

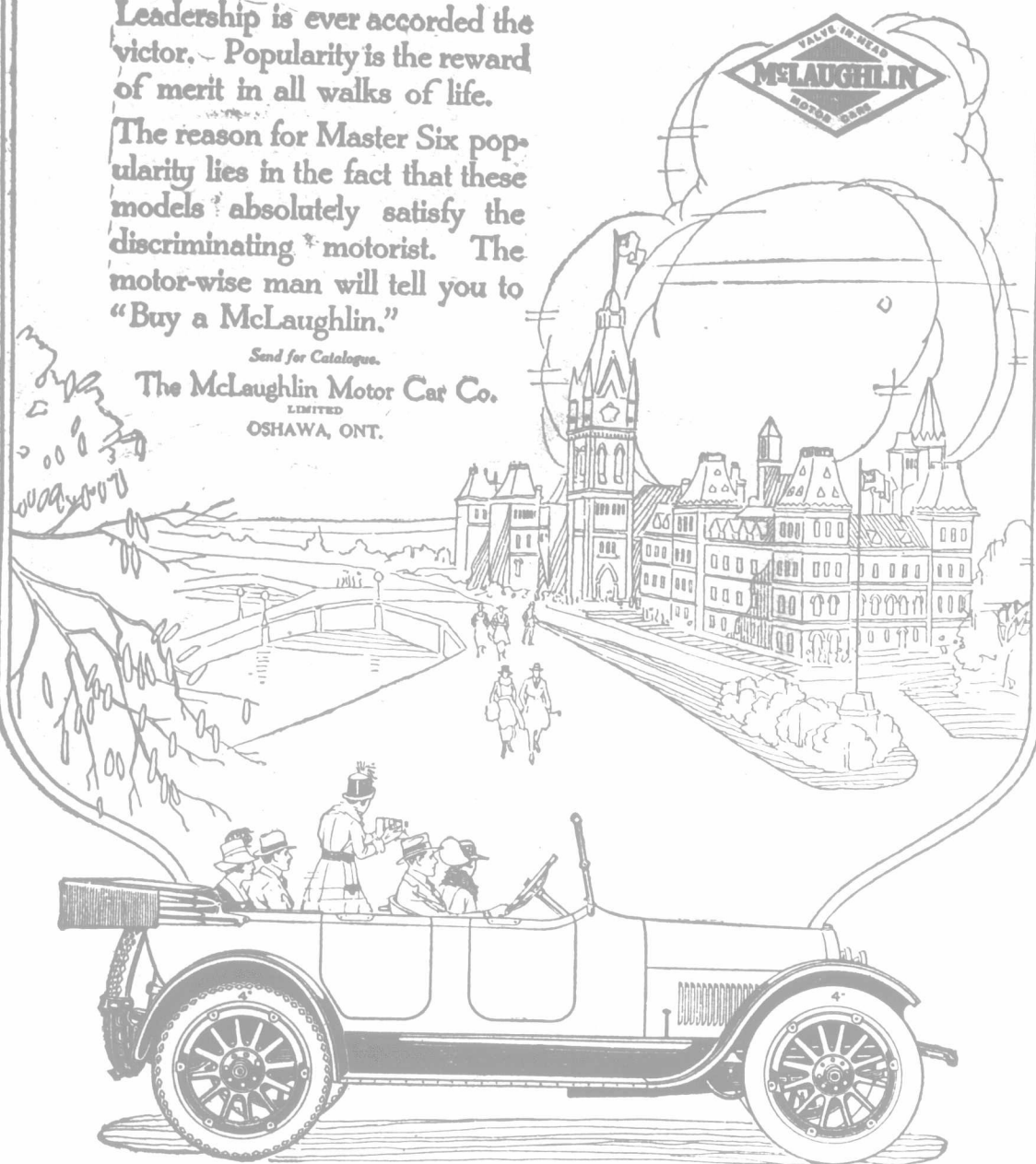
# Master Six-The Nation's Choice

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The reason for Master Six popularity lies in the fact that these models absolutely satisfy the discriminating motorist. The motor-wise man will tell you to "Buy a McLaughlin."

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## Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies

Choice heifers bred to Queen's Edward, 1st prize Indiana State Fair. Bulls winners at Western Fair and Guelph.

Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

## Springfield Farm Angus

I have six bulls from 8 to 15 months. All sired by Middlebrook Prince 5th, a son of Jock of Glencairn. Four of these are show calves. Also have other calves younger, and could spare a few heifers safely bred to same sire.

KENNETH C. QUARRIE  
Bellwood, Ont.  
R.R. No. 5, Bellwood, C.P.R., Fergus, G.T.R.  
Bell Phone Fergus

## SUNNY ACRES

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome.

G. C. CHANNON - OAKWOOD, ONT.  
P. O. and Phone  
Railway connections, Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

## Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm  
Forest, Ontario.

Alonso Matthews, Manager  
H. Fraleigh, Proprietor

## Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls

The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.

Peter A. Thompson, Hillsburg, Ont.

## GUERNSEYS FOR PROFIT

Our stock is rich in "May Rose" "Governor of the Chene" and "Mashers Sequel"—blood. Choice animals for sale, from imported stock.

B. P. HILL & A. N. FAULKNER  
Great Village, Nova Scotia.

## Messrs. A.J. Hickman & Co.

Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent)

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef cattle and show and field sheep are specialties.

You can buy imported stock through us cheaper than in any other way, and we hope to get your enquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now the war is over.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

We are offering several very choice young bulls of the best breeding. Will be priced to interest prospective purchasers. Inspection invited.

LARKIN FARMS

QUEENSTON

Wichita, Brandon, Ft. Worth, Denver, Buffalo, Oklahoma City

ONTARIO

Aberdeen-Angus steers and Baby Beves have won over all breeds at these points since the first of the year. Grand championships for single steer went to the "Doddies" at Brandon and Kansas National Fat Stock Shows. Best carlot at Buffalo's first show was a load of "Doddie" heifers. The Boys and Girls grand champions at Fort Worth, Oklahoma City and Brandon were all "Doddies." Denver's champion of the grades and crosses was a California Aberdeen-Angus. Write for list of breeders and literature.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
817 F.A. Exchange Ave., Chicago

## ELM PARK ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our Herd has been shown from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Edmonton, Alta., 1893 to 1918, inclusive winning more first Prizes and Championships during that period than any other competitor. 1918 was our best year so we are up to date with a solid foundation of good animals. Some of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

## KNIGHTON LODGE STOCK FARM

Offers for sale two pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cows, with calves at side, Middlebrook Beauty and Victoria of Larkin 2nd, L. E. & N. cars stop within a few minutes' walk of farm. C. C. KETTLE, Prop., Wilsonville, Ont., R.R. No. 1. Phone 2933, Waterford, W. A. Woolley, Manager.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemary Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

At first sight it would seem that it would be better for us to import wheat than meat, for roughly 2 tons of wheat can be shipped for 1 ton of meat; the first occupies about 50 cubic ft. of shipping space and the second about 100 cubic ft. But we must not stop short with this simple calculation. Clearly, when attempting to estimate whether a nation short of tonnage should attempt to produce wheat or meat we must think in terms of acres as well as in terms of ships.

Let us take a very simple case. Suppose that the population of an island wholly under grass, after providing for their milk supply had 80,000 acres of grazing left for meat production, and that the land was of a quality that produced 1 cwt. of meat per acre per annum, then the total supply of meat would be 4,000 tons. To hold this amount of meat a 10,000-ton steamer would be required. Further, assume that each year the island has to charter a 10,000-ton steamer to bring in its wheat, a ship of this size would carry 8,000 tons of wheat, roughly the quantity that would be grown on 10,000 acres of land. It is clear, therefore, that if tonnage were scarce it would be possible for the island to effect a very large saving by substituting wheat for meat. If it were practicable to break up 10,000 acres and to produce average crops of wheat within a year, seven-eighths of the tonnage could be released for other purposes.

This tonnage consideration was one of the main reasons for breaking up grass land in 1918. It was known that ships would be very scarce, and it was obviously desirable to substitute for grass some crop which would reduce the tonnage demands of the country.

The respective effects of grazing and tillage on the permanent demand for tonnage cannot, of course, be determined by the simple process of estimating how much wheat and how much meat given areas would produce. Wheat is not grown continually even in time of war, and assuming the islanders in our illustration wished to produce wheat for a considerable period of time they must plough at least 20,000 acres of land, and most probably provide shipping space for implements and manures; but it would be safe to conclude that if suitable land for wheat-growing were available, the results of substituting tillage for grazing would be to release in time of need 4 ships out of every 5 required for carrying wheat.

FEEDING OF LIVE STOCK.—There is a further aspect of grazing and tillage farming which is of special interest and importance at the present time, viz., the effects of grazing and tillage on live stock.

There is no branch of British farming so important to the farmer himself as the breeding and rearing of live stock.

Even on arable farms cattle and sheep breeding and feeding are often more profitable than the cultivation of any tillage crop, and the main interest of many of our arable farmers is centred upon live stock. No arable farmer will dispute the fact that grass is the natural food of stock and that stock raising on grass is usually not only an easier and safer business for the farmer, but better for animals themselves than stock raising on tillage crops. Thus in most parts of the country, even where the soil is well suited for tillage, every farm has 40 to 50 per cent. of the land in grass (the chief exceptions are on the chalk). The result is that we do not grow enough winter food for our live stock.

Before the War we were using over 4,000,000 tons of feeding-stuffs in the production of meat; by far the greater part of these feeding-stuffs consisted of the by-products of the flour or oil mill, but a very substantial amount of grain was imported for meat production. The use of the by-products of home industries in stock-feeding is wholly desirable; but the unfortunate effect of their abundance before the War was to lead farmers to spend too largely on imported feeding-stuffs instead of on the products of their own land. We are now suffering the consequences. We have an abundance of summer keep to maintain our flocks and herds and we have roots or straw for winter use, but we are cut off from the feeding-stuffs so necessary for winter fattening, and our live-stock industry may suffer severely before supplies are again available.

Not only so, but whereas we have plenty of cattle and sheep in the country to supply moderate rations of meat, there is a glut of meat at the end of the grass season and there will be a shortage in the

spring. We are of using land under tillage.

In this part of the three in 1917, we the limited to keeping much of our place to cover reduced area favorable season winter food limited in many.

Some criticism Movement position of land of grass last on newly-planted as they usually straw together the farmer to where crops a total loss; criticise the land on this that war four ing well enough of 1913, but period of struggle in 1914. War for two years War and to marines. We was realised that the Am and that the its toll on our methods. Four Product as to their cr be "casualties" but as it was land must be faced.

So long as was necessary tillage land at disposal in the autumn supply was in than at the had the Arr Monday our been in even next six months America entered could represent our own breed their soldiers would be in Nations that be held up order that our sheep and (Co

Question 1st—Question to "The Farmer" department free 2nd—Question plainly written and must be addressed to the address of the 3rd—In veterinary especially must be wise satisfactory 4th—When a veterinary or enclosed.

A month a bran. The bre premises. The checking and the mare although he not healing to heat and c

Ans.—The injuries heal of the burns, troys to a requires 6 to the surface imperfect skin burns equal oil or raw lin daily is con at this stage the addition acid to a pin antiseptic as one of the acid is often mentioned. great portion never known a cause. It was in a from your quantity was