

artificial and farmyard manure distributors; corn drills, etc. The demonstration was a huge success, and was attended by something like twenty-thousand farmers from different parts of Ireland, as well as large parties from England and Wales, and all observant spectators availed of the exceptional opportunity of studying in actual working the wonderful modern machines that alone may be expected to solve the labor problem, as well as rendering routine duties more interesting and attractive to the workers. It is intended, during the summer, to organize a corresponding demonstration of harvesting machinery, so that the labor involved in tillage should not continue to prove an insurmountable hindrance to its spread. However, we must wait patiently for the verdict of experience, as to whether the remarkable developments in machinery, in facilitating agricultural advancement, will be fully availed of by our farmers. Prospects are, at any rate, hopeful that they will.

"EMERALD ISLE."

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o-o  
o-o Mr. Andrew Graham has o-o  
o-o been one of the stalwarts in o-o  
o-o Western live-stock affairs, o-o  
o-o and, no doubt, the fratern- o-o  
o-o ity will show their apprecia- o-o  
o-o tion of his work by large o-o  
o-o attendance and brisk bidding o-o  
o-o at his sale, June 2nd. o-o  
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#### REINDEER IN LABRADOR

Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, C. M. G., in the course of lectures describing his medical and missionary work on the coast of Labrador, delivered at Ottawa and other Canadian cities this spring, has drawn attention to the possibilities of the breeding and rearing of reindeer in those northern regions. He said that a year ago a herd of 250 reindeer had been sent to Labrador and placed in charge of Lieut. Lindsay, a British officer who had served in the South African war. In the short time since their introduction this herd had last autumn increased to 420 head. It now consists of 450; in another two months' time there will probably be 200 more, and within another eighteen months the animals will, at the same rate of reproduction, double their numbers. They might soon have 10,000 reindeer in the country, Dr. Grenfell said, and a very remunerative industry might be established if judiciously fostered by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The country is admirably suited for these animals, which are able to get their own living both winter and summer. Thirty deer can live comfortably upon one square mile, and there are 500,000 square miles available for their sustenance. The animals are very valuable for draft purposes, for meat, for their hides, and for dairying. There are generally about 50 stags in a herd, and a plan is now under consideration for the distribution of others. In Siberia reindeer stags may be purchased at 50 cents and others at 25 cents each, whilst in Labrador a good animal is worth about \$20. The animals are invaluable as beasts of burden and for hauling fire wood. They are also excellent dairying animals, the milk being entirely free from any objectionable taste; it is rich in cream and makes excellent butter and cheese. They are now milking 60 animals daily. Dr. Grenfell thinks that a good deal may be done in the Labrador country in connection with agriculture. Wheat, peas, turnips and potatoes have been grown in small patches. A few cows are kept here and there, and timothy grass is grown to some extent. But the breeding of the reindeer is the industry of greatest promise.

#### BUILDING A HOUSE WITH THE LOGS ON END

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

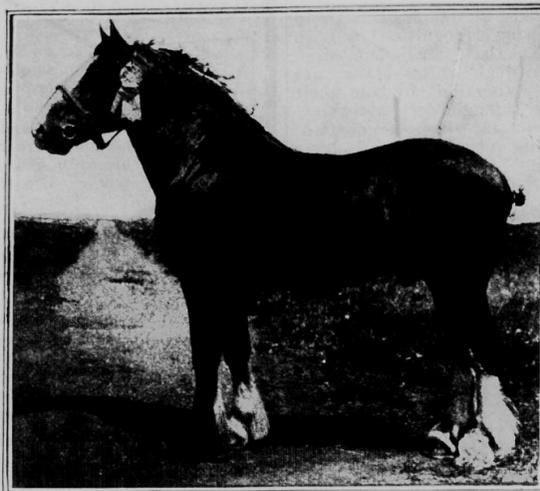
I notice in your issue of May 5th in this column, R. C. A. asking a question re building a house with logs

## FOREST HOME FARM

### DISPERSION SALE

#### SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

POMEROY, MAN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1909



**H**AVING decided to give up farming I will offer for sale at Forest Home Farm, on the above date, my herd of registered Shorthorns and stud of richly bred Clydesdales. There are 37 head of Shorthorns in the offering, cattle mostly of my own breeding, from foundation stock drawn from some of the first herds of the Dominion, sons and daughters of such well known sires as Manitoba Chief, Missies' Prince, Rabbie O'Day, Golden Standard and Tam Glen. The Forest Home Shorthorn Herd has been managed since its establishment with the one object of producing animals that in vigor and merit would satisfy the requirements of the West, and I am satisfied that intending purchasers will find stock to their fancy in the Shorthorns offered.

Eleven registered Clydesdales are in the horse sale, two stallions and nine mares. The stallions are two-year-olds, Masterpiece (imp.) and Goldmine, the former a grandson of the famous Hiawatha, sire, Marcellus, the latter sired by Pride of Glasnick. Among the females are Queen Anne (imp.), four Cherry mares, and other females from Stanley Prince, Vigorous, Vanguard and Cairnbrogie Chieftain.

The sale is without reserve. Everything catalogued will be sold at bidders' prices. Teams will convey visitors from Roland, Graham and Carman on the day of sale and lunch will be provided. Parties coming from the south on the G. N. R. or from the west on the C. N. R. or C. P. R. will require to come as far as Carman or Roland the day preceding the sale. Standard certificates must be procured where ticket is purchased in order to get reduced or free return passage.

#### TERMS:

Sums of ten dollars and under, cash; over that amount, seven months credit by furnishing approved joint notes with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Parties from a distance requiring credit should bring letters of recommendation from their bankers.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.**

**T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer**

**POMEROY, MAN.**

on end, I must say that I have myself tried the plan and am more than satisfied with the results, so much so that had I ever to use logs again there would be no question in my mind which plan to use, for many reasons, a few of which I will give: First.—The logs on end never settle, making doors and windows unfit to work as they were intended. Second.—The rain does not drive in through the chinking and run over the floors. Third.—The house looks better; and, just one more which I think is very important for this country: when the logs are built on end, with the two sides slatted, the walls may be lathed and plastered with lime, sand and cement, making a very warm, dry, durable wall, and the logs will not settle to break the plaster.

I have proved what I have here stated, and can recommend the following plan to any person wishing to build logs: First get a good foundation of stone, and on the stone wall lay a sill 6 x 6 inches of cedar if possible, or the same wood as the logs will do, also have logs hewed square for plates. Raise the corner logs, set them plumb, put on plate, and you are ready to set in the logs for the wall, nailing well at top and bottom. Brace the corners by notching a piece of 1 x 4 inches full depth into every log. I built a house 22 x 18 feet in this way, and after standing for six years it was moved on skids for some distance, crossing the railway track, and was none the worse.

To get the plaster to stay on the chinks I have found that nails driven into the logs far enough so that they will bend down and reach the next log across the space between them at intervals of 7 or 8 inches makes a good clinch. I have a small house built with logs on end, lathed and plastered both outside and inside with lime, sand and cement, and the wall is, to my mind, an ideal one for this country. I built the house in the face of many sneers, and the plasterers would not undertake the plastering as I wanted it, and so did that myself, and the wall is here yet hard and solid, and can be inspected at any time. JOHN ANDERSON.

Sask.

## TRADE NOTES

#### BINDER TWINE

Twine is a very small item on the farmer's yearly budget of expense, yet it may easily become the cause of a large and expensive total of mishaps and delays. That is, in case it is not good twine.

Just a little knot hidden away in a ball of binder twine will catch in the knotter, stop the machine and hold up the harvest while the machine is re-threaded. A few such delays may mean the difference between getting the crop all in to-day and waiting till to-morrow. Waiting is uncertain, for it may rain, or another day's standing may be too much for the grain.

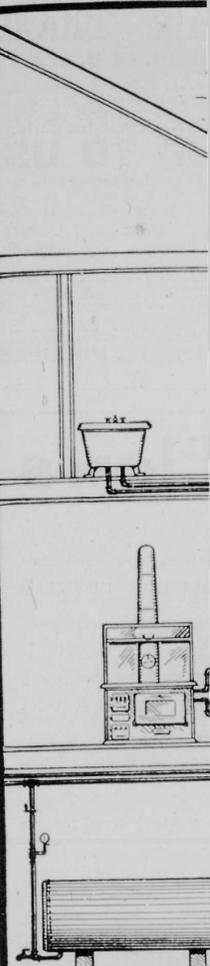
Another fault in twine is unevenness. If it is thick or thin in spots it will not run properly, and some thin spot is sure to break.

The Plymouth Cordage Company, the world's largest rope makers, are now advertising the merits of their binder twine throughout the country. It is already used more largely than any other. While the editorial columns of this paper are not used to exploit any particular article, the twine subject is vital enough to justify farmers in becoming fully posted on the differences between twine and good twine.

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No matter what we try among the new cereal foods, there's always a feeling that when we are through experimenting we will go back to good old Quaker Oats.

In another column will be found some of the reasons for eating Quaker Oats; everyone who has eaten this food regularly will recognize the truth of the statements made in these advertisements.



## Peerless

Our system or spring, filter your pipes with them ever could be as far superior to-date harvest flow, leak, free:

Just think of want it and why. Just think of supply system time. And the cent for the in our system with

The Peerless in your cellar bring the water strong pressure yard and barn always a read

In addition affords, it gives rates. This for the entire

## Easy to

You don't Peerless System and our instrument can't make a is at your service any help that

A little time System when five minutes' time you put satisfaction y