

world, see more diversity of proceedings, and have their views enlarged by a contemplation of the various plans followed in other countries: and when they see in one place a successful deviation from the course they have pursued they will readily adopt it. This fact was well known to the celebrated Mr. Young, a writer on husbandry, of the greatest value for many observations his interesting work contains. He recommends the farmer when his crops are secured to mount his horse and take a jaunt through the country among his brother farmers, with whom he may have an interchange of opinions, and may gather information beneficial for him in his future pursuits. It is in this way that agricultural societies are instrumental in promoting the business of farming—and the intercourse farmers have with each other at fairs operates in the same manner.

But notwithstanding these causes which operate so strongly against innovations in the business of husbandry, experience has shown that it is not less capable of improvement than other sciences. Of late years there has been more progress made in improving agriculture than in any other occupation in which mankind are engaged; a fact which proves that these impeding causes to its amelioration are not invincible; and gives encouragement to those desirous to introduce beneficial changes to persist in their endeavours.

Having, as before stated, in a former paper, suggested some changes in the system of agriculture now followed in Canada—as an argument in favour of the adoption of those changes it may not be improper to enquire into the reasons for their necessity. It must be fresh in the remembrance of many of your readers that during the late European war there was in Canada, an unnatural demand for bread stuffs.—The farmer found a crop of wheat the most valuable article he could raise, and this state of affairs gave rise to the slovenly method of husbandry now followed. The moment his wheat was threshed the grower could find a ready sale for it; the shop-keepers would readily advance him goods and money for it, and at such a price as induced the farmer to persevere in sowing wheat year after year to the neglect of every other species of grain crop—and the disregard of laying down his ground in grass or fallow. This line of proceeding has been followed by its natural and inevitable consequences, namely, *converting the farms into one continued bed of weeds.*

But although this pernicious practice of farming be still followed; the time and circumstances best suited for it are now passed away.—The shop-keeper feels no longer an interest in buying wheat; nor is there any market for it either at home or abroad; and there is a necessity for the cultivator directing his attention to other objects. I would not here be understood as wishing to discontinue the growth of wheat; it would be highly impolite to discourage the cultivation of any article that can find a ready sale, but it is obvious that at present there is more wheat raised than is necessary: and far more land occupied for this crop than would be required to produce the same quantity as at present were the changes in the system of husbandry I formerly mentioned adopted. In the District of Montreal as much wheat could be raised upon one fourth the extent of ground occupied