

tical man, whose lot it is to gain his bread by the sweat of his brow, so varied and arduous a pursuit is, in most instances out of the question,—nor is it necessary that he should have extended his researches over the wide domain of nature, before he can give to the world the result of his observation, within the narrow circle to which he is more particularly confined; and farther, we are of opinion, that the researches of the naturalist are, for the most part, too general to be thoroughly practical on any one point, unless, indeed, that one subject has received from him the principal part of his study.

But, far as we are from depreciating the goodness and industrial habits of our farmers, it cannot be denied, even by the writer, who himself has, from his youth, been a practical agriculturalist, that the farmer exercises his higher faculties to an extent by far too limited, feeling, when he has returned from the fatiguing labors of the day, that the world can blame him for nothing; and it seems a matter of regret, that notwithstanding all the myriads of animated beings which crowd his path, he rarely contemplates the end for which they were created, or their use in the economy of nature. This absence of the exercise of thought is deeply to be regretted, and there can be no doubt that, had thinking habits been more generally cultivated, we long ere now should have found men in the ranks of agriculture, equal to the task of banishing for ever the wheat fly from our country, or, at least, of so reducing its numbers, as to render it comparatively harmless. But the man who would undertake this task, must himself not only be intimately acquainted with the insect, and understand its nature and habits, but he must at the same time be also a practical agriculturist, else, very probably, the remedy prescribed by him will be useless, from his want of a knowledge of the routine of the farm, and what is possible and impossible in connection therewith,