

It was cylindrical in form and about six feet in length. The inside of the cylinder was dented in all over very close together, & about perhaps  $\frac{1}{8}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in depth. Placed on four legs, 2 the long & 2 short at the respective ends. A hopper at the higher end, and also a sprocket wheel or rather a small cogged wheel to fit into the sprocket on the outer edge. On turning the handle the grain to be cleaned passed over these indentations, along one <sup>in</sup> side at a certain distance from the inner edge a ~~kind of trough~~ <sup>trough</sup> was fixed and along this trough an endless worm twisted like an ordinary round spring. When the cylinder had been turned a certain distance, the wheat fell back, but the tares being smaller passed further around, & when they dropped out, they fell into the trough and the tares were separated completely from the good seed. What a description. Is that symbolical of the end of the age. "To grow with wheat but be tares" This machine worked wonders, and was soon in general use in all the seed stores, & on many farms. I have enumerated the several pests that had to be contended with in the early days but there were two of another nature, that altho. extremely bad, were I think completely eradicated. These two were caterpillars and grasshoppers, natural pests

The caterpillar was extremely bad at harvest time, and many a good crop was ~~often~~ destroyed by an invasion of this pest. When the wheat was ripe, or nearly so, ~~the~~ was the time exactly suited, for the purpose to climb up the stalk and nip off the heads of the corn off. Different methods were used to get rid of them but without much success. The only way was to get the crop down as quickly as possible. The grasshopper was of another kind, which as its name suggests did not crawl but jumped. The little beast was about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to an inch long, and were to be seen in millions. It was only after the introduction of the sparrow that both these pests were got under. But on the introduction & propagation of the sparrow and linnet, when their supplies were cut off that they in turn became an absolute pest. And to this day, it is only by continual poisoning, that they are kept under to reasonable proportion. It was at sowing time and harvesting that they were destructive, but the sowing time they were more of a pest as they scratched up the seed newly sown. For the rest of the season I think that they were a useful bird. There were several other