

per day, 495 pounds at 5c., \$22.77, value of original weight, 900 pounds at 5c. \$45, value of manure, 10c. per day, \$18, total \$85.77, balance to profit \$38.77.

Cost of store animal $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, 1100 pounds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., \$41.25, cost of feeding 180 days at 18c. per day \$32.40, labor and insurance \$3, total \$76.65; increase of 540 pounds at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 180 days \$29.70, value of original weight, 1100 pounds at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., \$60.50; value of manure \$20, total \$110.20, balance to profit \$35.55.

In summing up from the three accounts we have the following results: profit of raising and fattening to 2 years old \$34.67, do 3 years old \$28.42; profit of feeding store cattle to 2 years old \$28.77, do 3 years old \$33.55; profit of raising store cattle to $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old \$1.50, loss in raising store cattle to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, \$9.

A glance at the above figures clearly demonstrates that the greatest profits are in feeding aged store cattle and the raising and fattening of young cattle—conditions, which the present cost of feed and market value of fat and lean cattle fully bears out. It also shows that while a profit of \$34.67 was made on a well raised and fattened steer to the age of 2 years, a direct loss of \$6.25 was incurred by continuing the feeding one year longer, or only \$28.42 was realized as a profit.

This statement also shows just the reverse of this condition in fattening aged store steers compared with those of 2 years old—a profit of \$28.77 per head and at 3 years old a profit of \$33.55, a difference in favor of feeding aged store cattle of \$4.78.

This demonstrates that the feeder of aged store cattle makes his profit from the loss of the breeder of those same store cattle and it also shows that store cattle are selling for less than they are worth or than they cost to produce.

I may be challenged to prove the correctness of these wonderful results, to which I may say—the figures or basis of calculation are the same in all the three accounts, and the results would not vary for the purpose of comparison even should the basis of calculation be too high or too low.

In arriving at a decision from the above accounts, there is but one answer to the question of shipping store cattle out of this country—it is an irreparable loss to the people and the country to do so, at any rate at prices at which they sell.

Counting that 50,000 store cattle were exported the past season and reckoning at \$30 per head on the average, a loss to Canada, and principally Ontario, of \$1,500,000 is incurred.

In view of the loss of fertility to the soil in not feeding these cattle and also in view of the low fertility of the older farming lands of this country by the selling of hay, grain, dairy produce as well as live stock, the importance of stopping this terrible leak in farming cannot be expressed in terms too severely.

Farmers should stop and think what they are doing, instead of robbing the plant food from the soil year after year. I beg of you to change front and put back in some form or other more phosphate, potash and nitrogen than you take from the soil in this way.

The value of these elements in a ton of hay is \$6; in a bushel of wheat 20c; bushel of oats 20c; of barley 19c; of Indian corn 18c; a lean animal of 1,000 lbs. \$15.

Where an animal or a bushel of grain is sold just as much of these valuable elements is removed, and to maintain the richness of the soil, the same amount of these elements of plant food must be returned in some form or other; for the sure marks of poor farming are crops getting less on the average each year, and the same proves true in the reverse, for in good farming the crops increase on the average each succeeding year.

There are only two ways of doing this; that is either adding more plant food each year than the crops take up in growing, or better systems of drainage. To accomplish the first of these two very important requirements it is necessary to raise and feed cattle and make use of large quantities of oil cake and bran, for in these two articles you get the surplus of nitrogen, phosphate and potash, and at the same time the cheapest and best feed to fatten cattle.

You will see every farmer get out of the country fat cattle on a number, which will raise all when every prosperity, the grandeur and

Mr. A. Union which ston News, in the neighborhood was approved cheapening justice to the official means taxes on which has to sell his farm laborers and traders with them in assisting in the country.

After so many inmates of our grants, it was this meeting

The meeting

The following taken up for

Your Committee

1. We are sensible, urging the the approaching absolute free to be of immense