

does its work near the upper joint of the plant, and a third which enters the kernel, and completely destroys it after it has passed the milky state. Of these three species of insects, the latter is evidently the greatest enemy to the wheat grower, because it may very justly be apprehended, that unless there be some check placed upon its ravages, it will, as in Eastern Canada a few years since, annihilate the wheat crop. Notwithstanding the ravages which the rust and scab have made upon the wheat crops, there will doubtless be a small surplus for exportation; but we conceive we are below the mark when we state, that the surplus will be less than the quantity that has been prematurely destroyed by rust, which might have in a great measure been prevented had the wheat-grower better understood vegetable physiology.

It is not the proper place to discuss the question, but as a practical farmer, we have confidence that we shall be able so to manage our land for the winter wheat crop, that we shall scarcely suffer from rust, although our soil is distinguished for its deep staple in vegetable mould, and its peculiar affinity for this disease.

Spring wheat is not so productive a crop as was anticipated in the early part of the season. In almost every instance where the ground was properly prepared for this crop in the autumn, and the seed sown in the early part of the season, or as soon as the ground would admit of harrowing, the crop has proved most abundant. The principal reason why there are so many inferior crops of this grain, is owing to the fact, that it has been sown largely on soils altogether unsuited for the crop. The best preparation for a crop of spring wheat, is potato or turnip-fallow, and the next in order follows pea-stubble. If the former be employed as a preparative crop for spring wheat, the ground should be ploughed in ridges after the crops are removed off, and without further preparation the seed may be sown and harrowed in the following spring, at the rate of six pecks per acre. If the latter method be adopted, the ground should be ploughed as soon as the pea crop is removed, and late in the fall it should be again ploughed in ridges and laid perfectly dry, so that it would admit of sowing at as early a period in the spring as possible.

Where these or other equally enlightened views of management have been adopted, the crops have equalled at least thirty bushels per acre,

and in some cases within our knowledge, even forty-five bushels per acre have been harvested the present season.

In those sections of country through which we have passed, the pea crop looked exceedingly well, so much so indeed, that we fancy large quantities may be exported to the mother country. Forty bushels per acre is now quite a common crop of peas, and where the wheat crop is made to follow peas, instead of a naked fallow, both crops may be grown at cheaper rates than if the old system prevailed.

**PITT'S THRASHER AND SEPARATOR**—If any of our friends are desirous of purchasing a thrashing machine that will thrash and clean, ready for market, between three and four hundred bushels of good wheat per day, they may be supplied through us with one that is warranted to execute this amount of work, and with less hands than would be required to perform the same with any other machine in use. We lately visited Pitt's establishment at Rochester, and owing to the intrinsic merit of his machine, where a large quantity of work is to be done, we concluded that we would further the agricultural interests by acting as agent, to expedite their introduction into this province. The horse-power and thrasher combine power and speed that are rarely met with in any other machine for this purpose; but its rare excellence consists in its superior adaptation to separate the straw, chaff, ches, small grains, and even grass seeds from the pure wheat. The saving in manual labor is truly great, over ordinary machines, and obviates in a great measure the objections so frequently urged against large machines. Mr. Hall of Rochester, purchased a right to manufacture them in Monroe County, and has sold to our knowledge eight of those thrashers and separators to parties in this province, all of which are highly spoken for; but Mr. Pitts, the original inventor, has lately made great improvements on the old machines, and has besides added strength and speed to the horse-power and thrasher. A few of those machines will be built expressly for us by Mr. Pitts, and if any of our friends are anxious to do a large and profitable business in thrashing and cleaning grain upon contract, they may order one through us.

**Pitts' Corn and Cob Grinder**.—Ample notice has already been given of the extraordinary power of this machine. They may also be had of ~~any~~