

to his own telling, he was never without them, and would seem to have lacked an opportunity to put his theory to the test.

It will be admitted that here was a situation as trying as most hired men are called upon to face, and yet we have it to record that the embryo editor never missed his weekly bath and change of underwear. To be sure, the employer did sometimes look upstairs while the operation was going on and gently insinuate that it was hardly the thing to use the kitchen basin to wash one's feet; but the bath was always accomplished, and the good man swallowed what scruples he may have had with becoming grace—at least, so far as we remember, he never missed a meal. We will be pardoned for adding that, on leaving this place, the writer carefully examined every article of clothing, and, to his great relief, found everything O. K., so that the eastbound train carried only one passenger on the ticket for his berth.

But Manitoba is not the only place where such nice situations may be met. The Eastern Provinces also have some farmers whose standard of cleanliness and hygiene is not quite up to the mark. Some of them, perhaps, might take a lesson from the hired men they employ, although, in the majority of cases, it devolves upon them to set the laborer an example and encourage him to keep his person clean, so as to be a fit member of the household, a decent companion for the children, and an object of self-respect to himself. The hired man who will not make use of reasonable facilities for keeping his body clean and clothes neat is not fit to have around, no matter how scarce help may be. On the other hand, it is rather disheartening to a respectable young man to learn, as the editor did at one place, that there was a bathroom in the house, but it was not for the hired men. Such instances are liable to raise bitter thoughts in the lad's mind, on the subject of Christian charity.

To sum the matter up, we must express a doubt whether there is any place in rural Canada where a hired man cannot be cleanly and decent if he is determined so to do. On the other hand, the farmer and his wife have a duty to themselves, to their families, and to the hired man within their gates, to see that he is given every encouragement and reasonable convenience in the way of bath vessels obtainable for the purpose in the sleeping-room, if at present there be no bath or wash rooms in which to attend to the keeping of the temple of the soul. The golden rule works in well here, and every father and mother should endeavor to regard their helpers as they would have their son treated by another boy's parents, probably in a distant land.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION AND THE CUSTOMS.

The questions raised by our correspondent, "Scotland Yet," in his letter appearing in the June 20th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," regarding the regulations of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, and the relation of that Association to the National Record Office at Ottawa, and to the Customs regulations of the country, are, to our mind, not difficult to answer, and it seems strange that so general a lack of information on these points exists among breeders and importers, and that our correspondent confesses his inability to get much light on the subject from official quarters.

The Record Office at Ottawa simply does the recording for the Clydesdale Horse Association, and for other breed societies having representatives on the National Record Board. Each Association is entirely independent of the Record Board, the Record Committee, or the Record Office, so far as the pedigree rules of entry are concerned. The Record Committee acts as an executive to see that the regulations of each Association are carried out in recording the pedigrees, and issuing the certificates of registration on account of the Clydesdale Association, as well as other Associations represented on the Record Board.

There is no connection between the Customs regulations and any of the breed Record Associations or the Record Office. The Customs regulations do not specify any foreign records as being officially recognized. Indeed, so wide open are the doors thrown that almost any certificate pur-

porting to show purity of breeding is accepted as evidence of the right to duty-free entrance for breeding purposes and the improvement of stock. So wide open is the door that some of the Canadian breed societies have memorialized the Dominion Government by resolution, requesting that the Customs regulations be so changed as to provide that stock must first be recorded in Canadian records for the breeds to which the animals belong before being entitled to entry free of duty, but so far no action in this direction has been taken by the Government. The executive of one of the most important breed societies has, indeed, gone so far as to recommend that the society petition the Government to make it necessary that all animals imported must not only be registered in Canadian records, but must be owned by British subjects resident in Canada before being entitled to entry free of duty; but if such petition was presented, no action has been taken by the Government. From this statement, it will be seen that the relation of the pedigree Record Associations to the Customs is the same as that of any other society or individual subject of the realm, simply the right of petition.

The action recently taken by the Clydesdale Horse Association, in amending its rules governing the registration in the Canadian Studbook of imported Clydesdales, therefore has no necessary connection with the Customs regulations, and, for

and with the pedigree rules of the Scottish Studbook, as published on page 1016, in our issue of June 20th, the situation should be made tolerably clear to all interested.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOLS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You have asked me for some information as to the course of instruction in High Schools now being inaugurated. I shall attempt to make a statement which, while not complete, may, in part at least, set forth our ideas and, perhaps, our ideals.

During the past thirty years several attempts have been made at introducing agricultural instruction into our public school system. No less than three text-books have at different times been prepared for use, and in the regulations authorized a few years ago a course was prescribed. But the weak point in all the endeavors has been that teachers were not provided having any special qualification to carry on the work. The Education Department made a showing from time to time and the Agricultural Department, through various officers, has preached and agitated. Little or nothing resulted. However, the present Premier committed his Government to doing something. The time, therefore, seems opportune for making another venture. Independent of each other, and quite unknown to each other, memoranda were prepared in the two Departments, which, when compared, were found to be so nearly alike that it was found advisable to come together

and formulate a plan. This plan when presented to the Premier and Cabinet, was at once accepted, and, there being no insuperable difficulties in the way, the plan had been put in operation without any delay. The Department of Agriculture promised to provide teachers for at least six schools. Six graduates of the Agricultural College, well trained, practical men, were selected, men who were qualified to take teachers' positions in any Agricultural College in Canada or the United States. Six High Schools were selected where it was considered that conditions existed favorable for success. The Legislature voted \$6,000 for the work in 1907. A course of instruction has been drawn up that will be incorporated in the High-school work. Thus, a young man, having passed the entrance examination, may at one of these schools take up a two-years' course in Agricultural work, receiving at the same time a training in English, Mathematics, Science or other subjects; that is, he may, in taking his full High-school course, receive at the same time instruction in some agricultural science that will be of

service to him at his life-work, or that will be a good preparation for a more extended course at the Agricultural College. This work, however, will take up only part of the teacher's time. There may be only a few pupils, at first, for such a full course. It is proposed that the teacher, who will confine his work entirely to agriculture, shall organize special short courses suited to the requirements of the section to which students, young men and even men of advanced years, may come—short courses similar to those at the Agricultural College. It may be found practicable to organize these short courses in some other school or schools in the county. Thus the teacher may carry on the full course at the High School selected, doing his teaching, say, on two days of the week, and then go elsewhere for the other courses. In one section these short courses may be in horticulture, in another section a short course of live-stock judging may be carried on; or it may be that a course on soils, seeds and weeds may be found to be most desirable. The work is left open, there are no hard-and-fast regulations, the work is to be adapted to the views of each locality. The teachers have already gone to their several localities and are now conferring with the trustees and the farmers to find out just how best they can organize classes to serve the farmers of these sections. These men have been attached to the High Schools because these are the only schools representing all the parts of each county, and the County Council are being asked to co-operate in support because the benefits will accrue to the whole county.



Undaunted Prince.

Clydesdale stallion; foaled 1904. Second in open three-year-old class, Glasgow, 1907. A well-known winner as a two-year-old. Sire Hiawatha.

the present at least, the export certificates of acceptance for registration in the Studbook of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the Scottish Studbook, will, as formerly, be sufficient to pass the Canadian Customs duty-free. And as these export certificates, signed by the secretary (who is also registrar), entitle to registry in the Scottish Studbook, they will also entitle horses and mares imported before July 1st, 1907, to registry in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. In the case of animals imported after July 1st, the amended pedigree rules, requiring that an increased number of ancestors must bear registration numbers in the Scottish Book, will apply. The amended rule reads:

"That imported Clydesdale males or females bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bearing registration numbers in such Studbook, shall be accepted for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and this amendment shall come into force on the first day of July, 1907."

By comparing this rule with the rules printed on the back of the forms of application for registry, supplied by the Record Office at Ottawa,