

cheese may be made by adding either or both to the skim milk curd. Thus we shall have cheese of a vile, unwholesome, and even poisonous nature thrown on the market. The good name we now have may be lost, and the profits of this great interest materially damaged by the use of adulterating substances.

We would suggest that this subject be taken up at the next meeting of the Dairymen's Association as a matter of the greatest importance to the dairy interest, and some remedy or preventative measure be devised.

Every package of butter or cheese offered for sale should be branded by an inspector duly appointed for the purpose, and the quality branded by him as first, second or third; and if any be offered for sale made wholly or in part of any extraneous article (as, for instance in the case referred to), that it be branded as such, thereby to prevent a spurious or adulterated article being imposed on the purchaser for a genuine commodity.

The cheese that is sold at most of our groceries is such as should rank only as third class. It generally consists of culls or rejected lots—those that shippers will not take; while the charge that is made for it is such as should command a first-class quality. The inspection and branding would also do good to our Canadian cheese consumers, and would create a greater demand for a good cheese.

England Again.

Mr. Hunter, of Dorchester, says, "I want to hear more of your trip to England." Well, we will try to satisfy him.

While there we took a trip over the farm of Mr. E. Hilder, of Tenterden, in Kent, one of the most energetic and successful farmers in that part of the country; he occupies over 1,000 acres, rather more than half of which is rented. It requires about \$50 per acre to carry on a rented farm there. Mr. H. informed us that for many years he farmed and made nothing. In good years they think they do well if they can make eight or ten per cent. on money invested. The average farming will not pay over five per cent.; many farmers do not hold their own; it must be with skilled management that money is not lost.

We drove down to the marsh or low lands to see his cattle, which are principally of the Sussex class. They are fine-boned, sleek, red-colored, medium sized animals, and good thrivers, making beef that commands a much higher price than the beef of the Durham or any other class of animals. We inquired his opinion of the Durhams; there are hardly any to be found in this part of England. He considered the Sussex cattle paid them best. He said some had tried Durhams, but they had not spread there, and that the price of Durhams was inflated and would not stand.

On very many of the farms in England we noticed the distinctive marks of the Ayrshires, which are so plain that we thought they would, if here, carry off the first prizes in that class, still they thought them only common cattle there.

After viewing the cattle, we were taken to the sheep. We had, while in Canada, a strong inclination to import some of the Romney Marsh sheep, but on viewing them, after 20 years absence, we concluded that some of our Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters were about as good as we could get. On going through the field where Mr. H. kept his rams, we saw between forty and fifty, from shearlings to three-year olds. He said he would require between thirty and forty of them for his flock. They were about as good as our prize sheep. When going through the pasture fields we said we expected to see better farming in England, as rushes were growing luxuriantly, oc-

cupying about as much ground as the grass. Mr. H. informed us that he had seen no attempt to destroy them. We thought English farming at rather a low ebb; but our impression somewhat altered when we passed to the arable land, as everything is found highly cultivated. Hops, hops, hops, with lots of flies on them; this is the most precarious time. The fly is thick on the leaves, and would destroy the crop in a few days, but the syringe is kept at work. Some of these grounds will cost \$25 per acre to destroy the fly. We should call this farming.

We go to the grain fields. We do not raise such crops of wheat in Canada—63 bushels per acre; one field bids fair for 72, and another for 50 bushels. We walk through the fields; the grain is out in head, standing near shoulder high. We say "Do not walk across the fields; let us go around. We do so much damage by trampling down the grain." "That does it no harm," was the reply; "you could not find the track to-morrow." A Scotch farmer in Canada would make a fuss about it. An Australian wheat was looking better than any other variety; it had been recently procured. In one field the heads had a velvety appearance; this was called the Velvet wheat. We have tried this wheat in Canada, but it rusted so badly with us that we only tried it one year. In one field a winter oat was growing; these were sown last autumn. The crop appeared excellent.

The turnip grounds were in good order; the turnips were just beginning to show. The lime was ordered to be put on at once. On the summer fallows the horses had no easy task; large, solid clay lumps, half as large as a person's body, were turned up; the soil was a hard, tenacious clay, the farm being dry; the horses have enough to do to break up the land. The plow we thought superior to any of our plows; it was a double plow, which turned the land all in one way, thus leaving no ridges. Only one plow worked at a time. By a slight pull of the handles at the end of each furrow, the plows would revolve, the lower plow being on the top of the beam, bottom up, while the other did the work.

We next go into the hay field. The mowing machine is at work, a rather heavier machine than is generally used with us. It did no better work. Here might be found the old crooked-handled, long-headed, heavy rakes, about three times as heavy as they ought to be. The hay forks are also heavy, clumsy affairs. We inquired why they did not improve in their implements. Mr. H. said he had procured some American forks, but the men did not like them; they would bend. The men liked something that would not bend. The wagons were great, massive, clumsy affairs, enough timber being used in one to make three. We do not see why they cannot improve them, but their implements and vehicles last about four times as long as they will with us, the climate is so different: there is not so much hurry and drive as there is here.

We find Mr. H. is grubbing up some of the old hedges, and making larger fields. He considers there is too much loss by having the fields too small.

Implements.

We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. John Watson's advertisement in this paper. We have procured many implements from him, all of which have proved satisfactory. No manufacturer takes more pains to procure the best patterns, or turns out implements better finished. He spares neither pains nor expense to satisfy his customers.

All persons not paying their subscription in advance will in future be charged \$1.25.

Written for the Farmer's Advocate.

Three Prize Essays.

No. 1.—FENCE OR NO FENCE.

SIR,—I see by your last issue that you wish your subscribers' opinion on fences or no fences. I am sorry to tell you I cannot find words strong enough to advocate the former or to condemn the latter, but I would make some allowance if it was all prairie—then it would be better for being fenced. I suppose in places such as France, where you say this system of no fences is carried out, sheep must be kept in herds. I have not been a great traveller, but, as far as I have seen, I feel bound to say the system of no fences could not be carried out even in the most favorable circumstances and localities; but this being such a wide-spread country it is, you will say, presumption in one to pass an opinion on the different modes of fencing, and also the materials it is composed of, put this much I will say, that whatever mode is the best in any country, climate or locality, let that be your choice, and see that it is done properly, and it will be a good fence a long time. The best fences I have seen in this province are split cedar, both rails and posts. Two men and a boy can put up from 250 to 300 yards per day, thus in a few days a large farm will be fenced. Now, what on a farm looks nicer than to see it well fenced? and let it be from end to end as straight as a line, then go to bed in good season and sleep as a man should that has done his duty on his farm, and, most assuredly, he will find his cattle in the same pasture he left them; or if, by chance, anything should be wrong, as is sometimes the case, he will soon detect it and correct it. But your question is Fences or no Fences? not What Makes the Best Fences? I leave that to the discretion of the farmer, but I have taken the liberty to tell you of the most approved plan in this section. I have been in a brown study for a quarter of an hour past trying if I could find anything favorable to say on the other side of the question, but I am sorry to say I falter at every step and give up in despair, and shall leave its advocacy in better hands, and wait in anxiety your next issue to hear what can be said in its favor. Some will say after a few years we shall run short of wood fencing, but in a few years we shall have to get quick fences. I am confident that many of our native woods will make good thick set hedges. It will cost something in the first place to throw up the bank of earth (say 4 ft. high) and plant it with all kinds of hard wood, but in no case set the plants upright or plumb. Set them in two rows, one row leaning one way, the other the reverse. In about two years you will have a hedge fit to steep, as the hedgers term it, that is cut them with a bill hook about half through to enable them to be easily bent, then lay them so in succession, secure them with a crooked stick, and they will grow so very thick that cattle or sheep will not attempt to go over or through. It is not half the job to throw up a bank as you would imagine, and you have an effectual fence for ever. The ditches that are dug to form this bank or hedge will carry off the surplus water and save a deal of draining, and that is a matter of the greatest importance. You say in a late paper that the farmers in France bring their cattle to the villages at night, and I hope you will not think for a moment I doubt your assertion, but, I am sorry to tell you, I have not penetrated enough to see how they are to be fed every night. For instance, myself and three immediate neighbors have about one hundred head of cattle, besides sheep and horses, and how we would have got fodder for them at the village is what I am at a loss to know, or where can the profit or convenience of such a system be I am equally at a loss to see. I suppose you will say I cling to the old practices of my grandsire. I say yes, until I can find anything better or there is really an improvement! We are now speaking of the fences. Now, my opinion of farming is this:—1st. Put up good fences. 2nd. Keep off all surplus water. 3rd. Plough and harrow thoroughly, and in proper season. 4th. Grow as much green crop as you can get manure for, and keep it clean of weeds. 5th. See no dung goes to waste, and, if you can keep it all in one heap, all the better, and everything you can do to it, let it be rough or smooth, you will find your account in it in the long run. And now, sir, one word with you. What makes you offer a cash prize for those essays? Although more in value, I suppose, I would be better pleased with one of Vick's beautiful cromos than the cash, for it would be something to put it in remembrance of our friends, and to raise a debate on the merits and demerits of the essay for the better information of all parties.

When I first cont above caption, I int System, being fully culty of persuading th established customs tageous a change m given the question a tion, I became so full venience and econon that I concluded to

Take, for instance require 910 rods of fields, with a lane farm. In most plac less than \$40 per t places the farmer ha after having paid f would bring them delivered on the grou per thousand, delive ing labor, with boar 75 cents per rod to kind we have. Thi \$682.50. The comp principal, for thirty last), at 6 per cent., \$130.64 annually. annual rent for the stands, \$5; the two by men and team in the 5 days lost put down (labor and be annual cost of keepi not considered on t the most favorable rivers or creeks to s

We will now loo tion. In advocatin fences, I will disc pasture system, a known as the soiling tem that has com must be more use system pay, as past mer on account of falls off in her sup yield the same sup aware, from prac soiled a part of the able system of soil jority of our farm profit than when acre farmer kept 30 be required for pas acres for pasture soiling will be all it be rich. Thus at \$2.50 per ac The annual cost of was considered at this the cost of cul \$25; cost of seed, \$ at \$25 per month have entire cost o ing, \$200.

Now, Mr. Edit under the Fence "No fence", \$32, a the saving in land from this the \$200 &c., and we have annually. But th for soiling and a m cattle, we expect, increase in the qu under the pasturi with the above p Thus we will hav Total saved and g

We have not The former shoul time of birth until should run in a more profitable t or 10 months old lowing year. Of dition for killing, and well fed. E better to keep t will take a quar wasted. If you will require as n let run without enough to pay fo regard to sheep dairy business ha be kept with pro To a person that