

or the culture of other necessities of life. In these however they were regulated more by the general practice of the country than the particular adaptation of any individual farm; probably they had not in those days so minutely studied the practice of husbandry as to completely understand either the different branches or to be clearly convinced of the wide distinction there is among them. But although this part of the farmer's duty be of recent date, it is not on that account the less important, for ample experience has testified that should a farmer injudiciously attempt to convert a farm, by soil and situation, only fit for grazing or for the dairy, to the purpose of raising grain, he will find he has committed an error which will materially diminish his profits and perhaps occasion disappointment in all his prospects. Casual occurrences may take place having the effect of producing an augmented demand and consequently an increase of price in some particular articles of husbandry. Such was the effect of the last war in this country which raised the price of wheat beyond its natural standard; and induced many farmers to turn their attention to growing grain; to the neglect of other equally valuable and perhaps more permanent objects of profit. The country is still suffering under this pernicious practice; and the farmers themselves are daily feeling the injurious consequences of an adherence to a species of crop which being now fallen in price will hardly pay the labour of raising it. But although it may be allowable for a farmer to take advantage of any change in the price of an article, by raising a greater or less quantity of it for the season, he ought to be careful not to be seduced from that species of husbandry for which his ground is best suited by any temporary change of this kind. He ought to consider well what is the nature of the occurrence from whence this augmentation in the price has arisen. He ought to reflect at what expense he will be able to convert his grounds from their former purposes to answer this new object; and he will have to consider well how far the change which gave rise to the increasing demand will be permanent or transitory, and always bear in mind that the conversion of a farm from its original purpose, to obtain a temporary profit; and his being again obliged to revert to the former routine, are mutations attended with far greater expense of time and labour than that profit will probably pay for.

Although the intelligent and enterprising agriculturist, may for the sake of experiment, or perhaps with the hope of future profit appropriate his lands to the rearing of a variety of different articles; there are only three principal objects to which the attention of farmers in general is directed. These are, first, to rearing grain, second, to raising and feeding stock; and thirdly, to the operations of the dairy. The wide difference of these objects from each other, is such that it is seldom one farmer can direct his attention to more than one of them; and it is still more rare to find a farm equally well adapted for either of them both by soil and situation. It therefore becomes the first duty of an experienced farmer on viewing a farm, to consider for which of these purposes it is best suited; and having decided this point by an attentive consideration of its soil, and locality; he has