

has anybody ever seen a question come up in an office in any particular form?

Take the first question which was criticized by your correspondent. It is quite true that at one particular point of time, in one particular office, a man may not be called upon to calculate to the true discount and the bank discount on a particular sum. Does anyone pretend, however, that a young man can have a decent knowledge of commercial arithmetic and not understand the difference between true and bank discount, or not understand how to calculate each in a given case. As we have shown, there are places where bank discount is applied and there are places where true discount is applied. Is there not something to be said for a question which will test a boy's knowledge of the difference between these two, even although the question may not be "in the form that it would come up in an office." I suppose if we follow the thing to its conclusion, it would be all right to ask a boy in question No. 1 to calculate the bank discount on \$275 for 45 days at 6 per cent., and in question No. 2 to calculate the true discount on \$275 for 45 days at 6 per cent., but a very "pernicious" thing to ask him, in one question, to outline the difference between the two discounts.

To put it plainly, Mr. Editor, there is a good deal of old-fashioned bosh that is very often talked along this line of giving things as they would come up in an office. It is about akin to the idea of training a physician to deal with a case of typhoid as it will come up in the sick room. The trouble is that no one knows just how it is going to come up twice in succession and behind all practice we must find a pretty level-headed appreciation of sound theory.

W. H. STAPLETON.

The New York Horse Show.

While Emil Selig's four-in-hand establishing a new record for the twelve-mile course of 40 minutes and 40 seconds, and a grand parade of the winners of the blue and red, the annual horse show at Madison Square Garden, New York, closed its doors on Saturday night after one of the most successful exhibitions of its history. Brilliant and spectacular, beyond all predecessors, it was a show of equine aristocrats par excellence. Each afternoon saw the Garden filled with the elite of the horse-loving world.

Nearly two hundred horses participated in the grand parade of prize winners, and it was a sight to satisfy all lovers of the graceful, well-groomed horse. At the head of the great parade rode Judge Moore, whose entrants had won fourteen blue ribbons and seven reds.

Canadian horses acquitted themselves nobly, and their owners had every reason to feel proud of their showing in the keen competition. Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., had winners in Sir Edward and Sir Thomas, getting the blue on this pair ridden together over the jumps. They made a neat, clean performance which brought forth much applause.

It was in the competition for teams of three qualified hunters from one club that Canada scored its greatest success. The London, Ont., Hunt Club with three of the Hon. Adam Beck's horses, Frontenac, Sir Edward and Sir Thomas, turning the trick. In this competition, uniforms and appointments counted 25 per cent., similarity of type, conformation, quality and general excellence of the horses 25 per cent., and performances 50 per cent. This is always one of the "thrillers" of the show, but this year it was especially so. The work of all the teams including the best in the United States was good, but that of the Canadian teams was almost flawless. As the judges announced the horses from the land of the Maple the winners, the band struck up God Save the King, and Hon. Mr. Beck, bearing the magnificent silver cup, the prize of the event, was congratulated by spectators and competitors alike.

Frontenac won second for Mrs. Beck in a strong class for Ladies' Hunters. Sir Edward was also placed second in the class for qualified hunters ridden by amateurs, and Major Kilgour, of Toronto, got third on Touraine.

Miss Mona Dunn, a Canadian girl now a resident of England, was the winner of four blue ribbons and ten red ribbons. This little horse-woman is only eight years old, and she has one of the finest stables of horses in the world. Her horses Cousin Jack and Comet were second to Beck's pair over the jumps.

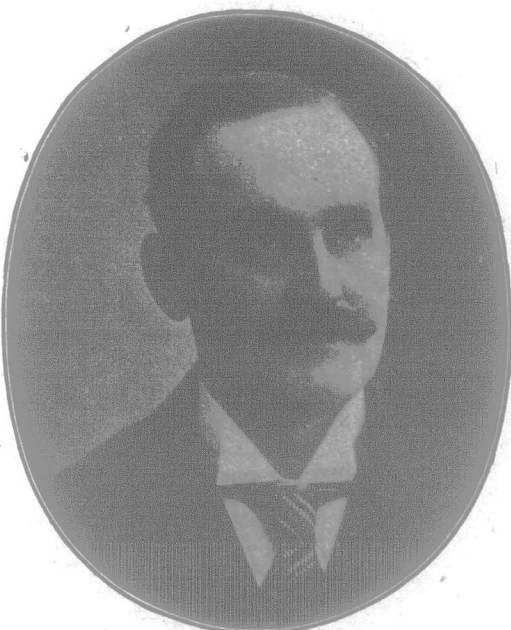
In the International jumping contest for officers of all nations there were twenty-three entries including England, Canada, Holland, Belgium and the United States. The United States captured first, second and third prizes in brilliant style. Lieut. Wm. H. Shepherd, of the 3rd U. S. Field Artillery captured the Beresford Cup donated by Lord Decies for officers of the U. S. Army over the jumps.

It was a wonderful display of the best of the light-horse world during the entire week. The chief winners were Judge Moore, fourteen blue

ribbons and seven red; Miss H. D. Atterbury, New York, ten blue ribbons; Miss Mona Dunn, four blue and ten red ribbons; Chas. E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill., eight blue ribbons; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, three blue; Horatio Beck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., three blue; Hon. Adam Beck, London, Ont., three blue and six red; J. Summer Draper, Milton, Mass., seven red, and Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill., four red ribbons.

New Live-Stock Commissioner.

The position of Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has been filled by the appointment of John Bright, of Myrtle Station, Ontario Co., Ont. Mr. Bright, who is in his prime, is a practical breeder and farmer, having a lengthy experience with Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and also to some extent with Shropshire sheep. He has a wide acquaintance with stockmen throughout Canada, and an extended knowledge of its live stock conditions together with administrative experience gained during several years presidency of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and other bodies, being also Chairman of the new Stallion Enrollment Board for Ontario, frequently aiding also in the capacity of a judge of pure-



John Bright.

Appointed Live-stock Commissioner for Canada.

bred stock at Canadian exhibitions East and West. These and other credentials were recently urged strongly upon the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, by an influential delegation of stockmen who waited upon him at the capital. The position when originally established was filled by F. W. Hodson, but upon his retirement was united with that of Veterinary Director-General, held by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who retired from the service on March 1st last. His successor, Dr. Fred Torrance, of Manitoba, was chosen some months ago by the Government which, however, decided to divide the dual position, though from the date of his appointment Dr. Torrance acted as Commissioner pro tem., being ably assisted by Prof. H. S. Arkell, who had been acting Commissioner during the intervening time. Prof. Arkell, it will be recalled, entered the Dominion Live Stock service, for which he was eminently well qualified, in June 1910. Mr. Bright, the new Commissioner, is to assume his duties on Dec. 1st, to the discharge of which he will devote his very best efforts.

A Fare Glimpse.

James J. Hill, the Canadian-born creator of the Great Northern Railway System, and in many respects regarded as the most remarkable transportation genius and financier of the age, contributes an article of challenging interest to the approaching Christmas number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Of another type, is a sketch expressive of the spirit of the Northland and its pioneering heroes, which the striking colored cover of the number will also happily illustrate, from the gifted pen of Agnes C. Laut, who has won corresponding distinction as a Canadian in the realm of letters. Of particular interest to the clientele of The Farmer's Advocate concerned in live-stock husbandry will be historic articles relative to horse breeding and the evolution of Shorthorn cattle. More than this fore-glimpse of what is in store need not at present be given. To the ever extending family of readers of the paper in Canada and other lands the coming of the Christmas issue has become one of the events of the year, and in the substantial value and beauty of its make-up no effort is

being spared to realize whatever expectations the achievements of previous seasons may have awakened.

The Passing Year.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Next month is the last month of the year, and many farmers will be thinking that, take it from beginning to end, it has been a hard year on them.

An outsider listening to two farmers conversing would conclude that the farmer will have a hard time meeting his debts. To be plain, the year was one in which both seeding and harvesting were greatly prolonged, in some cases endangering the safety of the crops. The hay crop, however, was such that, although not as good as expected, was much above other years, especially on first crop. The pasturing all season was very good, exceeding a number of former years, and cattle, unless left out too long, will be in prime condition.

Although roots did not do very well, yet some remarkable fields of corn have been grown in the country. Gardens also were fair, although, on account of the wet, considerable difficulty was experienced in hoeing.

Beans and peas, except in a few instances, have been a failure. What, however, is considered a greater loss is the potato crop. Some took them up while others left them in the ground; in both instances the rot has continued. The loss is felt more by those of Irish descent, but will mean a considerable drawback to the community as a whole.

Fall wheat is coming along fairly well, except in places where it has been drowned.

The most pleasing sight is to see how healthy the clover and timothy plants are. One merchant remarked that he has his clover and timothy bags set out for sale, but did not sell any seed, as the catch had been so good that there was no need of reseeding.

Fall ploughing, on the whole, has been grand, and those who did not finish up have still a chance, as the weather looks very promising.

A farmer, stepping into his barn, sees much more hay than he had last year, although his granary is not so overflowing full. He also sees that he will be able to feed his stock almost to as good an advantage as last season.

The parties, however, on whom the wet weather was hard are those who had rented farms. They expect to be able in the superabundant crop they will have next year to much more than be able to pay the demands of the landowner.

A. D. F.

Note—In most localities roots did much better than corn this year. There are, however, exceptions both ways.—Editor.

Northern Hemisphere Grain Crops, 1912.

According to a cablegram, dated November 28, 1912, received at Washington from the International Institute of Agriculture, the production in 1912 compared with 1911 in countries of the Northern Hemisphere (specified in the October Bulletin of the Institute) is as follows: wheat, 106.4; rye, 122.2; barley, 105.7; oats, 121.4; Corn 121.8. The countries to which the above figures relate are: Prussia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, England, Ireland, Wales, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia (73 governments), Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, Tunis and Algeria. For Russia in Europe the preliminary figures of production are for rye, 1,010,992,000 bushels; barley, 455,920,000 bushels; oats, 972,080,000 bushels; corn, 79,608,000 bushels.

The position of head of the Veterinary Science Department of Manitoba Agricultural College, rendered vacant by the appointment of Dr. Fred. Torrance as Dominion Veterinary Director-General, has been filled by Dr. C. D. McGilvray, a Glasgow Scot, who came to Canada in his boyhood days. His veterinary training was received at Toronto, with a post-graduate course at Chicago. He has been in the Canadian West for 26 years, having practiced in the Binscarth district before taking the position of representative of the Dominion Veterinary Branch at Winnipeg in 1905.