

gin of profit in the very large grain, root, and green crops which he is thus able to raise at a cost below market prices. He gives the following balance-sheet of his live stock operations for 1874 on his farm of 175 acres at Tiptree:—

January 1, 1874:—	
Value of live stock, including poultry.....	£737 19 0
Corn and hay, the produce of the farm, consumed during the year, estimated at market prices.....	177 5 0
Corn, oil-cake, malt, culms, bran, etc., purchased.....	431 5 3
Grinding corn, medicines, veterinary, etc.....	21 0 0
Live stock purchased during the year.....	239 8 6
Green and root crops of 25 acres raised and consumed.....	88 6 2
Total.....	£1,695 3 11

January 1, 1875:—	
Value of Live stock, including poultry.....	£926 2 0
Fit meat sold.....	601 10 2
Wool sold.....	43 14 10
Poultry sold.....	33 7 11
Total.....	£1,695 3 11

The increase in the value of live stock and poultry at the end of the year was £188 3s., or £51 5s. 6d. less than the amount paid for new animals during the year. This deficit shows the extent to which the whole live stock value, old and new, was reduced, and must be deducted from the aggregate sales to show the net meat product of the year. This will leave £684 8s. 6d., which, at 9d. per

me out. The vast majority of our cattle are badly bred, and anyone who introduces a good pedigree Shorthorn bull into a parish is a public benefactor. But you would naturally infer that as stores are dear the breeder is getting fat, and we farmers should keep cows and rear young stock. I believe it is not found to answer in Norfolk. We have not the old pastures, the proper cows, or sufficient accommodation in our agricultural buildings for the purpose. We can generally in the autumn buy Irish bullocks cheaper than we can bring them up, but the serious part of the business is that the foot-and-mouth disease is a most fatal complaint amongst young stock and dairy animals. From this cause the numerous class of small farmers and cottagers who keep a cow or two and rear the calves are gradually giving it up. Although butter is just 2s. per pint all the year round, the losses are so great from disease, which under our present system visits them once or twice a year, that it does not pay. A fresh cow takes the disease, loses her milk, perhaps part of her udder, becomes a bag of bones, and almost a total loss to her owner. Many poor people are ruined by this process. The public lose the supply of butter, cheese and milk—even the poor pig is starved—and the farmer lacks the “home-bred” to graze.

After all, it is a consumer's question as well as a farmer's, but how about the dealers? Well, they

foot-and-mouth disease will ruin half his class, and will perhaps tell you he has 4,000 sheep down, from which he is weekly supplying the market with stock and infection at the same time, and there is no law to prevent him.

This is a true picture and an every-day one. More stupid, senseless laws never disgraced a country than those which now exist and should regulate the movement of cattle in our country.

I am convinced there is no more occasion for us to suffer with this scourge than there is for us always to have cattle plague. We have only to set about to stamp it out and stop it out, and we should hear as little of it as we do of cattle plague.—*J. B., in Norfolk Chronicle, Eng.*

### The Prize Cotswolds.

The importation into our country of choice seeds, superior implements, stock, &c., is what every well-wisher of this Dominion should encourage, for it is upon the excellence of its productions that our prosperity as a nation must depend. All efforts in this direction will receive our hearty support.

We take pleasure in introducing to our readers this prize flock of Cotswolds, from a drawing by our special artist, and engraved for the Advocate by a Canadian xylographer. They are the property of Mr. W. Hodgson, Myrtle, Ont. His shear-



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION PRIZE COTSWOLDS.

pound, gives an average of 134 pounds of meat per acre, worth £3 18s. The total cost of feed, including produce raised on the farm and purchased from without, amount to £717 16s. 5d., from which deducting the wool sold, £43 14s. 10c., there remains £674 1s. 7d., or £3 16s. 4d. per acre as the actual cost of production, leaving a margin of only 1s. 7d. per acre to pay for labor and attendance, which is estimated at £100 in the aggregate of 11s. 5d. per acre. Mr. Mechi's profit, then, must have been in the raising of his home crops, and in the fertilizing elements added to his land by his abundant product of manure. — *Live Stock Journal.*

### Why are Meat and Butter Scarce?

If I were asked why meat is so dear, I should reply—Because it is an expensive article in this country to produce, and there is great demand for it. Why is it so expensive to produce? Because store cattle are very dear to begin with, and after you have bought them they take the foot-and-mouth disease, and you have to keep them eight or ten weeks before they recover from the effects of their illness and journey; occasionally you lose one, and very often out of a lot of 20 you get two or three wretches that will not graze; so altogether, from sickness, ill-bred stock and expensive artificial food, the grazier does not get very fat, however fat he may make his oxen. So far, I believe all who are acquainted with the business will bear

often have to make great sacrifices, and run the risk of fines to sell their beasts before they come down. Their premises are infected, their market is infected, their railway cattle trucks are filthy; they pick out their cattle that do not show visible signs of disease, and mix them up with their fresh purchases, knock them together at market, according to age and size, and so spread the foot-and-mouth disease beautifully; and there is no law against this. To recoup themselves for occasional heavy losses they must sometimes make great profits, or the business would not pay; this comes out of the grazier's pocket, and prevents his being a paying game. You see a lot of long-legged, bony creatures, walking like a cat upon a hot hearth, shaking their cracked heels, their hair upright, their backbones sticking up, their bellies empty. You ask the dealer where they come from, and he will tell you they are just over the disease, have been lying on the meadows near the market, and could not be moved for three weeks; he will sell you them at a bargain, £3 a piece less than he was bid for them three weeks previously, and they have been costing him 10s. per head per week for hay and attendance. Perhaps you are foolish enough to buy them, as there is such a lot of money, but you will find they are not cheap, they will give all your home cattle the disease, and they are not over it themselves. Many of them never do get over it; two or three take lung disease, and you get half your loss out of the poor's rate for compulsory slaughter. The dealer will swear the

ling ram “Champion” obtained first prizes at the Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa; Ontario County Fair, and Central Fair, Toronto, this year. “Champion” was bred by Mr. Toms, Gloucestershire, England; he weighs 337 lbs., fleece, 21 lbs. His shearling ewes were the winners of royal honors at Taunton, England; they also took first prizes at the above-named Canadian fairs. The ewes were bred by Mrs. Mary Golwin, England, and imported direct.

Mr. Hodgson has made further acquisitions to his flocks recently from those of the well-known breeders, Messrs. Cole and Walker, England. He is striving to have the best stock in Canada; but others are aiming at this mark also, and the friendly rivalry existing between them will no doubt prove beneficial to our stock. We wish them success, for the expense and risk of importing is very great, and may they go on and prosper until they have made Canadian stock second to none in the world. Farmers, help on this good work by procuring the best stock, which is the cheapest, and thus lay the foundation of one of the chief sources through which the wealth and greatness of this country must in the future depend.

The other day Mr. Brydone, for the New Zealand Land Company, purchased three very promising shorthorn heifers from the Duke of Richmond, after Royal Hope, and bred in His Grace's fine herd at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, for export to New Zealand.—*N. British Agriculturist.*

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