

Taking 90 cents per bushel as the average farm price for wheat, the gross income per acre for Kentucky for the last ten years has been \$10.35. It does not require any argument or additional statistics to convince one that wheat is produced at a loss in this State as a whole. When the cost of labor, machinery, fertilizers, taxes, rent on the land and other expenses are deducted, where is the farmer's profit? Incidentally it may be said that the showing for other grain crops and the hay crops is little better.

There are some of the more fertile sections of the State in which wheat can be made a profitable money crop, provided good methods are employed in growing it. Nowhere should it be grown except in rotations. In the less fertile and rougher sections, such as the Eastern and Southeastern parts of the State, it is the writer's judgment that there should be no attempt to raise wheat for the markets, but that persons engaged in general farming should raise sufficient wheat, in proper rotations, to afford breadstuff for the family, provided, of course, that there are threshing and milling facilities.

The chief reasons for the low production of wheat in the State are :

1. The use of poor seed.
2. The failure to properly prepare the soil.
3. The impoverished condition of the soil.

The Seed.

Different varieties and strains of wheat differ in their producing capacity, in the quality of the grain, and in the character of the straw. The first consideration is to get a wheat adapted to the locality in which it is to be grown, that is, it must yield well, have a grain of good milling quality, and a straw that will not lodge. There is but one practical way to determine this, and that is to obtain promising varieties, and try them out on plots of the same size located on soil uniform in fertility and other characteristics. When the wheat is threshed, weigh it carefully and get an experienced miller to pass his judgment upon its quality. The