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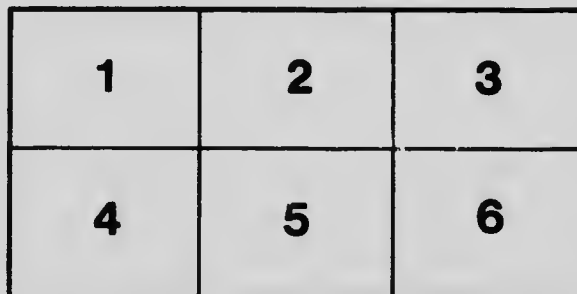
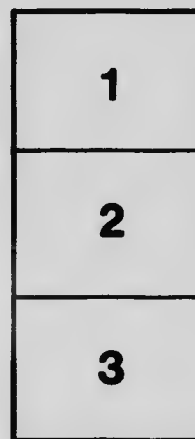
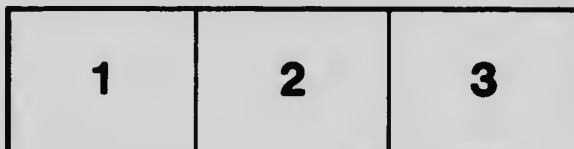
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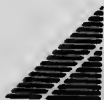
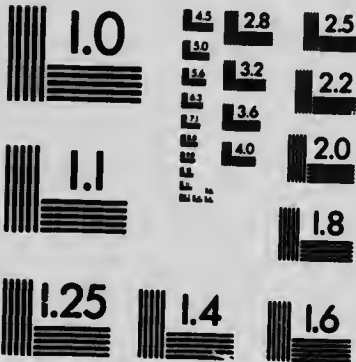
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Manitoba Agricultural College
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Debating Clubs



G. A. SPROULE, B.A.
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH
Manitoba Agricultural College
WINNIPEG, CANADA

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Leading Points

1. A well conducted Debating Club may be of great educative value to the community.
2. Proficiency in public speaking comes only through actual participation.
3. The benefits to be derived from the activities of a Debating Club will be greatly increased by good organization and careful planning of the season's program.
4. In conducting the business of such a Club, parliamentary rules of procedure should always be followed.
5. The value of the debates will depend largely on the appropriateness of the subject chosen.

Debating Clubs

A Good Education the Important Thing

"The most valuable of all our natural resources are those that can be developed in the mind."

To see that every boy and every girl receives a good working education before leaving school should be the ambition of every patriotic Canadian citizen.

Unfortunately, from necessity or other causes, many leave school too soon, and for these some provision for further training should be made. In the city the night school has opened and is well patronized, but in the towns and rural districts the young people are not so fortunate in this respect. These must open their own evening schools.

Value of the Debating Club

One of the best organizations for mutual improvement and preparation for the highest functions of citizenship is the Debating Club. This, of course, is true only if the club is properly managed. If the young people of the neighborhood meet from week to week, and their meetings are characterized by rowdy and boisterous conduct, or even indifference, then the Club should be abandoned. But if the members come together to improve their education and to fit themselves for a greater service to their community, the Club will be a real training school. It must not be otherwise. In the first place, the trustee board will refuse the use of the school buildings, or the town council the hall, because they must see to the safety of public property. In the second place, to allow young people to come to these meetings and engage in even minor disturbances and show lack of interest and inattention, is a direct training in lawlessness and disregard for the rights of others. It must be understood from the outset that all are either members of the Club and, therefore, mutually responsible for the well-being of the Club, or are there by invitation of the members, and as guests will know how to deport themselves.

This word of warning may not be necessary, but if we are to err at all it is better to err on the side of over caution. Every meeting must be primarily a training in self-government and good citizenship.

Importance of Public Speaking

The importance of debating clubs and public speaking generally will be admitted. In the first place, it is not given the emphasis in our schools and colleges that it deserves; like agriculture, it has been neglected. In the second place, any one who belongs to a debating society and takes part in its debates and discussions must do considerable reading and study if he is to make a success of it from his own standpoint. And, in the third place, we all know what added power and influence a man can wield who is capable of taking the public platform or standing on the floor of the house and addressing a forceful, earnest message of inspiration and helpfulness to his fellow citizens or to members of parliament. But,

as I have said before, these meetings must be well conducted,—good order, parliamentary procedure, and earnest debating on questions of interest and importance must characterize all the meetings.

Public Speaking Neglected

I said this work had not been given the prominence in our educational system it deserves. We find the majority of the young men and young women who come to us report having done little or no public speaking. This includes even the University graduates. For this reason, the Agricultural College sets apart certain specific time for this work. Every student is given the opportunity of speaking as often as possible at the regular public speaking classes, and membership and active participation are required of all students in one or other of the six student debating societies. It is always intensely interesting to note the reluctance with which the students of the Freshmen class enter upon this work each year. Gladly would many of them take some other subject instead, if that were possible. When they find it is not possible, they cheerfully accept the inevitable. The gratifying part of it all, however, is the rapid improvement that is noticeable, and the interest taken in the work after the ice has been once broken. The first attempt is the most trying and should be made at the opening meeting.

First Meeting Important

It will be wise for the president of the society to arrange his program that every member of the Club will take some part in the first meeting. If the shy member does not begin then, he will probably delay too long, and possibly never start at all. Each one present at the opening meeting should be called on to rise and make one remark on some subject.

I do not think it is necessary to me to enlarge on the advantages to be derived from such a club. These should be apparent to all. I shall content myself with offering a few suggestions to the organization and conduct of the Club.

How to Organize

It is only necessary for somebody to make the start. He will sound as many of the young people of the district as he can reach. He will seek the advice and support of the older men and women, and, if the idea is popular, arrangements will be made for calling a meeting. This meeting should be well advertised. Everybody must know about it, for it is advantageous to have a large and representative first meeting.

The First Meeting

But let us assume the meeting has been called and a satisfactory number have gathered. There is no organization as yet, and, therefore, no chairman. The first business, then, is to elect a chairman. Some one moves that Mr. or Miss A. take the chair,

and after it has been seconded, the mover rises and puts the motion to the meeting. This motion having been carried, Mr. or Miss A. takes the chair. The chairman will then call upon the meeting to appoint a secretary pro tem. This having been done, the meeting is organized for business. If the chairman is the man chiefly responsible for the calling of the meeting, he will then proceed to explain why the meeting was called. If he was not responsible, he will call on the prime mover in the undertaking. The purpose of the meeting having been explained, the chairman calls on those present freely to express their views. There should be free and open discussion of the subject.

It may be that other organizations, such as the Home Economics Society, the Agricultural Society, or the Grain Growers' Association, are doing or could be made to do the work that the Debating Club would do. It is not desirable to multiply organizations, but if it is believed that there is a real place for such an organization, a motion will be made and seconded that we organize such a society, the particular name it is to bear to be decided later. After all have had a chance to speak, the motion is put, and if it carries the meeting will proceed to elect officers.

Officers

The first and most important office to be filled is that of the Presidency. The president must be a "live wire," and so the best man must be nominated. If more than one be nominated, a vote must be taken. As soon as the president has been elected, the chairman of the evening will vacate the chair and the president elect will take his place and proceed with the election of the other officers. These will perhaps consist of a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a program committee of three.

Duties of Officers

The success of the Club will depend on the time and energy thrown into it by its officers.

President—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Club and to see that the program is carried out in a business-like way, and to perform all other duties which may properly belong to the executive head of such an organization.

Vice-President—It shall be the duty of the vice-president to render whatever assistance he can to the president and to the Club, and to perform the duties of the president in his absence.

Secretary—The duties of the secretary shall be to keep the minutes of all meetings of the Club; call the roll, noting those who are absent, and do the correspondence for the Club.

Treasurer—The treasurer shall collect and take charge of all money belonging to or due the society, keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures, and be prepared to hand to his successor a complete financial report together with all books and papers in his possession belonging to the society.

Program Committee—The program committee shall be responsible for the program for each meeting, including the selection

of those who are to take part and the subjects for debate or topics for discussion. The programs should all be arranged for at the beginning of the winter if possible, and no one should be expected to take any important part unless he or she has had at least three weeks' notice.

Critic

Every society should have a critic, but he will likely be appointed each night of meeting and will be selected either from the membership or from the visitors. His duty will be to review briefly the program of the evening, to call attention to merit wherever he sees it, and to make suggestions for improvement. It will be quite within his province to comment on the good order and decorum of the meeting.

Membership Fee

The Club will likely charge a membership fee. It need not be a large fee, but should be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure of the Club.

How Debates are Judged

Sometimes debates are judged by the audience. The chairman puts it to the meeting for a vote—that is, the debate is decided by a popular vote. Generally, however, three judges are named beforehand, and these make the award. This may be done either by each judge handing in an independent score and the chairman announcing the decision according to the decision of the majority of judges, or the judges may come together after the debate and give in their decision jointly, the chairman of the judges announcing their decision. The objection to the latter method is that the judges often debate the subject all over again and keep the meeting waiting for the decision.

The Score Card

The score card submitted is one much used, and has given general satisfaction. One hundred points are possible to each speaker for his first speech and twenty for reply.

Names of Debaters	Argument 50	Delivery 50	Reply 20	Totals
<u>Affirmative</u>				
1.				
2.				
3.				
			Total	
<u>Negative</u>				
1.				
2.				
3.				
			Total	
Decision		Judge's Signature		

The first fifty points are for the logic and strength of the debater's arguments, the second for his language and general deportment. To score high on delivery, he should be perfectly natural, not dramatic, nor, on the other hand, show nervousness or over-embarrassment. He should have a good speaking voice and use it to advantage. He must be in earnest and show that he believes in what he is saying and speak so as to convince his audience.

The score card assumes that there are three debaters on each side; there may be only two. The judge will make his score, total it, write "negative" or "affirmative" over the word "Decision," sign his name, and give his card to the usher, who hands all three to the chairman. Whichever side gets at least two decisions in its favor will be judged to have won the debate.

The Season's Program

We shall assume the debating club is being organized on the first of November, to be in operation the five winter months. The program committee will hold a meeting, to which the president will be invited, since he is a member of all committees, and proceed to map out the program for the season. If it has been decided to meet the second and fourth Fridays of each month, the committee has ten meetings to provide for. Their program of meetings might look something like the following:

- Nov. 2.—Organization, and afterwards minute speeches. Subjects distributed as members enter the hall.
- Nov. 9.—Lecture. Local man, or Lecturer from College.
- Nov. 23.—Debate.
- Dec. 14.—Social evening.
- Dec. 28.—Jubilee.
- Jan. 11.—Lecture. Lecture: from outside.
- Jan. 25.—Debate.
- Feb. 8.—Discussion.—Subjects assigned (four appointed to lead the discussions).
- Feb. 22.—Debate.
- Mar. 8.—Debate.
- Mar. 22.—General program. Music. Readings. One Act Play.

The committee will then proceed to arrange for the speakers to give the addresses and the debaters to debate, and all others who are to take major parts in the program, and assign the subjects. If this is all done at the beginning of the season, it will give every one who is to take part a chance to make careful preparation; and every one who is to take part should prepare.

If the programs are arranged in advance, posted, and advertised in the local paper, the efficiency of the Club will be increased 100 per cent. over one that makes out its programs for one week at a time.

Advantages of Season's Program Arranged in Advance

If the subjects are chosen and the debaters selected in advance, as recommended, it will give the young debater a chance to collect

material, and to get what he has collected into good shape. It is not always an easy matter to get articles on the subjects set for debate without sending away for them, and this requires time.

The Agricultural College is prepared to make suggestions of suitable subjects for debate, and to assist the debaters in locating material. If the subject is one on which the College has filed clippings, these may be borrowed for a short period. Write to the Department of English, or to the Librarian.

How to Debate

Great care must be taken in selecting the subjects. Any subject to be debated should be one of interest to the audience and one on which it is comparatively easy to get material. It should be a debatable subject, and the resolution so stated that there will be no misunderstanding its meaning. The resolution must be so worded, too, that the burden of proof will be on the affirmative. The affirmative must be called upon to establish the new order of things. For example in "Resolved that Capital Punishment be Abolished in Canada," the affirmative have to attempt to establish the new order. If it were stated, "Resolved that Capital Punishment Should Not be Abolished," the negative would have the burden of proof on them.

The debater looks at his particular subject, decides what the resolution means and what proof is necessary for its demonstration. He will make a division of his subject under certain headings, and proceed to gather material, grouping it under these various headings. Remember, both sides of the subject must be studied if it is to be debated intelligently.

Order of Speakers

The two sides are called "Affirmative" and "Negative." The order of speakers is: First speaker of affirmative, first speaker of negative, second speaker of the affirmative, and second speaker of the negative. After all debaters have spoken, the two leaders will have a few minutes to reply to arguments that have been advanced (or all speakers may be allowed to reply), but in the reverse order, so that the affirmative has the closing of the debate.

Burden of Proof

The burden of proof rests upon the affirmative, that is, they must by proof establish the given proposition, and it is the part of the negative to prevent them from doing so successfully. If the negative debaters overthrow what the affirmative have built up, the latter will lose the debate; but if the affirmative prove any single point which establishes their case, and the negative can not destroy it, the judges will give the decision in favor of the affirmative. This,

however, has reference only to the argument. The manner in which the arguments have been presented will also figure with the judges.

Division of Speech

The speech may be divided into three main parts: (1) Introduction; (2) Proof; (3) Conclusion.

Introduction—In his introduction, the speaker should make a clear statement of the subject, and may or may not give the several points by which he proposes to establish his case. If he does so, it is because he believes it will assist his audience to follow him. This brief introduction will afford him an opportunity of getting right with his audience. The voice, appearance and general deportment of the speaker will be deciding factors. Seldom, if ever, should apologies as a means of winning the sympathy of the audience be resorted to. These, as a rule, are futile, and weaken rather than assist.

Proof—The second division contains the proof and should be clear and logical. As the lawyer calls his witnesses into the box, so the debater quotes his authority, and shows why the authority quoted should be believed. It may be because the authority quoted is considered an expert on the subject, or it may be that he is a disinterested party, or the view expressed opposed to his own interest. But the young debater must guard against making a speech which is just a series of statements of his own opinion about the subject.

Conclusion—The conclusion may give a summing up of the arguments advanced, or it may be an emphatic restatement of the strongest argument, the one on which he stakes his hopes. If the points are all summarized at the end, it should be done to show the audience where the argument stands, and not just to be systematic, and it should be done in such a way as to win the audience and judges, and not to prejudice them. It seems to me boastful to sum up as follows: "I have proven to you, first—, I have proven in the second place—, I have proven thirdly—." Better say: "I have endeavored to prove to you." "I trust I have proven first, secondly," and leave to the judges and the audience to decide to what extent you have succeeded in advancing certain proof.

Reply

So much for the main speech, but the debater will be called upon to reply, and this reply must be as carefully prepared as the main speech, for the debate is often won by a clever reply. In the first place, no new matter may be introduced in the reply. In the second place, reply to only the leading arguments of your opponent. A mistake often made by debaters on rising to reply to the arguments of their opponents is to appear before their audience with a long list of points which they proceed to attack by making a single thrust at each one. This is never very effective. If these points were carefully analysed it would be found that some of them could be safely admitted and others ignored without endangering the argument. But, as a rule, there are one or two arguments ad-

vanced which have made a favorable impression on the audience. These must be attacked and overthrown in order to win the debate. A vigorous attack on the chief argument will likely be more decisive than the numerous thrusts we so often are treated to at debates. The debater should prepare beforehand his reply, and will find that he will be able to give it much as he has prepared it.

He can do this because, in preparing for the debate, he must study both sides of the question so that he will know not only the arguments that support his side of the question but also the leading arguments on the other side. These latter he should be prepared to attack, for no doubt these will represent his opponents' chief case. To do this efficiently, he must be prepared. There may be some surprises launched by his opponents which, if damaging to his argument, must be replied to as best he can, but he should previously be prepared to deal with the obvious arguments. He should not leave his reply to the inspiration of the moment.

Careful Preparation Essential

Careful preparation of the debate is essential. How shall the debater prepare? After he has talked the subject over with others and read whatever is available, he should proceed to write out his speech. The writing of it helps to crystallize his thought. He should then read it over a few times to become familiar with what he intends to say. When this has been done he should make a synopsis, and go over the speech from the outline, referring to the written speech where necessary until he is sure he can speak from the outline. He should not memorize the speech so that he depends entirely on the very words used in the manuscript. There is no objection to having a few notes in the hand provided they do not take too much of the debater's attention, or interfere with the natural relation between speaker and audience. The speech must not be a recital of something written and memorized word for word.

Delivery

The winning of a debate or the success of a speech will not depend so much on the scope of the debater's reading on the subject as it will on the clear, forceful and attractive way in which he presents the arguments at hand. He must show that he is in earnest and has enthusiasm for his subject. He must speak in a clear voice, using, as a rule, short sentences and repeating the important points so that the audience will not lose track of the argument. He must be courteous and respectful to his opponents, never addressing them by their names but always as "my worthy opponent," or "the first speaker for the negative," etc. He should not minimize what his opponent has said, but should rather give him credit for having made a good case.

A definite time must be given for each speech and each reply, and the speaker rung down promptly when his time has expired.

If there are four debaters, ten minutes each is sufficient, and five minutes for each to reply. If there are six debaters, eight

minutes may be given to each speech, and five minutes allowed to each leader to reply. That will mean that the debate will occupy a little more than one hour, counting the time taken up between speakers; and that is long enough. Better have the debate short and snappy than long and tedious.

Rules of Order

It is important always that a society conduct its meetings in a business-like way, that there be no unnecessary pauses, and that the business be carried on according to parliamentary practice. Roberts' Rules of Order is generally accepted as the standard, but even this little book contains much that is superfluous for the ordinary society.

The order of business would run somewhat as follows:—

- 1.—Reading of Minutes of last regular meeting.
- 2.—Business arising out of the Minutes.
- 3.—Reading of communications.
- 4.—New Business.
- 5.—Program—
 - (a) Song or instrumental.
 - (b) Appointment of Critic.
 - (c) Appointment of Judges.
 - (d) Debate.
 - (e) Report of Judges.
 - (f) Report of Critic.
 - (g) National Anthem.

The minutes are read by the secretary. The president then asks: "Are the minutes correct?", and if no one offers any correction the minutes are declared approved. There is no necessity for a motion, but if such a motion be made—"that the minutes be approved"—it will not be made by the secretary but by some other member of the society.

Motions

All important business should come before the meeting in the form of a motion or motions, and it is, therefore, important that the president or presiding officer know the order of procedure of motions. When a subject is being discussed, as soon as any member is able to state definitely what he believes should be voted on he puts it in the form of a motion, and, if this be seconded, there is then something definite before the meeting, and the chairman must not allow any other major motion to come before the meeting until this one has been disposed of.

Subsidiary Motions

There are, however, seven possible auxiliary motions that may be made while there is a main motion before the house, but these all have reference to the main motion and are moved with a view to help dispose of the main motion. These are:—

- (a) To adjourn.
- (b) To lay on the table.
- (c) Previous question.
- (d) To postpone to a certain time.
- (e) To commit.
- (f) To amend.
- (g) To postpone indefinitely.

These motions take precedence in the order in which they are given. In other words, if some one moves an amendment (f) and some one moves an adjournment (a) the motion to adjourn will be put first. If it carries, the meeting is adjourned. If it is lost, the next motion in order may be put, viz., the amendment and then the motion.

Non-Debatable Motions

(a), (b), (c) and (g) are not debatable, but must be put to the meeting. If they are lost, the original question is before the house to be taken up as before.

Example.—Suppose Mr. Smith moves and Mr. Jones seconds: That the membership fee be raised from twenty-five cents to fifty cents.

Mr. K. moves and Mr. R. seconds, in amendment, that the fee be increased to one dollar.

The motion and amendment are being debated when Mr. H. moves and Mr. L. seconds that this question be laid on the table. As the latter motion is not debatable, the chairman puts it to the meeting. If it carries, the matter is settled, for the present at least. If it is lost, the question is still before the house for debate. When the debate shows any sign of lagging, the chairman says, "Are you ready for the question?" And if no one else wishes to speak, he reads and puts the amendment first. If the amendment be lost, he then puts the motion. Should the amendment carry, however, it would be unnecessary to put the motion, provided all have voted.

A word of explanation on the form and purpose of the above motions, which are all in order when a regular motion is before the house, may be necessary.

(a) **To adjourn.**—The hour for closing may have arrived, or the member may wish to shut off further action on the subject. He, therefore, moves that we adjourn.

(b) **To lay on the table.**—If the member wishes to dispose of the subject for the time being he moves that the matter be laid on the table.

(c) **The Previous Question.**—When the member believes that further discussion on the subject will avail nothing, he calls for the previous question in this way: "I move that the question be now put."

Remember, these three are not debatable.

(d) **To postpone to a certain time.**—"I move that the matter be left over until our next regular meeting" (or to some other definite time).

(e) **To commit.**—When it is desired to refer the question to a committee or some other body, the motion is "I move that the matter be referred to so and so."

(f) **To amend.**—When a member is in favor of the resolution being brought forward but would prefer some modification in the resolution, he moves an amendment. If he is not in favor of the spirit of the motion, he votes against the motion. The negative of the motion is not an amendment. The chairman should see that the amendment is a real amendment and not a new motion. If a new motion, it is then out of order.

If the majority are not in favor of either the motion or the amendment or an amendment to the amendment, they will vote all out, and then a new motion may be brought forward.

Any motion may be amended, and there may be an amendment to an amendment, but this latter can not be amended.

(g) **To postpone indefinitely.**—"I move that the consideration of this matter be left over to some future meeting." If this motion were made and then the motion that it be considered at our next regular meeting (d), the latter motion would be put first.

All these motions require to be seconded in the regular way.

Remember only one principal motion can be before the house at any one time. The seven motions mentioned above are subsidiary and are for the purpose of helping to dispose of the main question or motion. All require a majority to pass them. The previous question, however, may require a two-thirds vote to carry.

If a member has made a motion and wishes to withdraw it, he may do so with the consent of his seconder, but does not need a motion.

The chairman may require any main motion to be made in writing.

As one of the purposes of the society is to give its members training in parliamentary practice, the chairman should see that all motions are presented and dealt with in an orderly manner.

Speak Only Once to a Motion

A meeting at which some live subject is up for general discussion, if conducted properly, will afford a very profitable evening. According to parliamentary practice, no member should speak more than once to the same motion, unless the meeting has resolved itself into a committee of the whole. If a member is not permitted to speak more than once, unless he receives permission from the chairman and meeting, it will prevent a few of the members from monopolizing all the time. The society, of course, may extend this privilege, but it is not advisable that any one should speak more than twice to the same motion, without permission.

The formal debate, however, will be the chief part of the program at many of the meetings of the society.

Suggested Subjects for Debate

- 1.—Resolved that a course in Home Economics offers the best solution of the problem of higher education for women.
- 2.—Resolved that the Boys' and Girls' Club movement furnishes the best method yet devised for the teaching of agriculture in the rural districts.
- 3.—Resolved that women should be admitted to the Christian ministry of the pulpit.
- 4.—Resolved that the Church would hold a stronger position as the true exponent of the Christian faith, and would be more influential in the expansion of the Kingdom, were women admitted to the Christian ministry of the pulpit.
- 5.—Resolved that the Canadian Government should take the necessary steps looking towards the purchase and control of all Canadian Railways.
- 6.—Resolved that a system of profit sharing affords the most promising solution of the labor problem.
- 7.—Resolved that labor strikes are justifiable.
- 8.—Resolved that public libraries, museums, and art galleries should be open on Sundays.
- 9.—Resolved that athletics have been excessively developed in our colleges and universities.
- 10.—Resolved that attendance at school or college should be compulsory to the age of sixteen.
- 11.—Resolved that trial by jury should be abolished.
- 12.—Resolved that the Republican form of government is superior to the Monarchical form.
- 13.—Resolved that the English people are superior in endowments to any other people.
- 14.—Resolved that a university education unfits men for business life.
- 15.—Resolved that government by party should be abolished.
- 16.—Resolved that the daily paper does more harm than good.
- 17.—Resolved that our universities should admit students to the degree of B.A., without the requirement of a foreign language.
- 18.—Resolved that mixed farming is a better system of farming than straight grain growing.
- 19.—Resolved that the press is a greater influence for good than the pulpit.
- 20.—Resolved that a four years' course, leading to a degree in Home Economics, is more desirable for the average young woman than a four years' course leading to a Bachelor's degree in Arts.
- 21.—Resolved that the yellow races be excluded from Canada.
- 22.—Resolved that the Senate should be abolished.
- 23.—Resolved that disarmament affords the best solution of the war menace.
- 24.—Resolved that we should establish commercial reciprocity with the United States.
- 25.—Resolved that a single tax system would be preferable to the present system in vogue in Canada.
- 26.—Resolved that the departmental store has proved a benefit to municipal communities.
- 27.—Resolved that employers are justified in refusing recognition of labor unions.
- 28.—Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished.
- 29.—Resolved that a commission form of city government is the best.
- 30.—Resolved that immigration to Canada should be restricted for the next ten years to England and her allies.
- 31.—Resolved that there should be an educational qualification for the franchise in Canada.
- 32.—Resolved that in Canada the franchise should be extended to women.
- 33.—Resolved that the initiative and referendum should be adopted in provincial legislation.

34.—Resolved that municipal ownership of city utilities, such as telephones, electric light, water, etc., is preferable to private ownership.

35.—Resolved that the government should now take over all picture shows, theatres, candy shops, etc., until after the war.

36.—Resolved that a permanent National Service Bill would be in the best interests of Canada.

37.—Resolved that every man in Canada should be put on military pay.

38.—Resolved that there should be established co-operative laundries and kitchens in all thickly settled districts.

39.—Resolved that military training should be compulsory in all our high schools and colleges.

40.—Resolved that the farmer should put his \$600.00 into a farm lighting plant rather than into a Ford car.

These are merely suggestive. The subject that has some local coloring or interest is always to be preferred; it is better than the stereotyped subject that has been many times debated.

Sundry Suggestions to Speakers

Choose a subject that will interest your audience and one on which material can be procured.

If you have been chosen to debate, study your subject thoroughly so that you may do yourself and your society justice when your turn comes to speak.

Be natural—talk to your audience so as to persuade them to believe what you believe, for you may be sure there are some in your audience who do not believe as you do, and it is your business to convert them.

When you rise to speak you will address the Chairman and the audience—"Mr. or Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen." When four or six debaters all rise in turn and employ the long, clumsy address—"Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, Worthy Opponents, Ladies and Gentlemen," it usually produces a feeling of uneasiness in the audience and often provokes a smile.

There is only one way to learn to speak well, and that is by practice. Get up as often as you have the opportunity, and say some one thing, and say it as well as you can.

Don't talk long and so become a bore. Be brief and interesting.

Free Literature

Any of the following may, upon request, be obtained free from the President, Manitoba Agricultural College, or the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg:

BULLETINS

(Of the series not issued periodically)

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| 1. Horses in Manitoba | 12. The Farm Flock (Sheep) |
| 3. Care of Milk and Cream | 16. Hay and Pasture Crops in Manitoba |
| 5. The Farm Garden | 17. Silo Construction and Ensilage Production |
| 7. Hog Raising in Manitoba | 18. Beekeeping in Manitoba |
| 8. Cow Testing | 21. Farm Cost Accounting |
| 9. Repairing Farm Equipment and Roads | 22. Manual of Industrial Drawing |
| 10. Plans for Farm Buildings | 23. Debating Clubs |

MANITOBA FARMERS' LIBRARY

(Bulletins of the series issued monthly and constituting the "Manitoba Farmers' Library")

Extension Bulletin

- No. 1. Lightning Control
- No. 2. Barn Ventilation
- No. 4. Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba
- No. 5. Hand Selection and Harvesting of the Seed Plot
- No. 7. Fattening, Killing and Dressing Chickens for Market
- No. 8. Sending the College to the Country
- No. 9. Common Breeds of Poultry

Extension Bulletin

- No. 10. Boys' and Girls' Clubs
- No. 11. Management of the Brood Mare and Foal
- No. 12. Canning by the Cold Pack Method
- No. 13. Common Diseases and Disorders of the Foal
- No. 14. The Potato
- No. 15. Poultry Houses for Farm and Town
- No. 16. Cookery Recipes
- No. 17. Vegetable Storage
- No. 18. The Gas Engine

CIRCULARS

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| 1. The Farmers' Beef Ring | 32. Cultivation After Harvest for Weed Control |
| 7. Our Friends, the Birds | 33. Marketing Manitoba's Wool Crop |
| 10. Meat and Its Substitutes | 37. Hints for the Housewife on Buying Dressed Poultry |
| 11. What Every Girl Should Know | 39. Blackleg—A Disease of Cattle |
| 12. Poison Ivy and Other Poisonous Plants | 41. Some Forage Crops for Manitoba |
| 13. Cream for Creameries | 42. Summerfallow Competitions in Manitoba |
| 14. Method in Skirt-Making | 43. The Plowing Match |
| 16. Pork Making on the Farm | 44. Beautifying the Farm Home |
| 17. Servants in the House | 45. Injurious Insects of Garden, Field and Forest |
| 18. Alfalfa Growing in Manitoba | 46. Eggs from the Farm to the Consumer |
| 19. Fodder Corn in Manitoba | 47. How to Preserve Eggs |
| 20. Alfalfa Inoculation | |
| 21. Barley Growing | |
| 28. Spray Mixtures | |
| 29. Tree Pests and Cutworms | |
| 30. Treatment of Alkali Soils | |

HOME ECONOMICS BULLETINS

Sets of Lessons on each of the following subjects:—

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------|
| Cookery | Home Nursing | Food |
| Personal Hygiene | Laundrying | Sewing |
- Also a paper entitled "Value of Social Life in Country Homes."

