

is true, the question is a difficult one, and all the more so, because the agricultural portion of our population must be made to *understand*, so as to act on the advice tendered. They must be brought thoroughly, at whatever labor, to feel, that the deepest interest is taken in their position, and to see that the remedies suggested have the stamp of reality, and are at least worth trying. As soon as this conviction fastens itself on their minds, so soon will good results attend the labors undertaken on their behalf.

Considering the extent to which the wheat insect has carried its depredations, it is scarcely creditable to Canada, that no *practical farmer* has yet been found able to grapple successfully with the subject.

It is true, that efforts have been made to place before the farmer the precise nature of this insect, and antidotes have been devised, all of which, unfortunately, have failed to produce any valuable result. It is not so much the history of the wheat fly, or midge, that is wanted—neither is it of great importance to the practical farmer, that its various species should be classified and reduced to order,—what is wanted is, its constitution, its habits, the different stages through which it passes, its times and seasons, and finally, the proper period to attack it, with the mode by which this can most successfully be accomplished. These we propose to treat plainly and unostentatiously, and avoiding all scientific terms, we shall endeavor to lay before the farmer, the “cause and cure” in the sincere hope that our labors may be crowned with, at least, some degree of success.

We do not here profess to have studied the science of natural history, or at least its Entomological department, in accordance with that classical form which is adhered to by our learned naturalists. Of such studies we certainly highly approve, they at once tend to beautify the mind, and fit it for high and lofty contemplation; but to a prac-