eastern districts.

Cattle.

Approximately 20 per cent. of the land in South Australia was maintained in Queensland and New South Wales, and the numbers of cattle increased in the two states from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the population.

For instance, in Queensland, the numbers of cattle increased from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the population, and in New South Wales, from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the population. The numbers of cattle increased in the two states from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the population.

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DESTRUCTION OF PASTURE LAND.

The natural pastures of South Australia were much wasted by the pastures of the East, and the production of wheat and other crops on the land was not enough to keep the land in good condition.

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