

Institute work, who has gone over his subjects again and again, is, of course, free from the hampering restraints of a paper; but there is a danger of a man getting too discursive and disconnected if he doesn't restrain himself by a methodical plan of campaign. A thorough familiarity with the subject, and the use of full notes, we believe to be the best plan. A beginner taking a somewhat ambitious subject will probably read his matter, and we have known such things well done, but there is doubtless a hampered feeling, and, as a rule, such reading is a failure; the old objection will crop up: "A didna like the sermon for three rizzins: first, ye read it; secondly, ye didna read it well; and thirdly, it was na worth readin'."

One thing that sometimes bothers and sometimes helps a speaker is the question of humor. Some of the jokes which are now worked off on inoffensive audiences are very grandfatherly ones indeed. There is no hard and fast rule to lay down. The joke has its place. "A joke," says Horace, "will often decide a weighty matter more powerfully and better than severity." We have known more than one speaker fail from an utter lack of humor. People come a long way to such meetings, and some of them have little enough to lighten the burdens of life at home. Small blame to them if they look for and enjoy a good laugh at such times. They will listen all the better for so natural a relief. But joking must not be overdone nor degenerate into a string of nonsense. We believe the most successful and desirable speaker to be the prepared man—equipped both as to manner and matter, alive to the importance of the small details, light in touch, and weighty in argument. While, however, audiences will never be wanting to such a man, it should be remembered that audiences are not without their duties. Good listeners are almost as scarce as good speakers, and a generous, responsive and sympathetic audience will assist in lifting the speaker to higher levels.

How Should the Stock be Watered?

During the few years preceding 1896, when dairying had to be conducted economically and wisely in order to insure a profit, many of the most valuable lessons in conducting the business have been learned. When a happy-go-lucky method could be indulged in without a pinching of the pocketbook, few people troubled themselves as to whether the animals were made comfortable or otherwise. It has now become generally recognized that the maximum of profit cannot be obtained in either milk or meat production except the comfort of the animals be given due consideration. This fact has been recognized and acted upon by a number of FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers, as was clearly indicated by those valuable letters on the subject of watering stock in Nov. 15th issue. As pointed out by Mr. Tillson and Mr. Hallman, a great deal of discomfort and insufficient watering must result from the too frequent method of outdoor watering once a day. It might be mentioned just here in passing that Mr. Tillson made a strong point, unintentionally, however, we believe, in favor of dehorning cattle, with which practice we understand he is not in sympathy. His letter pointed out that "in outdoor watering it was found necessary to have quite a number of long watering troughs, in order that they may all drink in a reasonably short time, and then they are inclined to hook and drive one another about, and some of the weaker and more timid ones will not get a chance to drink at all unless left out a long time, which is bad for them on cold, stormy days." Since Mr. Tillson has adopted such a complete system of inside watering, there is very little reason for having his excellent herd dehorned, but where Mr. McMillan's system is adopted, that of wintering the cattle in loose pens, dehorning is a necessity, while the great advantage of continued increased docility is a benefit throughout the entire year, whether the cattle are in the pen, field or paddock.

In this issue we have a very valuable and practical letter from Quebec Province, from the pen of Mr. Chas. S. Moore, who has not only solved the difficulty of winter stock-watering, but has also learned how to economize labor and save in the best possible condition all the manure from the stock and litter. A note of warning may aptly be sounded here in regard to a danger that is likely to arise when cattle have not to be turned out for water—that of too little exercise and fresh air. While it does not follow that because they have not of necessity to be turned out for water that they will never be allowed a run in the open yard, still there is a tendency, when people are busy and the stock appears contented, to leave well enough alone, and neglect to turn them out perhaps for a month, or in some cases three months, at a time. It needs little argument to prove that such close confinement cannot end in good, as it requires active exercise to cause an animal to use its entire lung capacity in breathing, and when cattle are hardly moved out of their tracks for weeks together

the bottom lobes of the lungs must, especially if confined in a close stable, become loaded with effete material, and thus rendered a fitting culture for the bacilli of tuberculosis. We would not contend for a moment that the cattle—milking cows especially—should be turned out of a warm stable and left until they become chilled and humped up, for a great deal of money has been lost by that very method. The thing to do is to use judgment, without which no business can be made successful.

Such letters as those referred to, and many others recently published, must be recognized as exceedingly helpful to thousands of readers. There are hundreds of others of our readers, we are sure, who have just as good suggestions to offer upon methods which they have found of great advantage but are not generally known. These, if given to the hosts of the agricultural fraternity who read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, would confer an invaluable favor, and by a liberal exchange of views on these points, to which our columns are always open, all will be benefited and encouraged in the honest effort for an honorable livelihood.

Agriculture in the Public Schools of Ontario.

The teaching of agriculture in the public schools has been a live topic for a number of years in more than one Canadian province, and from time to time schemes have been adopted to fit teachers for taking up this subject in a practical way, but as yet the results have not been the most satisfactory to those who have the subject at heart. During the past twenty-five years the teaching of agriculture in Ontario has at different times been both compulsory and optional, but the indifferent results attained indicate that in the carrying out of both plans there has been some fundamental weakness. About ten years ago the Ontario Agricultural Text Book, prepared by Profs. Mills and Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was issued, but teachers did not take it up enthusiastically. Trustees were given power to make the teaching of agriculture compulsory, but this evidently had not behind it a sufficiently advanced public sentiment, and since many teachers were unqualified and indifferent this proved futile. To remedy the defect of inefficiency on the part of teachers the Honorable Minister of Education for Ontario has arranged that teachers in attendance at the Toronto Normal School shall spend one day each term at the Provincial Agricultural College and Experimental Farm examining the experiments being conducted on the farm, the work of the laboratories, the dairy and other departments. Besides this, it has been arranged with the faculty of the Guelph College that a course of ten lectures be given at the Normal School on the subjects of geology, economic entomology, botany, etc., as they apply to agriculture. The Ottawa Normal School is situated within a short distance of the Central Experimental Farm, and on each Monday morning the teachers in attendance go out to the farm by street car, and by observation and lectures become familiar with the scientific and to some extent the practical aspects of agriculture. A competent knowledge of agriculture, at least technically, is necessary in order to obtain a Normal School certificate. Before the opening of the schools in September, 1898, it is proposed to have an elementary course in agriculture mapped out for all the rural schools.

Winnipeg Industrial, July 13th to 18th.

The Winnipeg Industrial Association has decided upon holding the 1898 fair one week earlier than usual, from July 13th to 18th. This is a move in the right direction and will prove a great convenience to nearly all visitors and exhibitors, especially live stock breeders. Haying generally begins about the 20th of July and few farmers can afford to be away from home at this important time; the fair coming a week earlier will permit of them visiting the Industrial and returning home in time to start the hay harvest. It will also be much better for any of the other fairs that may wish to form a circuit along the main line of the C. P. R., as was done this year. It may come a little hard on stallion owners, as it affords little time to get stallions into fix after coming off the road. Exhibitors of vegetables and roots will also be diminished to some extent, but little can be expected along this line at a July show. There is no doubt that the earlier date will meet with general approval.

A Profitable Expenditure.

I am absolutely certain that the most profitable expenditure on my part in the past year has been on agricultural papers. I consider that every number of the ADVOCATE is worth a year's subscription to any thinking and practical farmer.

Alberta.

CHAS. W. PETERSON.

STOCK.

New York Horse Show.

The thirteenth annual New York horse show came to a successful conclusion on Nov. 20th, after a week's keen competition and liberal patronage. While the Chicago event of two weeks previous played a strong hand for society support, their effort resulted more generally in a characteristic horse show than the Madison Square undertaking. In the West every class of horses in Chicago was given its full value, the various draft breeds as well as the light-legged sorts and ponies. In New York it is different; the heavy sorts are evidently not wanted. They did not come out numerous when more prizes were offered, but it would seem a wiser policy to undertake to induce the useful heavy breeds rather than to almost eliminate them from the list. Their presence might not add much to the gate receipts, but they certainly would help to better fulfill the purpose of a horse show in teaching the different types and styles of horses fitted for the different purposes of pleasure or work;—with the heavy sorts, work.

The show is becoming more and more made up of schooled horses. The harness classes, as well as those shown under pigskin, largely predominated. While there were just five entries in Thoroughbreds, Standard-bred trotters made a capital display. The great sire, Stamboul, 2.07½, by Sultan, owned by E. H. Harriman, was the champion of the breed, followed by Harry Hamlin's Chimes, 2.30½, by Electioneer. A number of other noted horses from extensive stud farms competed in the various sections.

Among the Hackneys many of the Chicago winners, from the studs of F. C. Stephens, Attica, N. Y., and A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Pa., asserted their claim to acknowledged superiority. The former, with the tidy, beautiful Clifton II., won the challenge cup for the second time, thus entitling Maplewood Farm to its ownership. Cadet and his family repeated the Chicago feat in competition for stallion and four of his get. The junior champion was found in E. D. Jordan's Prince Oropington, by Danegelt. Both female championships went to Maplewood stud; the senior being awarded to Stella, by North Star; her stable mate, Lady Sutton, being reserve number. Lady Valentine, by Grand Fashion, won the junior champion honors, followed by a yearling daughter of Dr. Park, named Senorita, owned by Florham Farm.

Saddle horses and hunters filled full classes, and among the winners in a number of keenly-contested instances were entries from the notable stables of Mr. Adam Beck, London, Canada. Despite the fact that these animals had worked hard at Chicago two weeks before, and through railroad traveling became somewhat thrown off their feed and best condition, some notable winnings were recorded by them, among which were the following: Middleweight championship, with Lady Roseberry, who gave a capital account of herself; second prize on Melrose for lightweight green hunter; highly commended on Lady Kildare for ladies' qualified hunter; second prize on Lady Kildare for qualified lightweight hunter. Lady Roseberry, besides winning the middleweight championship already mentioned, stood third in high jump, clearing six feet three inches, while the champion, Chappie, cleared six feet six inches.

The Live Stock Outlook for the Future.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—It goes without saying that in Ontario we have a climate and other conditions that cannot be excelled in any other part of America for the support of animal husbandry on the farm. It has also become a conceded fact that from the competition of newer districts that have been opened up, and the exhaustion of our own soils from the constant growing grain crops, we cannot compete successfully with these newer districts in the production of cereals. But in animal industry our conditions are such that we can compete with better success. Now, I have never advocated specialties to be adopted generally, but there are cases where special lines should be chosen, either from the natural or acquired skill of the breeder or the market conditions. It is also a recognized fact that some parts of our Province are more peculiarly adapted to dairying, whilst others are better fitted for meat production. All these conditions should be carefully taken into consideration by the general farmer. Generally speaking, I think it better for the average farmer to have some of each of the lines of stock reared on the farm. Just here I am reminded of a remark made by a friend a short time ago, in which he said "a farmer should always have some pigs, as they might be low in price to-day, but it would not be long until they were 'in it.'" And I well remember an article published in the ADVOCATE some time ago, written by one of our foremost stock raisers and agricultural writers, in which he said "we should not have all our eggs in one basket." Neither would I advise all to go into the rearing of pure-bred stock of any of the breeds, but I would like to emphasize this, that every producer of farm stock should use a pure-bred sire, and by all means make a specialty of producing a larger share of such stock that meets the requirements of his market and environments the best. Just now it would seem to me that the conditions are favorable to breed more horses of such types as the market conditions require. Horses have been for a few years low in price. This has