South and West of this, if we can depend on the loose descriptions we have seen. The egg is deposited by the fly, and its larva attacks the grain in the ear. Draining, top-dressing, &c., will not, probably, produce any direct influence on those insects which prey on the grain itself. By ensuring a larger yield, they render the attacks of insects less disastrous—there is more left after they have taken their toll.

The Pea-bug, or Pea-weevil, is also apparently affected by the weather. Last year it was very prevalent in the neighborhood of Toronto. This year it is hardly seen. We tried late sowing last year—say last week in May—and escaped the fly, while an adjoining field, sown early, was badly affected. We cannot understand how the evil could be remedied by cutting green. The larva is in the pea, and will continue to feed upon its substance, till ready to undergo its transformation.

A work has recently been published in New York, by F. P. Lowe, on Wheat and its Culture, but we have not seen it, and can only speak of it from report. If our correspondent will send to Mr. Saxton, Agricultural Publisher, New York, that gentleman will, no doubt, be glad to forward him all the publications on the subject which have appeared in the United States. All the standard works, such as—Stephens' Farmers Guide, Morton's Encyclopedia, Johnston's Lectures, &c., contain more or less information on the subject. In this country, and the United States, you must consult the periodical publications, transactions of Societies, Boards, &c., for information of a practical kind.

We trust the above hastily written remarks will not prevent some of our correspondents from answering more fully the queries of Mr. Jessop. Among our readers there are many who can throw more light upon such a subject than we can.

The New Steam Farmer.—I devoted two days to the examination of the operation of Boydell's Traction Steam-engine as a locomotive and tractive power, and have come to the conclusion that it is a "great success." This success is owing to the endless and wide railway attatched to the circumference of the wheels, which gives a fulcrum for the lever, and a bearing sufficiently wide to carry a great weight on soft ground, without embedding in the soil. Hence the avoidance of friction and clogging. We might illustrate this by a sportsman on the mud oozes, whose feet sink in, and thus render his power unavailable; but by attaching to his feet wide pieces of board, the pressure is diminished to a bearing condition. Thus in the case of Mr. Boydell's machine, although it weighed nine tons, its impress was scarcely perceptible, where a horses' foot left a deep indentation. The engine walked from Camden-town to Acton, taking in tow its four-wheeled waggon, with coals, and four heavy iron ploughs, and water enough for four hours work. When on the soft turnip-field—after a night's rain—it drew after it ploughs, scarifier, &c., with perfect ease, and then walked home again to Camden-town. It can ascend an acclivity of one in three, which is nearly walking up stairs, our stairs being one in two. It can back, advance, or stop instantaneously, the pinion being shifted from the cogs to the driving-wheel: and the power thus suddenly released is carried off by a separate fly-wheel, which may be used for driving thrashing machines, mill-stone, or other purposes. In fact, instead of a farmer sending for and sending back a six horse-power engine and thrashing machine, requiring in each trip our horses, this machine will move itself anywhere—draw the corn to market, bring home manure, and do the cultivation and work of the farm. The machine can turn as easily as a common waggon, and does not mind a deep furrow or a side-hill.—*Abridged from a letter from Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, in the Journal of the Society of Arts.*

Fall Plowing.—When the object aimed at in autumn plowing, is to render a clay soil more friable, and when there is no sod or sward to be rotted, it may be carried on as long as the ground is free from frost. The less the land is exposed to drying winds, rains, &c., after plowing, the greater will be the effect of the winter's frosts in making it mellow. To obtain the utmost benefit the land should be thrown up in narrow ridges, or in such a way as to allow of its greatest exposure to the air, and its ready crumbling.