

Good Calves	
Same Week	Week
1917	Aug. 22
\$15.00	\$17.50
13.00	14.00
13.00	14.00
9.50	13.50
10.00	
10.00	

Good Lambs	
Same Week	Week
1917	Aug. 22
\$15.75	\$21.50
14.50	19.00
14.50	19.00
13.00	17.50
12.50	16.00
12.00	

Range Sales	Top Price
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\$13.00	\$13.00
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12.50	12.50
9.50	10.00

9.50	10.50
8.00	9.50

10.50	10.50
8.25	8.50

9.50	9.50
7.50	8.50

6.50	6.50
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15.00	15.00
7.00	7.00

20.00	
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20.00	
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16.00	16.00
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16.00	18.00
16.00	16.00

13.50	
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12.00	12.00
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shipment to out-
good quality sold

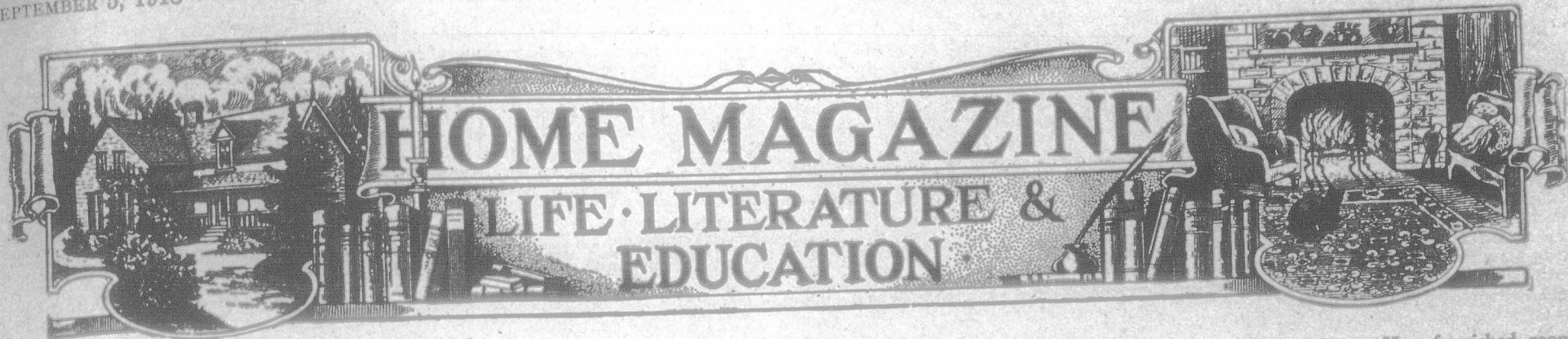
20.25 per hundred
d hogs are now
fair numbers, and
the weekly receipts

Of the disposition
week ending August
houses and local
calves, 104 can-
111 bulls, 1,052
hogs and 2,685
ments consisted of
6 butcher cattle.
states points were

January 1st to
were 26,065
42,788 hogs, and
with 24,838 cattle,
hogs, and 14,852
the corresponding

position from the
ing August 22nd,
s and local butch-
es, 1,749 butcher
33 lambs. Cana-
d of 155 butcher
lms.

January 1st to
1454



"The Exhibition."

THE great Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto is in full swing again. As I write the skies are gray, but the rains hold back, and so far the weather has been ideal, clear and bracing, with cool breezes blowing off the lake.

Yesterday I made my way into the grounds by the back entrance, reached via King street car. It was Children's Day, and everywhere, but especially about the midway, children were swarming, bright-faced, and excited, and sometimes sleepy.

The day before was Veterans' Day—the opening of the Fair being appropriately dedicated to the soldiers who have done their share so nobly in upholding the democracy of the world. That day the "veterans"—lads, for the most part in their twenties—were admitted free, in compliment, and automobiles were provided for the patients from the military hospitals. A great day it was, with crowds that seemed omen of a record breaking attendance this year, and appropriate closing was given to it by the spectacular drama before the Grand Stand—"Britannia Militant."

Labor Savers.

FORTUNATELY for my plans, it seemed to me, my first step on my tour of discovery about the grounds, brought me to the exhibits directly under the Grand Stand. On the way up I had been thinking that whatever came or went I would keep in mind, this year, the searching out of labor saving devices for the farmer's wife, and here I found many of them. After all we must have time to live life fully, and how can we if we have to spend every minute of it in incessant toil? There are two ways to avoid this. One is to eliminate as much as possible—living in a small house, making simplicity the keynote everywhere, using "brains" to discover short-cuts to work-accomplishment. This is a method that must be resorted to if one is possessed of but small means. The other is to provide oneself with every labor-saving device that has been found worthy. Some of these cost a good deal in hard cash, but no doubt the saving, in doctor's bills, and in time, effects a material reduction, ultimately, in cost. Possibly the majority of people will find it advisable to combine these two methods—eliminating when possible, buying labor-saving devices according as they can be afforded.

In the stalls beneath the Grand Stand, the first exhibit I came to was of suction cleaners. As you may know there are now many varieties of this great household help. The "vacuum" cleaner is the one most likely to be popular for some time yet, on the farms. Two are required to operate it, but it cleans—by drawing the dust right out of the materials—rugs, upholstery, mattresses, curtains, walls, etc., making the house at once more sanitary and more attractive. . . . Wherever electricity is available, the electric cleaner will, of course, be the favorite. Talk about "hitching your wagon to a star"—You hitch your cleaner to an electric wire, walk about a bit to direct the suction, with scarcely any outlay of labor.

Turning from the cleaners, one found one of the greatest boons to farmers who have many cows to milk—a milking machine. This particular kind was run by electricity generated on the spot by means of a handy little gasoline engine. As the storage batteries were charged while the milking went on, the manager, informed the public, there was absolutely no cost in connection with the batteries after the machine was in place.

The next stall showed fascinating electric and motor washing machines the first of which can be easily installed according as hydro power goes out to the farms. The motor washers can be put in

on any farm where water power can be supplied, by a windmill and tank, by a force-pump, or any such contrivance as can be effectively worked. With the electric machines wringers are also provided and run by electricity.—Truly Aladdin's lamp realized! Instead of rubbing a lamp you press a button, and the good genius Electricity at once appears to do your work and spare your "bones."

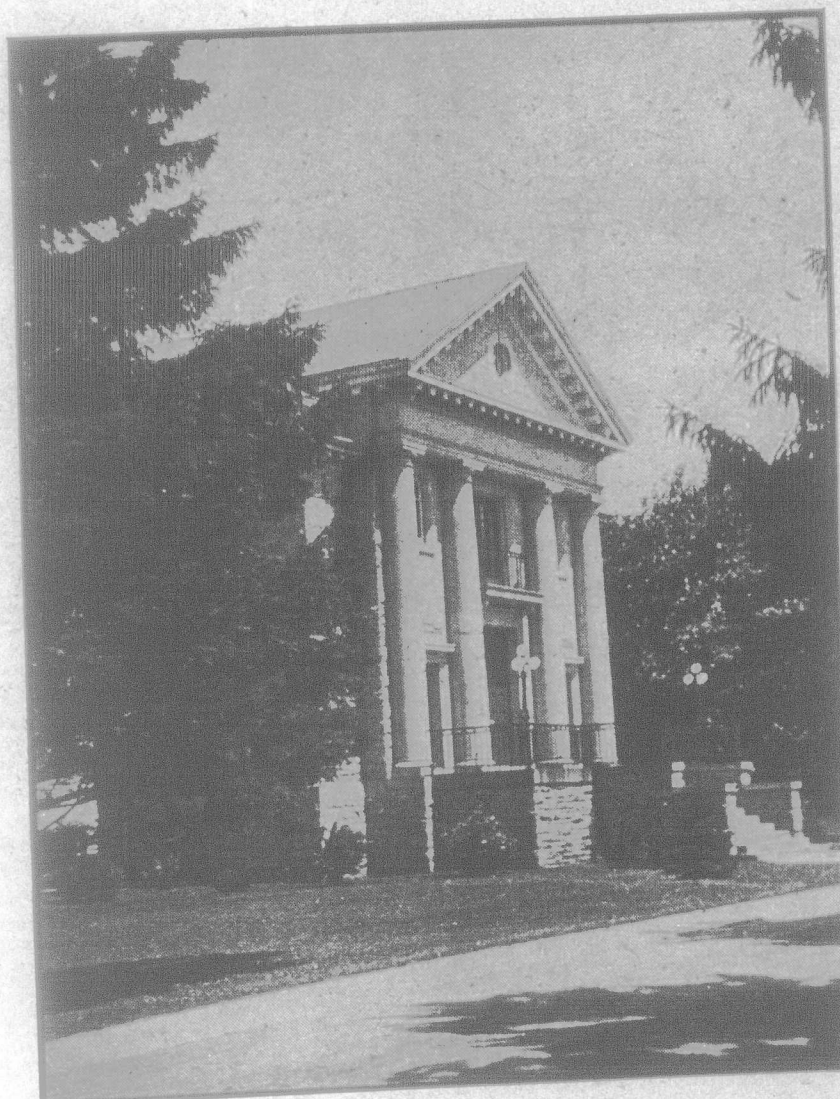
Have you a furnace in your house? Then you know how you dread sifting the ashes. Here was on exhibit a "Dust-less Self-Operating Ash Sifter", which is all that its name indicates. You throw in the ashes mixed with half-burned coal as it comes from the furnace. The ashes at once falls through a grating into a remover, while the coal runs down to a receptacle at the other end.

The next exhibit was most interesting to anyone who contemplates building or renovating an old building. Here exhibits of a single firm showed "Four-in-one" shingles, building papers to keep out the cold and damp, wall-board for the inside of the rooms (can be used instead of plaster or over old plaster), rolls of

might, what are "the very latest thing" in clothes, furnishings and even things to eat.

In the Eaton exhibits silk and wool jersey cloth seemed to be the favorite material for dresses and suits (the "wool"). It is soft and clinging in effect, and suits admirably the long straight lines which make up the silhouette considered "correct" this season. The suit skirts are almost as short as those worn at present, those of evening dresses being slightly longer. The colors, for the most part, were subdued,—lovely shades of prune, dark blue and brown, while black held a place of its own. A very striking dress for dinner or other formal occasions was entirely made of tomato-colored Georgette Crepe embroidered with black for the upper portion to the hips, with a skirt of black satin. But the loveliest gown of all, perhaps, was on the figure that sat at the piano, a wonderful dark blue mingled with black jetted net. . . . Elsewhere was the Eaton exhibit of mail-order dresses and coats, as shown in the catalogues.

Here, as also in the Simpson, Northway, and Fairweather exhibits, one noticed that the suits and long coats are very



A Familiar Spot to O. A. C. Students.

Entrance to the dining hall, O. A. C., Guelph. Photo by Boyd.

roofing for barns and out-buildings, wall and roof paints of all kinds, and an easily applied, waterproof cement for filling leaks about chimneys, etc. The "shingles" are very artistic in coloring—dull green or Indian red—and are very easily and quickly put on. They are said to be durable, weather-proof, and almost fire-proof as they do not ignite from sparks. The roof paints also guard against fire as well as against the ravages of the weather.

Dame Fashion's Decrees.

IN the Manufacturers' Building, Dame Fashion, as usual, held high revel, showing forth, with all her

sensible as well as attractive. The objectionable fullness of the past few years has been quite done away with, and the lines are straight and graceful. Most of them have wide fur collars of fur like that in the muff—no fur being wasted in long stoles, although it must be confessed, a few showed wide bands of it about the bottom of the coats.

The Eaton furnished rooms this year showed most ornate decoration—figured upholstery, oriental rugs, carved furniture. A pretty idea in the peacock blue bedroom, with its cream walls, was the silk shades for the lights, arranged so that they could be drawn anywhere to shade the light off the eyes. The shades were of mauve.

The Murray-Kay furnished rooms were very beautiful and very artistic, simplicity their key note. In the dining-room the background was artistically supplied by a rug of soft deep blue, perfectly plain, and a blue figured paper. The furniture was walnut, the chairs upholstered in plain blue of the exact shade of the carpet, and on the wall, which was divided into panels by borders of wood, was but one picture, a quaint old picture with "Watteau" ladies and gentlemen walking about beneath trees. The buffet concealed all within it, but a couple of shelves above, enclosed by glass doors, permitted just a few pieces of fine china, edged with blue and gold, to peep out. Evidently it is not now in good taste to put all the pretty china one has on continuous exhibition. . . . In the living-room, brown and green was the color scheme, the perfectly plain rug being tobacco brown and the furniture upholstered in mossy green (such a pretty "woody" combination, copied, it would seem, from the very woods itself) but a few pieces of furniture were upholstered, for the sake of relief, in chintz, in which birds and flowers were commingled over a black background. The wall paper was exactly like the chintz, and was divided into panels by boards of weathered oak, weathered oak being the material chosen for all the woodwork. . . . The bed-room was very dainty and restful with its gray-blue rugs and curtains, and delicate striped paper with touches of old rose flowers in the bordering.

Elsewhere in this building one was interested in an exhibit of furniture made of wicker, which is always so artistic and light to handle.

On the hallway leading to the annex set apart for women's work, one had to stop at a stall of sanitary brushes. There is no small labor-saver more important than the brush, and here were brushes for every cleaning process that could be thought of.

The Women's Annex.

SQUARE-MESHED, or "filet" crochet is evidently the favorite fancy-work of to-day. There was more of it than anything else in the annex, and much of it was in quaint old-fashioned designs, I cannot begin to describe in detail the myriad patterns shown, but, as a suggestion of something "new" may pause to tell of a tray in which the whole bottom was covered, under glass of course, with a filet crochet picture showing two adorably chubby cupids reaching up to a basket of flowers. A crochet cushion top also bore a cupid with wings. Raised roses, with Irish crochet filling between seemed to be a favorite design for "nighties", and butterflies for towel insertions.

In one of the cases were shown aprons trimmed with the old-fashioned rickrack braid.

But in the fancywork section quite the handsomest things I saw were curtains and table cover of some sort of heavy canvas in a gray twine color worked in Hardanger with heavy mercerized thread of the same shade. They were handsome, artistic, and durable.

Among the fancy towels and luncheon sets were some very pretty pieces worked in cross-stitch, which is one of the decorations that have come to stay. As a rule, however, it seemed clear that women who do fancywork, unless their artistic sense has been very highly developed, should stick to white work or work in twine color. They are always safe. Two many of the things shown at the exhibition were crude and garish.

One section of the annex, a very interesting one, was given over to the work of returned soldiers—embroidery, wood-carving, bead-work, basketry, etc. First prize in colored silks had been given to Sapper Ernest Thornley of Toronto, and very beautifully worked were the samples, with most exquisite coloring. "He never