

THE WORLD EXTENDS THE GLAD HAND TO ITS FRIENDS, THE YEOMAN OF ONTARIO, WHO VISIT THE FAIR TO-DAY.

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK
EXPLAINED BY PROF. MILLSEmphasizes Necessity of Taking Great
Care of Milk Going From
Stable to Creamery.

The dairy building was a busy centre on Monday, one continuous fair being the order of the day. The afternoon performance there began about 2 o'clock, when Prof. Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, addressed a packed house on the work done by the experimental farm, of which he is president.

Prof. Mills spoke very forcibly on the necessity of taking great care of the milk from the stable to the creamery. The two weakest points in the manufacture of butter in this country were at the stable and transportation ends. Pasteurizing was done in the usual way, the milk being heated to a temperature of from 180 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. This was specially efficacious in the winter, as it drove away the odor of roots from the milk. Butter made from milk treated in this way was very good butter, but of course not so rich in flavor as that made in June or July from grass-fed milk. Since this process had been adopted at the Guelph farm, Mr. Mills said they had had no complaints from the large buyers in Toronto and elsewhere, and that was the report they wanted to get from the British market.

As to transportation, much had been done in the way of cold storage, but a great deal was yet to be done before they could capture the British dairy produce trade.

Prof. Mills then spoke about the great work being done for Canada's young men at the agricultural colleges, and also the good work accomplished by the government in establishing creameries and farmers' institutes throughout the country. There were no more help to the farmers' institutes, but Prof. Mills said that there were three main features—first and chiefly, to educate the young men for life and work on the farm; second, to conduct experiments on various lines with a view to solving the numerous problems that confronted the farmer; and, third, to lead and assist farmers in outside work.

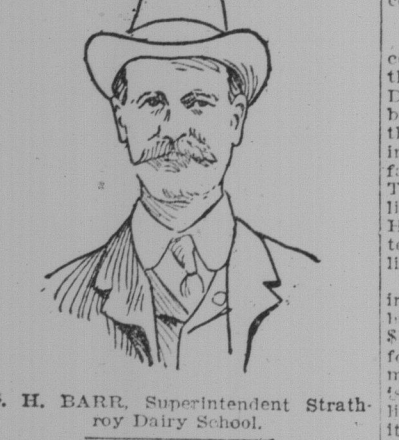
The speaker said that 85 per cent. of the boys who came to them went back to work on the farms, and the rest got their hands on a large part of the agricultural machinery of Canada, occupying some of the best positions in the government to-day.

HOME FROM THE WEST.

A. P. Westervelt Hopes to Create
Market for Ontario Cattle.

A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Dominion Live Stock Association, has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, his object being to see what the prospects were for the ranchers importing cattle from Eastern Canada. The tendency of the ranchers has been to import stock from Texas. Mr. Westervelt visited Calgary, Edmonton and other stock districts in the Territories and the Delta District and Chilliwack Valley in British Columbia.

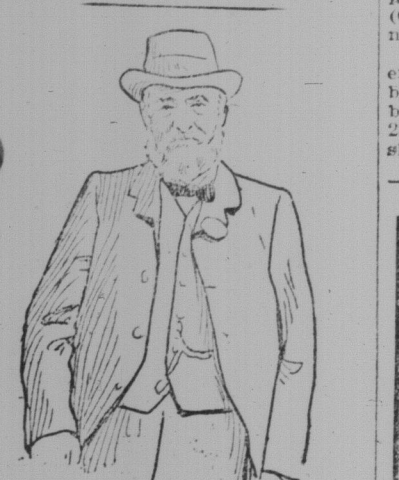
He reports the prospects good for cutting into the business now enjoyed by the cattle breeders of the United States, who send over the border a large number of pure bred cattle and stockers. Middle-western cattle are the largest ranching districts in the world, he says. Up Calgary and Edmonton they are going out of ranching and paying more attention to general farming. Some of the ranchers go up that way to buy their stockers, and some stuff is imported from the States, but agents of the live stock associations have been appointed at many points throughout the west and in the future a big effort will be made to capture orders.



D. H. BARR, Superintendent Strathroy Dairy School.

A STRONG FEATURE.

"One of the strongest features of the Exhibition," said Mr. Cummings, associate professor of agriculture at the University of Toronto, "is the fact that there are not so many sensational animals here this year as there were two years ago. The old land was imported and taken the route of the fair, and the prize money will be widely distributed, and the awards will be more numerous than in any year of the Exhibition. I consider that the quality of the exhibits is the best we have ever seen, and it is satisfactory that the prize money is not confined to one or two breeds."



ANDREW CLEMENT, Breeder of Canadian Produce, of Glasgow.

Prominent Breeders Here.
G. A. Gilroy, a prominent breeder, who owns an extensive farm near Brockville, has been visiting several days at the Exhibition. He owns the famous Holstein cow, Carmen Sylvia, which won the dairy competition here some years ago. He breeds Holsteins extensively, but is not exhibiting here this year, as he was ill with diphtheria at the time the entries were made. He will, however, be at Ottawa, where his success is assured.

W. G. Pettit & Son of Freeman are showing their famous Crimson Fuchsia 13th, which was the gold medal cow at Toronto last year.

WORK OF GUELPH COLLEGE
29 YEARS OF USEFULNESSFrom 26 Students in 1874 the Roll
Swelled to 768 Last
Year.

There will always be differences of opinion as to the value of the professional farmer as a judge of the products of the farm. The Exhibition authorities have a number of college professors and graduates on the list of judges, and if one were to follow closely their work and their methods one would come to the conclusion, if not an unsuccessful exhibitor, that the best of judgment was shown in nine cases out of ten. Some disappointed ones grumble occasionally and say the old and experienced farmer is the man who ought to know something about the farm, not the young city man, who has learned how to till the soil out of a book. Education as a general proposition is a good thing, all will admit, and why not for a farmer?

The farmers of Ontario or Canada, as a general proposition, praise the great work of the agricultural colleges. The Dominion College at Ottawa and the Ontario College at Guelph are wonderfully popular on the exhibition grounds or wherever agriculture is the subject of conversation. The Guelph College and farm were established less than thirty years ago, as early as 1872, and since that time the kind of work which the province has accomplished in agriculture has been the development of the agricultural resources of the province. The first of the kind was organized by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe. In 1846 the Provincial Agricultural Society was formed, which established the provincial fair out of which the present great Industrial Exhibition has come. The provincial association passed into the hands of a board of directors, George Buckland, who was accustomed to address meetings of agricultural societies. Then a course in agriculture was established in connection with Toronto University, with Mr. Buckland as professor, and between 1862 and 1873 nine men were awarded diplomas by the university.

Mimico First Thought.
The question of establishing an agricultural college was brought up during the regime of John Sandfield Macdonald, when Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, appointed Mr. P. Clarke to report on the subject. His report appeared in 1870, and a farm was bought at Mimico and plans for the building drawn, but the government was soon after defeated and the plans came to nothing. The new government appointed a committee, and reported that the Mimico site was unsuitable, and the negotiations resulted in the purchase of the present site for \$4,600. The first course of instruction began May 1, 1874, with 26 students in attendance. There was a reorganization of the staff during the first year of the college, and the principal resigned, being succeeded by William Johnston, who resigned in 1875. The present head of the institution, Dr. Mills, was appointed to succeed President Johnston.

Marvellous Growth.
The growth of the college has been marvellous. In 1902 the number of students was 708, as compared with 233 in 1874. This increase was due largely to the establishment of short courses in dairying, domestic science, poultry, management and live stock judging. In the general course of instruction, however, there has been a steady increase in attendance. On the whole, the college has been a success. In the United States and the South American republics. It is claimed that the college is the best equipped institution of the kind in the world, attracting wide fame. Of the graduating class of 15 of 1902, ten were from Ontario, one from New Brunswick and one each from Jamaica, Mauritius, Asia Minor and the Argentine Republic. There are now 17 students at the college from Argentina.

Increased the Scope.
Within recent years the scope of the college has been greatly increased by the generosity of Sir William C. McDonald of Montreal, and there are now being erected two large buildings for the training of public school teachers in agriculture and nature study, and farmers' daughters in domestic science. The handsome Massey Hall and library, the gift of the executors of the H. A. Massey estate is also a striking testimony of the approval of the public on the work of the college.

The college and farm have been costing the province about \$55,000 a year, but for 1903 the appropriation was \$112,970, owing to the extra demand for maintenance and equipment. Farmers are agreed that the O.A.C. is a valuable asset and there is very little objection to the cost of keeping it up.

\$3000 PAID FOR BULL.

Sir William Van Horne Buys Spicy
Marquis From W. D. Platt.

Spicy Marquis, an imported short-horn bull, was purchased on the grounds last week by Sir William Van Horne from W. D. Platt of Hamilton for \$3000. Spicy Marquis is a roan bull, and is registered in the books as No. 26,148. He was culled Jan. 19, 1900, bred by W. S. Marr, of Permill, Scotland, bred by Spicy Robin (65828) dam Maid (5714), by High Commissioner (55848).

Another noted short-horn bull on exhibition here is Joy of Morning (5091) by the late Senator Cochrane of Quebec. In the short-horn list there are 250 entries, the greatest number ever shown at any exhibition in Canada.



Nook in the exhibition of pioneers' relics, showing the tools with which the first soil was turned in the Dominion, many of the relics being more than 300 years old.

Nook in the exhibition of pioneers' relics, showing the tools with which the first soil was turned in the Dominion, many of the relics being more than 300 years old.

Shorthorn Bulls Pass Before Experts
Awards in Six Classes, Then Rain CameExhibit of This Breed of Cattle
the Best in History of
the Show.

The exhibit of shorthorn cattle at the Dominion Exhibition is the best in the history of the show. This is the opinion of the breeders who have animals there, and it is readily conceded by all who take an interest in such matters. Yesterday was devoted to the judging of the shorthorn bulls, but the bad weather cut the inspection short, after awards had been made in six sections.

One of the factors that has contributed to the exceptionally large entry this year no doubt has been the action of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association in adding \$1000 to the prize list of the exhibition authorities for distribution among the breed of cattle. The prize list is the largest ever given in Canada. An instance of the keen competition was the 25 bulls that were entered for the senior calves. Of these 21 went into the ring, and the sorting, it may be imagined, was an exceedingly difficult proposition. After a close scrutiny of the three rows lasting fully 15 minutes, nine animals were sent to the sheds, and the judging of the remaining herd was watched with interest. Capt. Rolston, ex-M.L.A., took first and third, and Goodfellow Bros., second.

Spicy Marquis Won.
In the three-year-old bull class, Spicy Marquis, purchased by Sir Wm. Van Horne last week for \$3000, from W. D. Platt of Hamilton, was first, and Hon. John Dryden's Prince Gloster got second money. The first of the kind was sold at the sale of Morning, which was the winner was Joy of Morning, which was sold at the sale of the six-year-old class, was in good enough form to beat many fresher bulls. Hon. John Dryden secured a notable triumph in the senior yearling class. His Prince Hero, a home-bred bull, secured the red badge, and it is expected that this bull will prove a strong contender for the junior bull championship. The shorthorn section will be finished up to-day with the junior bull class, the senior and junior bull championship and all the females.

Prize Shorthorn Bulls.
Following are the awards: Aged bulls—G. D. Fletcher's (Buckham) Joy of Morning, 1; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 2; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 3; J. A. Rolston's (Invincible) Prince, 4. Three-year-old bulls—W. D. Platt's (Hamilton) Spicy Marquis, 1; Hon. John Dryden's Prince Gloster, 2; J. & W. Russell's (Richmond Hill) Prince Hero, 3; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 4.

Two-year-old bulls—Capt. T. B. Rolston's (Hilltop) Prince Simeon, 1; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 2; W. G. Pettit & Son's (Freeman Village) Prince, 3; Senator Drummond's (Point Claire, Que.) Cleopatra, 4.

Senior bulls (senior)—Hon. John Dryden's (Hamilton) Prince, 1; Goodfellow Bros.' (Meadell) Prince, 2; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 3; J. A. Rolston's (Invincible) Prince, 4.

Junior bulls (junior)—W. D. Platt's (Hamilton) Spicy Marquis, 1; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 2; J. A. Rolston's (Invincible) Prince, 3; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 4.

Senior cows—W. D. Platt's (Hamilton) Spicy Marquis, 1; Hon. John Dryden's Prince Gloster, 2; J. & W. Russell's (Richmond Hill) Prince Hero, 3; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 4.

Junior cows—W. D. Platt's (Hamilton) Spicy Marquis, 1; Hon. John Dryden's Prince Gloster, 2; J. & W. Russell's (Richmond Hill) Prince Hero, 3; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 4.

Minnie Caswick, the five-year-old pacer, owned by George Curtis of Lindsay, has won three prizes this season at the Exhibition. She has a mark of 2:19.2. She took the first prize Saturday in the gentlemen's race; first as pacer in road horse contest Friday, and second in the 2:50 pace of Tuesday. P. V. Coldthorpe is manager of the Curtis stables.

Canadian Bacon Hogs
BIG MORTGAGE LIFTERS

United States Follows Canada in Pro-
ducing This Class for
British Market.

has succeeded in producing bacon of a quality of excellence which sells at a higher price and is in fact taking the place of that supplied by the United States.

Mr. Davies, with the able assistance of Mr. William Harris, the veteran hog buyer of the Toronto market, that the drovers as well as the press, has educated the farmers to produce what is known as the "bacon hog," which weighs on an average 180 pounds, of from 160 to 200 pounds, which is used by all Canadian packing houses to produce the best quality of bacon, and has become so popular in the British markets.

United Statesers Alert.
The Statesers, alive to business as usual, are now beginning to advise their farmers to raise the light bacon hog, as will be seen by the following from The Chicago Live Stock World: "A change has been noted recently in the market for light hogs, and there is an abnormal demand for pigs, unsupplied demand instead of calling for heavy meats and large hogs, light hams and loins and bacon."

While this demand is seasonal, it is as possible as a more stable demand is changing and that the big fat hog of other days will not be required in such large quantities. The public taste is changing and that the big fat hog of other days will not be required in such large quantities. The public taste is changing and that the big fat hog of other days will not be required in such large quantities.

Canada Ranks Third.
Canada now ranks third amongst the countries supplying Great Britain with bacon, as regards quantity, and second as regards quality. Canadian drovers have received nearly four millions of dollars, the bulk of which has come into the Province of Ontario during the past year. The United States received 22 millions and Denmark 14 millions of dollars for the same period.

Another thing noted while visiting the exhibition was that the Canadian manufacturers are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada."

LARGEST CATTLE BREEDER.
Senator Edwards Hopes Some Day to Make His Farms Pay.

Senator Edwards, who is without doubt the largest owner of pure-bred cattle in Canada, was an interested spectator during the judging. He is the owner of Missie 1204, the highest priced cow in America, and the Senator who the World that money could not buy her. The exhibition, he says, is the best he has seen here, which means that it is the best show ever held in America. At the great Madison Square show in New York in 1895 he exhibited four animals, capturing three first and the second prize. He has since been equally pronounced in 1897 at the Chicago show. He made seven entries, which took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At the International Exhibition in Chicago two years ago he took two championships out of three entries.

This is the kind of interest that is making the live stock industry in Canada one of the most important. Any number of men could be found on the grounds who have achieved success in a smaller degree.

Robert Miller of "Ramsay" is another very successful sheep breeder. He brought five sheep here and captured four firsts and a sweepstakes.



Spicy Marquis, bought by Sir William Van Horne for \$3000.

Crowd Watched Judging.
There was an unusual crowd around the cattle ring during the morning and afternoon. The grand stand, covered with canvas, is a great improvement over the old facilities offered the public for seeing what is going on, but it proved far too inadequate for the throng of interested ones.

After those who were admitted to the enclosure were several members of Lord Lyndoch's party of British members of parliament, who were piloted thru the cattle section of the exhibition by Col. McMillen & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 2; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 3; J. A. Rolston's (Invincible) Prince, 4.

Prize Shorthorn Bulls.
Following are the awards: Aged bulls—G. D. Fletcher's (Buckham) Joy of Morning, 1; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 2; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 3; J. A. Rolston's (Invincible) Prince, 4.

Two-year-old bulls—Capt. T. B. Rolston's (Hilltop) Prince Simeon, 1; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 2; W. G. Pettit & Son's (Freeman Village) Prince, 3; Senator Drummond's (Point Claire, Que.) Cleopatra, 4.

Senior bulls (senior)—Hon. John Dryden's (Hamilton) Prince, 1; Goodfellow Bros.' (Meadell) Prince, 2; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 3; J. A. Rolston's (Invincible) Prince, 4.

Junior bulls (junior)—W. D. Platt's (Hamilton) Spicy Marquis, 1; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 2; J. A. Rolston's (Invincible) Prince, 3; W. C. Edwards & Co.'s (Buckham) Marquis of Zenith, 4.

Senior cows—W. D. Platt's (Hamilton) Spicy Marquis, 1; Hon. John Dryden's Prince Gloster, 2; J. & W. Russell's (Richmond Hill) Prince Hero, 3; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 4.

Junior cows—W. D. Platt's (Hamilton) Spicy Marquis, 1; Hon. John Dryden's Prince Gloster, 2; J. & W. Russell's (Richmond Hill) Prince Hero, 3; James Crepin's (Shakespeare) Spicy Robin, 4.

Minnie Caswick, the five-year-old pacer, owned by George Curtis of Lindsay, has won three prizes this season at the Exhibition. She has a mark of 2:19.2. She took the first prize Saturday in the gentlemen's race; first as pacer in road horse contest Friday, and second in the 2:50 pace of Tuesday. P. V. Coldthorpe is manager of the Curtis stables.

Canadian Bacon Hogs
BIG MORTGAGE LIFTERS

United States Follows Canada in Pro-
ducing This Class for
British Market.

has succeeded in producing bacon of a quality of excellence which sells at a higher price and is in fact taking the place of that supplied by the United States.

Mr. Davies, with the able assistance of Mr. William Harris, the veteran hog buyer of the Toronto market, that the drovers as well as the press, has educated the farmers to produce what is known as the "bacon hog," which weighs on an average 180 pounds, of from 160 to 200 pounds, which is used by all Canadian packing houses to produce the best quality of bacon, and has become so popular in the British markets.

United Statesers Alert.
The Statesers, alive to business as usual, are now beginning to advise their farmers to raise the light bacon hog, as will be seen by the following from The Chicago Live Stock World: "A change has been noted recently in the market for light hogs, and there is an abnormal demand for pigs, unsupplied demand instead of calling for heavy meats and large hogs, light hams and loins and bacon."

While this demand is seasonal, it is as possible as a more stable demand is changing and that the big fat hog of other days will not be required in such large quantities. The public taste is changing and that the big fat hog of other days will not be required in such large quantities.

Canada Ranks Third.
Canada now ranks third amongst the countries supplying Great Britain with bacon, as regards quantity, and second as regards quality. Canadian drovers have received nearly four millions of dollars, the bulk of which has come into the Province of Ontario during the past year. The United States received 22 millions and Denmark 14 millions of dollars for the same period.

Another thing noted while visiting the exhibition was that the Canadian manufacturers are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada."

LARGEST CATTLE BREEDER.
Senator Edwards Hopes Some Day to Make His Farms Pay.

Senator Edwards, who is without doubt the largest owner of pure-bred cattle in Canada, was an interested spectator during the judging. He is the owner of Missie 1204, the highest priced cow in America, and the Senator who the World that money could not buy her. The exhibition, he says, is the best he has seen here, which means that it is the best show ever held in America. At the great Madison Square show in New York in 1895 he exhibited four animals, capturing three first and the second prize. He has since been equally pronounced in 1897 at the Chicago show. He made seven entries, which took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At the International Exhibition in Chicago two years ago he took two championships out of three entries.

This is the kind of interest that is making the live stock industry in Canada one of the most important. Any number of men could be found on the grounds who have achieved success in a smaller degree.

Robert Miller of "Ramsay" is another very successful sheep breeder. He brought five sheep here and captured four firsts and a sweepstakes.

RURAL PHONES ARE EASY
WHEN TRUST IS KILLEDHow Farmers in Illinois and Indiana
Throttled the Bell
Monopoly.

There is something very like an echo of The World's fight for rural telephone co-operation among farmers in the observation of John C. R. Bay of Union City, Ind., at the Exhibition last week, while discussing the evolution of the country folk telephone lines in the central states. Talking with a number of dairy and live stock men Friday Mr. Ray remarked: "You Canadians would be surprised at the interest we farmers down thru Indiana and Illinois are taking in your fight for rural telephone lines. This coast hill controversy was widely copied in the farm journals of the States."

Rancher Farmer Surprised.
"What we can't understand is how a corporation like this can successfully throttle a whole province of progressive farmers. We farmers know you are alert in everything pertaining to your farm development. In a great many things you beat us, yet we have solved the rural telephone proposition several years in advance of Ontario. No part of our country is superior in soil development to Ontario, and we import much of your stock and dairy products as proof of that fact. In breeding of cattle you lead us, and we cannot compete with your cheese and butter industry. Yet the farmers of Ontario accept a telephone service which is expensive and quality is so much worse than ours that it provokes surprise down our way."

Fight in Illinois.
"Nearly ten years ago the farming section of Illinois and Indiana began to fight the telephone monopoly. It was exactly then as it is here with the farmers. We could only get service at heavy cost and then not in remote sections. We were in the habit of constructing lines at our own expense and presenting them to the Bell Company and paying for each phone something like fifty and one hundred dollars a year. We finally grew tired of the abuse to which we were subjected and then began the system of rural telephone which are Central railroads that the reduction of fare stimulates traffic enormously and that the companies are more people under the two-cent rate than before its adoption. A fact not to be ignored, too, is that the state officials of New York, Michigan and Illinois were agreed that, as a rule, not competition, but laws alone would force the railroad companies to reduce rates. The World's report was that while the railroad rates in the States have been lowered many times in the past fifty years there has been no change in the Canadian passenger tariff in that time. While the excess rates and other transportation rates in the Dominion have all been lowered, passenger rates remain as high as ever. This is the practical view that has appealed especially to a considerable portion of the travelling public."

Law, Not Competition, the Lever.
The investigation further developed, on the statement of the high officials of the New York Central and other Central railroads that the reduction of fare stimulates traffic enormously and that the companies are more people under the two-cent rate than before its adoption. A fact not to be ignored, too, is that the state officials of New York, Michigan and Illinois were agreed that, as a rule, not competition, but laws alone would force the railroad companies to reduce rates. The World's report was that while the railroad rates in the States have been lowered many times in the past fifty years there has been no change in the Canadian passenger tariff in that time. While the excess rates and other transportation rates in the Dominion have all been lowered, passenger rates remain as high as ever. This is the practical view that has appealed especially to a considerable portion of the travelling public."

One Dollar a Month.
"I live six miles from Union City and my telephone costs me less than a dollar a month, and I have two instruments, one at the house and another at the barn. We put up our system, fifty-two farmers taking their stock and wire and modern instruments at cost originally less than \$100 a place for everything. That was three years ago. Since then we have received back in dividends the full amount of the first cost. This was made up from the charge for the service which we taxed ourselves with. That was made up partially from outside. We are now establishing a sinking fund and will soon be in a position where our expense for service to the original cooperative company will be nothing at all. We have our own board of directors and employ one man, who keeps all instruments and has nothing to do with the service. The law gives us the right to connect by switchboard with any other line in the state. Thus the various farmers' cooperative companies across the state are used."

Covers All Country.
"The rural service extends into the adjacent villages and our service is infinitely better than when we relied upon the old monopolies. The foreign exchange is slow sometimes, but it is the village and the nearby business which we count on and which is the real end sought. Now is the time for rural co-operative companies to get together for the patents on the old Bell instruments have expired, and in addition there are inventions being handled by many supply houses superior to the Bell instruments. We buy them everywhere. Nearly all of our subscribers have an extra instrument for an emergency, and when we thresh or are building outhouses we run an extra wire to the scene, hang up an extra instrument and talk direct with the house or the village at pleasure. This saves infinite trouble in running back and forth."

Cost of Maintenance Small.
"Of course Canadian farmers will soon acquire these rural 'phones. You have just begun to get a taste of them. What you pay here in three years for inferior service in the rural districts will equip a fine district line permanently, and the cost of maintenance is not five dollars per subscriber. The old companies continually talk of the cost of maintenance, yet they use these instruments indefinitely, shipping the old ones from the town to the country, and then further on into the remote sections. Right now I understand Buffalo was paid \$1000 for a rural telephone system that has cost the cost of service to consumers in half."

BIG TIME IN BOSTON.
Boston, Sept. 7.—Organized labor celebrated Labor Day with two parades in this city, the first by the Knights of Labor, with 5000 men in line, and the second by the trade union, numbering upwards of 25,000 members. Both parades were reviewed by Mayor Collins at the State House, and Mayor Collins at City Hall.

Successful Sheep Breeders.
John Jackson and R. H. Harding Have Won Many Awards.

The World presents pictures of two men who have made a study of sheep breeding and have owned some of the most valuable animals ever seen in the Dominion. John Jackson of Abington was the first winner of the County of Lincoln under the new County Council Act, and was reeve of Calver Township for six years. Southdown sheep are his specialty, and he claims that he is the best sheep raiser in Canada. The other man is showing on the grounds has been raised by himself, but he imports a large high-class animal from a ram of his own breeding for which he has been offered \$100. The highest price ever paid for a ram in Canada was paid him by L. Z. Lett of Chicago. Mr. Lett gave \$400 for an imported Southdown ram. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Harding are members of the Southdown Breeders' Association. He has exhibited and taken awards at all the big live stock shows in America.

R. H. Harding owns a stock farm near Thorndale Station, Middlesex County. He has an exhibit of Dorset sheep and Chester White hogs. Mr. Harding has had greater success at some of the great international exhibitions than probably any man in Canada. At the great Madison Square show in New York in 1895 he exhibited four animals, capturing three first and the second prize. He has since been equally pronounced in 1897 at the Chicago show. He made seven entries, which took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At the International Exhibition in Chicago two years ago he took two championships out of three entries.

This is the kind of interest that is making the live stock industry in Canada one of the most important. Any number of men could be found on the grounds who have achieved success in a smaller degree.

Robert Miller of "Ramsay" is another very successful sheep breeder. He brought five sheep here and captured four firsts and a sweepstakes.

Famous prize winner, property of A. G. Lugston; three-year-old ram.

Another thing noted while visiting the exhibition was that the Canadian manufacturers are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada."

LARGEST CATTLE BREEDER.
Senator Edwards Hopes Some Day to Make His Farms Pay.

Senator Edwards, who is without doubt the largest owner of pure-bred cattle in Canada, was an interested spectator during the judging. He is the owner of Missie 1204, the highest priced cow in America, and the Senator who the World that money could not buy her. The exhibition, he says, is the best he has seen here, which means that it is the best show ever held in America. At the great Madison Square show in New York in 1895 he exhibited four animals, capturing three first and the second prize. He has since been equally pronounced in 1897 at the Chicago show. He made seven entries, which took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At the International Exhibition in Chicago two years ago he took two championships out of three entries.

This is the kind of interest that is making the live stock industry in Canada one of the most important. Any number of men could be found on the grounds who have achieved success in a smaller degree.

Robert Miller of "Ramsay" is another very successful sheep breeder. He brought five sheep here and captured four firsts and a sweepstakes.

Famous prize winner, property of A. G. Lugston; three-year-old ram.

Another thing noted while visiting the exhibition was that the Canadian manufacturers are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada." The farmers' goods "Made in Canada" are now marking their goods "Made in Canada."

LARGEST CATTLE BREEDER.
Senator Edwards Hopes Some Day to Make His Farms Pay.

Senator Edwards, who is without doubt the largest owner of pure-bred cattle in Canada, was an interested spectator during the judging. He is the owner of Missie 1204, the highest priced cow in America, and the Senator who the World that money could not buy her. The exhibition, he says, is the best he has seen here, which means that it is the best show ever held in America. At the great Madison Square show in New York in 1895 he exhibited four animals, capturing three first and the second prize. He has since been equally pronounced in 1897 at the Chicago show. He made seven entries, which took three firsts, two seconds and two thirds. At the International Exhibition in Chicago two years ago he took two championships out of three entries.