Section 3-Stallion, 3 years and under 4.—1. Irving, Thos., Winchester, Ironside (Vol. 17, E.).

Section 4-Stallion 2 years and under 3.—1. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Harpoon (Bruce); bred by exhibitor.

Section 5-Stallion, 1 year and under 2.—1. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Thorncliffe (Bruce); bred by exhibitor.

Section 6-Stallion, under 1 year.—1. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Garter King (Bruce); bred by exhibitor.

Section 8-Mare, 5 years and over.—1. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Beehive (imp.) (Vol. 16, E.); bred by Mr. Orde, England.

2. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Cheverette (Vol. 5, Bruce's); bred by D. D. Withers, Brookdale Stud, N. J., U. S. 3. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Thistle (Vol. 5, Bruce's); bred by D. D. Withers, Brookdale Stud, N. J., U. S. 4/Davies, Robt., Toronto, Buckle (Vol. 5, Bruce's); bred by D. D. Withers, Brookdale Stud, N. J., U. S.

S. Scagel, Geo., Owen Sound, Gynarchy (imp.) (Vol. 16, E.); bred by W. Taylor Sharpe, England.

Section 10-Mare, 3 years and under 4.—1. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Queen Bee (Bruce); bred by G. T. Tuckett, Hamilton, Ont.

Section 16-Mare and 2 of her colts, of either sex.—1. Davies.

Ont.
Section 14—Marc and 2 of her colts, of either sex.—1. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Thistle (Vol. 5, Bruce's). See above, section 8.

Section 1-Stallion, 5 years and over.—1. Arkell, Peter, Teeswater, Whitby (imp.) (936); bred by J. Harding, Sneaton Thorpe, near Whitby, Yorkshire, England. 2. McMillan, A. C., Erin, Shining Light (imp.) (); bred by Luke Dale, Otterington, England.

Section 2-Stallion.

Section 2-Stallion, 4 years and under 5.—1. Irving, Thos., Winchester, Prince Arthur 1000; bred by Henry Watson, Bempton, York, England.

Section 2—Stattion, 5 years and analysts. The Numberster, Prince Arthur 1000; bred by Henry Watson, Bempton, York, England.

Class 27.—Clydesdale.

Section 1.—Statlion, 5 years and over.—1. Adams Bros., Drayton, St. Gatien (imp.) [812] (3888); bred by David Reid, Benthead, Kilwinning, Scotland. 2. Coursey Bros. & Stewart, Lucan, Joc Anderson (imp.) [172] [8710); bred by Chas. Anderson, Barsalloch, Port. William, Scotland. 3. Sorby, D. & O., Guelph, Grandeur (inp.) [1724] (6814); bred by Wm. Hunter, Garthland Mains, Stranraer, Scotland. 4. Sorby, D. & O., Guelph, Bold Rey, (imp.) [1149] (4257); bred by John Marr. Cairnbrogic, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. 5. Duff, John, Rockwood, Reform (imp.) [323] (337); bred by Jas. Bruce, Collithie, Gartly, Scotland. 6. Cherry, James, Jr., Nobleton, Prince of Lothian (imp.) [1933] (8139); bred by A. J. Balfour, Cairndinnes, Prestonkirk, Scotland. 7. Davies, Robert, Toronto, Energy, (imp.) [1432] (6801); bred by Wm. Hood, Chapelton, Borgue, Kircudbright, Scotland. 8. Moffat, Jas., Teeswater, Crosby Chieftain (imp.) [2939] (7607); bred by Wm. Hindle, Abbey House, Abbey Town, Cumberland, Eng. Section 3.—Statlion, 3 years and under 4.—1. Johnston, S. C., Manilla, Balgownie (imp.) [2039] (9167); bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, Summerhill, Scotland. 2. Davidson, John, Ashburn, Westfield Stamp (imp.) [819] (9167); bred by James Watt, Westfield, Elgin, Scotland. 3. Dundas, R. D., Springville, McLaws [1940]; bred by exhibitor. 4. Innes, Wm., Brantford, Symmetry (imp.) [1713] (9413); bred by exhibitor, 2. Hoskin, A. E., Coburg, Lowland Stamp [2088]; bred by R. D. Dundas, Springville, Ont. 3. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Montrave Major (imp.) (9623); ored by John Gilmour, Montrave, Leven, Fife, Scotland.

Section 6.—Statlion, 1 year and under 2.—1. Snell, James, Clinton, Hullett's Pride [1981]; bred by exhibitor. 2. Philip, Wm., Yelverton, Ontario Lad [2073]; bred by exhibitor. 3. Section 6.—Statlion, 1 year and under 2.—1. Snell, James, Gipstyn, Scotland, 3. Davies, Robt., Toro Class 27.—Clydesdale.

Bardmony Meigle, Scotland.

Section 11- Mare, 2 years and under 3,—1. Snell, James, Clinton, Lizzie Lammie [1960]; bred by exhibitor. 2. Davidsgn, James I. & Son, Balsam, Boydson Lass 4th [1921], 6334; bred by exhibitors. 3. Davidson, James I. & Son, Balsam, Kate Hill 2nd [1923], 6337; bred by exhibitors. 4. Davidson, John, Ashburn, Bloom 6703; bred by H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, Ont. 5. Scott, A. B. & Son, Vanneck, Moonlight [2016]; bred by exhibitors. 6. Davies, Robert, Toronto, Pride of Thorncliffe (imp. in dam) [1937]; bred by Major L. D. Gordon-Duff, Drummuir, Keith, Scotland., 7. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Lady Thorncliffe (imp. in dam) [1936]; bred by Wm. Kerr, Bendeath, Stirling, Scotland.

Sectiand.

Section 12—Marc, 1 year and under 2.—1. Davidson, Jas. I. & Son, Balsam, Boydston Lass V. [1922], 7215; bred by exhibitors.

2. Davies, Robt., Toronto. Rose of Thorncliffe [1938]; bred by

exhibitor.

Section 15.—Mare, under 1 year. -1. Scott, A. B. & Son, Vanueck, Heatherbloom [2967]; bred by exhibitors.

Section 15.—Mare and two of her colts of either sex.—1. Davidson, James I & Son, Balsam, Boydston Lass [1920] 2388. See above section 8. 2. Snell, James, Clinton, Gipsy Queen (imp.) [990]. See above section 8. 3. Scott, A. B. & Son, Vanneck, Kate II. of Congeith (imp.) [225]. See above section 8. 4. Davies, Robert, Toronto, Pride of Drummuir (imp.) [1325] 7188. See above section 8.

Class 31. Suffolk Punch. Section 's. - Stallion, 's years and under 3.-1. Beck, Joseph. Thorndale, Ontario (2295); bred by exhibitor.

Section 8. - Marc, 5 years and over:-1. Boyd, Mossom & Co., Bobeaygeon, Maude (2875); bred by Joseph Beck, Thorn-

Class 32. Hackney. Section 1. Stallion, Syears and over, A. Johnston, S. C., Manilla, Sir Garnet 3rd (imp.) = 10 (3274); bred by W. J. Stone,

Manilla, Sir Garnet 3rd (imp.) 10 (3274); bred by W. J. Stone, Elmham, Norfolk, England.

Section 3. Stallion, 3 years and under 5.—1. Crossley, H. N., Rosseau, Fireworks (imp.) - 16 (3602); bred by Jas. Scott, Clayfield, PocKlington, Yorkshire, Eng.

Section 4. Stallion, 3 years and under 3. 1. Hastings, G. H., Deer Park, Toronto, Star of Mepal 11, (imp.) - 17 (Vol. 10); bred by R. Beldam, Witchferd, Ely, Eng.

Section 8.—Mare, 5 years and over. 1. Hastings, Geo. H., Deer Park, Toronto, Norfolk Duchess (imp.) - 12 (2355); bred by W. Vincent, Whinburgh, East Dereham, Norfolk, Eng. 2. Crossley, H. N., Rosseau, Lady Cocking (imp.) 11 -; bred by W. F. Cocking, Croule, Doncaster, Yorkshire, Eng.

Section 9.—Mare, 5 years and under 5. 1. Crossley, H. N., Rosseau, Lady Bird (imp.) 15 - (5510); bred by The Grange, Holme, Yorkshire, Eng.

Class 35. Americo Arab.

Class 35. Americo Arab. Section 2. Stallion, 4 years and under 2. 1. Hall, J. B., Toronto, Fez. (Vol. 6, Bruce); bred by exhibitor. 2. Hall, J. B., Toronto, Aldebaron (Vol. 6, Bruce); bred by exhibitor. Section 2. Mare, 4 years and under 4. 1. Hall, J. B., Toronto, Keturah (Vol. 6, Bruce); bred by exhibitor.

Care of Foals.

In order to obtain anything like a remunerative price for a horse now, it is necessary to present him in as well developed a state as possible. There is no period in a horse's life that requires more care to insure rapid development than the first few months. It is no uncommon thing to find a mare that is a poor suckler, especially at this season of the year when the pastures become dried and flies bad. We are too apt to drift into a neglect that seriously effects the growth of the foals, by allowing them to take their chances in the fields, think ing perhaps that the loss can be easily made up by heavy feeding when there is more time. Just here the old proverb comes in: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We can do a good deal to prevent stagnation in the growth of the youngster by placing the mare and foal in a cool, darkened box stall during the warmest hours of the day, and supplying such food as the working horses are getting, until the fodder corn is fit to use, which may become almost the entire food after they have become accustomed to it. It will pay well to supply the foal with a quantity of cow milk each day, also some crushed oats and bran placed in a box in a little pen where the dam cannot enter. By this treatment the foal will readily learn to take a considerable quantity of the food mentioned, and thus prepare it to be weaned early if the dam's services are required for the fall work.

When the foal is to be taken from the dam it

should be tied to an adjoining stall, with the partition so open that they are in plain view of each other, and the food of the mare should be renduced to a small ration of dry oats and hay. When the udder becomes so full as to cause her uneasiness a part of the milk should be drawn off, but she should not be milked dry. This first milking may be done by the foal itself, but after wards it should be done by hand, as the milk in the drying-off process soon becomes unfit for the foal and, besides, drying off will be more speedily accomplished than if the offspring is occasionally permitted to suck. After the milk has entirely dried up the mare and the colt may be separated.

Skimmed milk may still be given to the foal especially if the condition is not up to what may be desired, but clean, sound oats, ground or un-ground, constitute the best of all grain foods. We prefer to have them ground, and as cold weather approaches one-fourth in weight of corn or pea meal may profitably be added, or, as wheat is low, four-fifths oats and one-fifth wheat will be found a capital grain ration, as it helps to lay on fat and keeps up the animal heat. A little oil meal, say a pint a day, may also profitably be given with the oats for some time after weaning. Do not be afraid of feeding too liberally. More foals are injured the first six months after weaning by too scanty a supply of food than from the opposite extreme. As soon as the foal has forgotten its dam it should have the run of a good pasture, as there is no food better than grass, no medicine so good as exercise, and no exercise so profitable to young animals as that which may be taken just when they feel like it.

FARM.

More Information on Tread-Powers.

BY J. E. MARPLES, HARTNEY, MAN.

Since giving you my experience with a treadpower thresher, I have been in receipt of a number of letters asking for more information, and to show how unsatisfactory the present style of threshing is, and what general interest is taken in this question, I will give one letter in full:

"Dear Sir. I see in the June ADVOCATE a letter from you re Tread-Power Threshers. Will you kindly answer a few enquiries regarding the same? 1. What was the cost of your outfit laid down at your nearest station? 2. Is there any danger to horses going on the tread-power; I mean those which have never been on before? 3. Would two horses, weighing about 1,800 lbs., be sufficient for the work; if not, is the 2-horse tread wide enough to put on three horses of that size? By answering the above you will greatly oblige one who has been in the country since 1881, and has always found threshing a bug-bear. I have about 120 acres of arable land separated into three fields, one of which I fallow each year. I have enclosed pasture tworun barb wire) 100 acres, and of course keep quite a few head of stock. Around me are several who farm from 200 to 400 acres each year to crop. I cannot, as a rule, get threshed before these are done: and when they do come it is a general rush to get through, and then away in a burry I have to get extra help (a hard thing to do as that toafter, all the straw is scattered all and there is so much grain wasted at the sat stacks, that I have to be careful for days not to

the cattle go there. Then I have to follow machine to any ask Site I have had · truly, A

"Invicta," too, asks for information as to cost. &c. The cost of a 2-horse outfit, complete, the same as the one I use is, \$400, delivered, I think, at any station in Manitoba. A 3-horse power would be \$475; this is without trucks. I have mine simply set on a kind of sled made with a few planks, and find no difficulty moving it about, even on plowed land. The power for three horses would be better on trucks, as it is very heavy. With ordinary care there is no danger whatever in breaking horses to the power at first. It is better to put only one horse in at a time for a few minutes, holding him by the head, feeding him a little of something to attract his attention, and then gently starting the machine. I have broken a good many horses to the work in this way, and have had them working steadily in less than an hour. Shoe with very short, dull calks. Two horses only can be put on a 2-horse power, as a bar goes between them to prevent them crowding each other. Light horses will thresh, but the heavier the horses the more you will thresh.

I, like "Invicta," would like to get more light

on so important a part of the year's work on the farm! Can any one give us some useful information about small portable engines of about 6-horse power? The only one that I know of made in Canada is manufactured by the Waterous Company. It is on wheels, 6-horse power, and made for threshing, or anything else you like to put it to. I had some idea of getting one, with a Buffalo Pitt's Separator, a couple of years ago, but the price proved too much, viz., \$1,200.

"Invicta" speaks of gasoline or coal-burning engines, but I think, even for a small engine, straw would be preferable to coal, considering it costs nothing. As to gasoline, I cannot say what would be the cost as fuel in comparison.

Why do not manufacturers or dealers in these machines advertise more, and we should then know where to enquire?

Gasoline costs 25 cents per gallon in Manitoba, and 14 cents per gallon in Ontario—if bought by the barrel. Five gallons will make about 1,000 feet of gas. It is a dangerous fuel in careless hands, not suitable for threshing purposes, though useful for cooking. Insurance companies doing business in Canada forbid its use as fuel. It is largely used as fuel for cooking in the U. S. A., and gives good satisfaction, being cheap and clean. It is sold in American cities at 10 to 12 cents per gallon. A machine is made in Toronto for converting it into machine is made in Toronto for converting it into gas. The devise is placed in a pit any desired distance from the house or buildings: the gas is conveyed where wanted for light or fuel in pipes as in cities. The results obtained are satisfactory in every respect. A tread-power will be found more economical and serviceable on a small farm than any other sort.

Harvesting Corn.

The system which has been adopted on the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, and found to be very satisfactory, is given in the 1892 annual report of that institution, from which we take the following:-The crop is in the best condition for harvesting when the corn in the ear has reached what is known as the glazed state, but when there is a large amount to be harvested the work had better begin when the grain is in the late milk stage, lest some of it should become too ripe. Some advocate cutting corn with hooks, and some with the mowing machine. A limited number have tried a reaper with elevators attached, and high enough to deliver the corn into a wagon driven alongside. This way of harvesting corn may yet become common, although it can scarcely be said to be completely satisfactory as yet. We have used a sled made by one of the graduates of the college. It consists of two flat runners, 5 feet 2 inches long, and bevelled in front like the runners of a stone boat. They are made up of hardwood, and are 2^{a}_{4} inches broad, and 5 inches high. They are kept in place by three cross pieces. Over this frame is a covering of inch boards 2 feet 6 inches wide. The knives consist of two pieces of hardwood, shaped somewhat like a V, with a piece of an old cross-cut saw bolted on the outer edge of each, which is sharpened and cuts the corn when the sled is in motion. The knives are hinged on a boat in front, and the rear part may be pushed under the platform to adjust the width of the boat to any variation that may be found in the width of the rows of corn. The knives are held in position at the rear by a bolt, which may be removed at will. The length of the knife is 20 inches, and the narrowest width at base is 91 inches: the greatest width is 16 inches. Four stakes are placed in position, and a rope attached to these a short distance above the platform. The feet of the two mer who stand inside are protected by this rope from any danger that may arise of being wounded in case of falling off in front of the knife. The drawing attachment is the coil of an old scraper. The two men who stand upon the platform catch the corn as it falls, and lay it down in sheaves on each side of the boat. A boy rides the horse. From six to eight acres may thus be cut in a day. We would strongly advise farmers who have a considerable amount of corn to cut and have not a the retory anothine for cutting it, to try the sled as a section the college farm. It will not cost much what it will not cost much have shell when not in use. Whit class Genes the fi days

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