

## IMPROVING STOCK IN CANADA

### Line Horses Imported for the National Bureau of Breeding —Results Good.

Montreal, P.Q., Dec. 11.—The well known Pink Coat, arrived in Montreal yesterday for the National Bureau of Breeding. He is a grand specimen of the breed, and will be a sensational show animal in the spring. The bureau has not yet decided whether Pink Coat shall be imported for him, either in Ontario or Quebec. The bureau stallions King Good and Mean, are in magnificent condition at D. Raymond's farm, near Dorval. These two stallions will be at the disposal of local breeders for the season of 1913.

The thoroughbred stallion, Work Box, imported by Order of Bond On has arrived at Windsor on route to the bureau at Montreal. Work Box is a very fine specimen of the breed, and is the seventh descendant of Bend Or, which is the Canadian bureau's best sire. The bureau has obtained better results in Canada from the get of Bend Or than from other stallions, not excepting the St. Simon.

J. F. Morrow, of Calumet, who has the stallion Athel, reports that there are many remarkable colts by this horse that part of Quebec. Mr. Morrow has fully sixteen months old by Athel, and a cold-blooded mare, this mare being the small one and only 15 hands high. The filly is now 13 inches in height, girl 18 inches, and weight 92 pounds. Athel was mated with eight-year-old mares in 1912, and none of his two-year-olds have sold as high as \$225, these youngsters being out of farm mares.

Thomas McNutt, M. P. of Salt Coats, Sask., reports ninety-three weanlings, yearlings and two-year-olds out of the stallion, Senator Clay. He says they are the best looking youngsters ever seen in that part of Saskatchewan. The big chestnut stallion, Senator Clay, owned by W. V. Conran to the Canadian bureau, is on the way from Norfolk (Va.) to Montreal, St. Dennis was the best looking horse at the recent Norfolk meeting.

Down in New Brunswick, Ontario has 101 colts. Some of his two-year-olds are being sent to harness, and others to the track, as they are fully matured as three-year-olds of any other breed. Farmers are delighted with them.

The bureau stallion Zipsang has been sent to C. B. Clay, of Bridgetown, Prince Edward Island. This is the first horse based on the Island by the bureau, and he is a magnificent specimen of the breed. There was a time when Prince Edward Island produced hundreds of the class of light horses, and an effort will be made to re-establish the industry.

Demand for stallions from the West continues to come in by the score, and the bureau is now making an effort to secure stallions for shipment from Montreal in search to different points in Alberta and British Columbia. Five stallions, horses will be sent to Saskatchewan where the bureau work is making great strides.

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## THE NEW HOUSE KEEPING PROBLEM OF PAID DOMESTIC WORKER

By MARY H. MURPHY

## CLUBS FOR WORKERS

If women employees of domestic help should form an association to establish a training school and employment agency, and the writer believes that this is the most reasonable solution which can be offered for the problem of the paid domestic worker—the girls themselves should organize clubs. What is it that girls in domestic work suffer from most? On the whole, the girls own testimony is to the effect that loneliness is the hardest thing they have to bear. They are not underpaid, except in rare instances. The conditions under which they work are not perfect. But generally they are fairly reasonable. Loneliness, however, is a very real thing. In connection with this one would say that a domestic worker leads one of the healthiest lives in the city. It seems strange that the health of domestic workers is not good. One would say that a domestic worker leads one of the healthiest lives in the city. It seems strange that the health of domestic workers is not good.

One remedy for loneliness can be found by the girls themselves and it can be found at once. Clubs for girls and women who are wage earners offer great possibilities. The girls themselves are the best organizers, for the simplest reason that what they do for themselves is ten times more than what is done for them by others. One paid domestic worker in ten or twenty is sure to have the instincts of a leader, with the strong impulse to make other girls happy and to plan good times for a little community of people. If it is asked what these girls do to make a social club of their own, the answer can be given in a few words. They need first a meeting place. The writer would answer for at least one woman employee out of every five that if the girl who is paid to help with domestic work says to her employer that a number of girls, friends of hers and her friends, wanted to form a club and have no place where they can meet, will she give them her advice and help, at least one out of every five women employees will be delighted to help the girls' club. It is possible that a number of girls will be given a room where they can meet, and for other purposes of a similar kind. The girls themselves could rent a room. Paid domestic workers have little money to spare. They could spend some of their savings in no better way than to rent a room which will be the home of a girls' club.

Suggestions.

Say that we have a club of twenty paid domestic workers, and that they have a room where they can meet once a week. One of the first things that I would advise them to do is to learn how to dance and to dance with each other. Two or three of the girls in the club will know how to dance. They can teach the others. Let them form a reading circle. Here the girls can get books to read. What good woman citizen would not be proud to spend some time planning a little reading circle for a girls' club? And prouder still to go and read with them. But if the girls would rather not, and if no woman employee is available, let the club apply for help to the library of the neighborhood. This is what libraries are for. The librarian or one of his assistants will plan a course of reading and the library will lend the books, or advise as to good books which can be bought for ten, fifteen and twenty cents. The very best reading can be obtained for these sums of money. Besides dancing and reading, the girls should consult some teacher and ask for advice and help as to classes—classes in cutting out, sewing, fitting in hats—

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## CONSERVING HUMAN ENERGY

Woman's Work on the Farm—It Can, and Should Be Made Easier.

(From Conservation.)

Much has been said and written in this day regarding the improvement of the selection of seed, the modern methods of tillage and advancement in the various branches of agriculture. Great as the need is for these things, the requirements for the conserving the strength of the woman on the farm should not take second place. On too many farms conveniences and labor-saving devices for the women are given very little, if any, attention at all by the men. Thousands of pure-bred animals are better housed and receive more intelligent attention than many of our farm women. The farmers, often hardened by the rigors of a daily toil and fierce competition, are unresponsive to the spoken or silent appeal of the wife for more convenient methods of doing her work. They are, unfortunately, and are guilty, unintentionally perhaps, of lamentable neglect of things which are of great importance to the woman. As an example of what has been mentioned, the situation of the source of water supply for the farm home can be cited. It is often at a considerable distance from the house, and the water has to be carried by the woman. At a conservative estimate, the woman often has to carry the water for a considerable distance from the house, and the water has to be carried by the woman. At a conservative estimate, the woman often has to carry the water for a considerable distance from the house, and the water has to be carried by the woman.

On some farms water is available as a source of power, and may be harnessed to do work now being done by hand, the only cost being the installation of the apparatus. The windmill is a very cheap source of power because there is no outlay for wages, food or fuel. The following regarding the gasoline engine is taken from an article by Dr. C. J. Lynde, of Macdonald College, on Farm Power.

A man works at the rate of about 1-10 horse power. That is, the ordinary man in one hour does one-tenth horse power of work. A woman does about half as much. If we consider a man's time to be worth at least \$1 a day, it costs \$1 to do one horse power hour of work by man power.

"A gasoline engine uses one pint of gasoline per horse power per hour. If we take gasoline at 20 cents a gallon, a pint costs 2 1/2 cents. The cost of one horse power hour of work done by gasoline engine, therefore, is 2 1/2 cents.

"When one horse power hour of work is done by a man the cost is \$1; when done by a gasoline engine it is 2 1/2 cents. This illustrates the great advantage of a gasoline engine.

One of the things that is worth the reach of many farmers who are without them today, but who could, and should, have them, for the sake of saving the time and energy of the woman on the farm.

Their Men Friends?

Two points about the domestic worker girls' club press for consideration. Are they to be a club for men, friends and women are they to meet them? Is the girls' club to be a kind of trade union? The first question the girls should decide themselves. If the club decides in favor of having men guests now and then, and generally speaking it is to be hoped the girls will so decide, the girls can be trusted to see that each guest is worthy of the acquaintance of the club. The smarter and more capable a girl is the more careful she will be. A committee to issue or approve of invitations is a very useful thing.

Is the domestic worker girls' club to be a trade union? The club's strongest characteristic should be the social element. The better and more successful the club, the more warmly the members will be attached to one another. Under these conditions, it will be impossible for the girls to be indifferent to the welfare of each other. The questions of wages, working conditions, housing, hour-limits, rest, and so on, will be talked over in a friendly way. This is right. It will do good. The higher the class of the employee the more rigorous is the code of honor not to discuss the private affairs of the employer. The pride of the best kind of girl in the house where she lives and works and her loyalty to her employer and her employer's family increases in a constant ratio according to her standing as an employee. This is the kind of domestic worker which the girls' club is designed to encourage.

HOULTON FARMER KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Houlton, Dec. 10.—A C. Stanley, a prosperous farmer of Houlton, was blown to pieces by dynamite some time Saturday afternoon. He was blowing up a large pile of stump which had been an eye sore in the place where he should like to live, he would say. He was also fond of looking at London from the bridge over the Thames, and of going into St. Paul's and into the Abbey. One day, in 1842, Fitzgerald records a visit to St. Paul's with him, when he said, "Merely as an enclosed space in a huge city this is very fine, and when they got out into the open, in the midst of the 'central roar,' this is the mind that is a mood of it."

Tennyson Liked London.

(London Daily Chronicle.)

Tennyson's hatred of crowds appears to have been intermittent. The heart of London had for him at times a peculiar fascination. "Whenever he and I went to London," writes his son, "one of the first things we did was to walk to the Strand and Fleet street. Instead of the crowded houses in the West End, this was the place where I should like to live, he would say. He was also fond of looking at London from the bridge over the Thames, and of going into St. Paul's and into the Abbey. One day, in 1842, Fitzgerald records a visit to St. Paul's with him, when he said, "Merely as an enclosed space in a huge city this is very fine, and when they got out into the open, in the midst of the 'central roar,' this is the mind that is a mood of it."

When Mr. Mullan's license was granted the Presbytery had protested, but the then attorney-general, Hon. J. D. Hazen, had reported that Mr. Mullan's position was all that was required by law and that a license could not be refused him.

There had been a dispute regarding the ownership of the church property at Stanley. Owing to the absence of any record of any transfer, the solicitor for the congregation, Hon. H. F. McLeod, had advised that the church was still the property of the Church of Scotland, until this had been overcome by the purchase of the property at mortgage sale.

The resolution receiving the report for consideration was adopted and the report was taken up and action taken thereon. The first action recommended that the Presbytery make application to the general assembly for permission to restore Mr. Mullan to the ministry.

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## PRESBYTERY DEALS WITH CASE OF REV. MR. MULLAN

Stanley Minister Asks to Be Reinstated and Has Support

## ALSO OPPOSITION

Case Has Been Before Church Courts for Many Years—A Spirited Discussion in Presbytery Meeting Tuesday—Other Matters Discussed.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The case of Rev. J. S. Mullan, of Stanley which had been before the Presbytery of St. John, in one form or another for twenty years, was once more taken up, this time with a settlement in view, by the Presbytery of St. John at their quarterly session yesterday morning in St. Andrew's church.

Dr. W. H. Smith, of Fredericton, convenor of a committee appointed for the purpose, reported that Mr. Mullan, who had been deposed from the ministry twelve years ago, had expressed his sincere regret and presented his application for reinstatement. He also reported that the members who had sided with him were willing to return to the church and the congregations of Stanley and Nashua.

It was felt that the general assembly would refuse to consider the application unless it were accompanied by a signed statement of repentance from Mr. Mullan, and the report was referred back to the committee to receive his endorsement.

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A root cellar like this won a prize last year.

THE drawing was made from a photograph of the root-cellar with which D. A. Purdy, of Lumsden, Sask., won a cash prize in last year's contest. In that contest there were 36 prizes. There will be three times as many prizes (108) in the

## 1912 FARMERS' PRIZE CONTEST

THUS you will have three times as many chances of winning a cash prize. You do not have to use any certain amount of Canada Cement to win a prize. There are absolutely no "strings" to this offer.

There are twelve prizes for each Province (three of \$50; three of \$25; three of \$10; and three of \$5) and you compete only with other farmers in your own Province and not with those all over Canada.

It makes no difference whether you have ever used cement. Many of last year's winners had not used it until they entered the contest. When you write for full particulars, we will send you, free, a book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," which tells everything you need to know about concrete. It is absolutely free, and you are under no obligation to buy "Canada" Cement or to do anything else for us.

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