

ways a palliative whose efficiency admits of no doubt and which should not be neglected. The urgency of this proceeding is shown by the rapidity of the decrease of rainfall. Trees, as everyone knows, do not grow in a day. A half century is necessary to grow a forest, and if we do not wish to grow rapidly drier and drier, quick reforestation is necessary. This is the practical conclusion from climatological investigations under the auspices of various meteorological commissions, and such a result shows well, whatever we may say, their utility from an agricultural standpoint and their scientific value.

The Ideal Home Exhibition at the Olympia

At Olympia, one of London's largest entertainment resorts, a great newspaper is running one of the most unique and laudable of exhibition features. It is a huge and comprehensive display of what goes to form an ideal home. The *Daily Mail* is back of this enterprising and remarkable undertaking, and it is receiving splendid and enthusiastic response from exhibitors in all parts of England from the British public generally. It is freely conceded by all thoughtful people that, when every possible allowance has been made for the influence which legislation, education, or other similar agencies are capable of exerting on behalf of the happiness and advancement of our people, the most potent factor in the whole problem is after all the condition of the home. Nothing has a more demoralising and depressing effect than an untidy dwelling, where even the smallest task becomes a burdensome drudgery; while, on the other hand, nothing so genuinely inspires contentment, happiness and an adequate sense of the joy of living as a home which, though it may be humble in its station, is nevertheless thriftily managed on hygienic principles, and is benefiting in some degree from the adaptations and improvements which ingenious people have been discovering from time to time. This may seem to some a very callous line of thought, and many might be inclined to repudiate such a materialistic method of coolly calculating the atmosphere of an abode by its mere inanimate equipments; but there will be none so shortsighted as to deny that the surroundings and fitting up of a house very largely enter into determining domestic felicity, and potentially influence the moulding of character and the development of disposition. People as a rule reflect their environment, and in the highest interests of the nation therefore no more worthy effort could be made than to render our homes brighter and better equipped.

In the ideal home exhibition at Olympia there are four distinct departments: Home equipment, Garden, Babyland and Arts and Crafts.

The first of these covered every part of home-making. Prize designs were exhibited of three classes of houses costing £500, £750, and £1,000, the object aimed at being to combine convenience and comfort of plan, economy of building, and the best architectural expression. The newest and best methods of home equipment were displayed in great variety and detail. No one could glance at this section, even casually, without being impressed with the striking degree to which modern invention has succeeded in reducing the domestic labors of the housewife. The old style dwelling of thirty or forty years ago was high, narrow, and ill-arranged. There were many flights of stairs; the kitchen was far from the dining-room, and no thought was apparently given to lessening work. The amazing contrast between that and the best of today could be seen by glancing at the new designs for modern homes, and the varied and exhaustive display of the branches of home equipment. To stimulate interest in this section seventy-eight prizes were offered by the promoters to visitors, the first being £100 for a detailed scheme for the best equipment of an ideal home. Starting with the building of the home, we go on to its drainage, ventilation, furnishing, heating, and cleaning. The great advance in the beautification of the home could not fail to be noted. Furniture is simpler, designed on broader lines, and better. More is demanded in a modern house, and improvement does not always mean great expenditure. The new systems of electric and gas lighting gives double the light at about half the cost.

"No home can be 'ideal' without the garden," is the trite saying of Mr. Edward White, the well-known landscape architect. Hundreds of loads of mould and thousands of square yards of turf were required and eventually the skill and art of the gardeners were well expressed in the disposition of the paths, lawns and shrubbery.

In "Babyland" there were two very prominent features. One was a creche, with living infants, representing those most deserving institutions where mothers who are forced by circumstances to earn their own livelihood can have their youngsters properly taken care of, washed, fed and amused during the daytime. The equipment of this exhibit, under the auspices of the National Society of Day Nurseries, was admirable, consisting of a receiving office, specially fitted bath-room and lavatories, together with combined dormitory and play-room. Demonstrations of how to wash and clothe a baby were given at intervals, and every effort was made to circulate up-to-date information about the best methods of treating young children. In the same section was a specimen corner of a surgical ward of a hospital and a baby incubator. The section for cottage in-

dustries was one of exceptional interest, a large number of distinguished leaders in reviving home industries having co-operated with the authorities. The quality of the articles produced and their varied nature, ranking from tapestry work and weaving to the most delicate and artistic metal work, was worth attention.

Everything considered, the efforts of the *Daily Mail* and those interested in the betterment of conditions of the British working classes seem to have been highly successful and much appreciated. The feature was a new one at British exhibitions and from the results of it, it seems likely that ideal home exhibitors will become an important part of British industrial exhibitions. While the cost of such features as this is greater proportionately than simple exhibitions of manufactured commodities or products, its results are infinitely more far reaching, it is educational in the highest sense of the term.

MARKETS

The wheat market for the week just closed was strong with a good demand for cash grain. Option trading was a little dull for the reason that nothing serious developed in any quarter of the world to influence trading in futures.

The situation in the Argentine, which was the strong feature of the option market the week previous did not become a very prominent factor during the past six days trading period. There is a general feeling in the market that estimates of frost damages in that quarter have been wildly exaggerated. Advances from Buenos Ayres indicate that the crop is expected to be very nearly an average one, possibly ten or fifteen per cent less than last year's. From other quarters of the world there is nothing new, favorable or unfavorable to the present situation of the wheat market. Russia has fallen seriously off in export but this is not regarded as of much significance in the trade.

Receipts at Winnipeg for the week have been unusually large. The daily run was over five hundred cars on the average. On Nov. 4th, 768 cars were received. American deliveries are beginning to fall off.

The Northwest Grain Dealer's Association estimates the grain returns of Western Canada for the year as follows:

Wheat—6,055,600 acres, at 16.4 bushels per acre, 99,311,840 bushels.
Oats—2,607,000 acres, at 34.6 bushels per acre, 90,202,200 bushels.
Barley—855,650 acres, at 24.4 bushels per acre, 20,877,860 bushels.
Flax—123,420 acres, at 9.3 bushels per acre, 1,147,806 bushels.

WHEAT SITUATION, NOV. 1.

	Bushels.
Inspected to date, 24,241 cars.	25,453,000
In store at country points.	14,160,000
In transit, not inspected.	1,400,000
Allow for country mills.	8,000,000
Allow for seed and feed.	12,000,000
Total.	61,013,000
Balance in farmers' hands to market.	38,298,840

Twenty-two per cent. of the wheat grades No. 4 and under.

A feature of the week was the advance of seven cents in flax.

Closing prices day by day for the week for cash wheat, were as follows:

WHEAT—	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. 1 North-ern.	99	99½	100	99½	99½	100½
No. 2 North-ern.	95½	96½	97	96½	96½	97½
No. 3 North-ern.	93½	93½	94½	94½	94½	95½
No. 4.	90½	90½	91½	91½	91½	92½
No. 5.	87	87	87½	87½	88½	89
No. 6.	80½	80½	81½	81½	82½	83
Feed.	71	71	71½	71½	71½	72
No. 1 Alber-ta Red.	98½	99	99½	99½	99½	100½
No. 2 Alber-ta Red.	95½	96	96½	96½	96½	97½
OATS—						
No. 2 White.	38	38	38	38½	38½	38½
No. 3 White.	36½	36	36	36	36½	36½
Feed.	36	35½	35½	35½	36	35½
Feed 2.	34½	35	35	35	35	35
BARLEY—						
No. 3.	51	70	50	50	50	50
No. 4.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47
Feed.	44	43½	43½	43	43	43½
FLAX—						
No. 1 N.W.	118	118½	118½	118½	118½	119½
No. 1 Mani-toba.	116	116½	116½	117	117	117½

Winnipeg options for the week in Wheat:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Monday—				
Nov.	98	98½	98½	98½
Dec.	94½	94½	94½	94½
May.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Tuesday—				
Nov.	98½	98½	98½	98½
Dec.	95½	95½	95	95½
May.	99½	100	99½	99½
Wednesday—				
Nov.	100	100	99½	99½
Dec.	96	96½	95½	94½
May.	101	99½	99½	99½
Thursday—				
Nov.	99	99	98½	99
Dec.	95	95½	94½	95½
May.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Friday—				
Nov.	99	99½	99½	99½
Dec.	95½	95½	95½	95½
May.	99½	100	99½	99½
Saturday—				
Nov.	99½	100	99½	99½
Dec.	95½	95½	95½	95½
May.	100½	100½	100½	100½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—

	Net per ton—	
Bran.		\$20.00
Shorts.		22.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats.		26.50
Barley.		25.50
Oats.		27.50
Oatmeal and millfeed.		11.00
Wheat chop.		22.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks.	27	@	28
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	25	@	26
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints.	24	@	25
Dairy, in tubs.	20	@	23
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.	13½	@	13½
Eastern cheese.	14	@	14½
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Win-nipeg.	22	@	23

HAY.

Prairie hay, baled.	\$ 6.50	@	\$ 7.00
Timothy.	10.00	@	12.00
Red Top.	7.50	@	9.00
Baled Straw.	5.00		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel.	30	@	40
Carrots, per cwt.	50		
Beets.	50		
Turnips, per cwt.	40		
Man. celery, per doz.	25		
Cabbage, per cwt.	55	@	60

HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg).

Packer hides, No. 1.	7	@	8
Branded steer hides.	7½		
Country hides.	6	@	7
Calf skins.	9	@	10½
Kip.	7	@	8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manitoba wool.	6	@	8
Territory wool.	8	@	9
Seneca root.	20	@	29
Beeswax.	20	@	25

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG.

There was an exceptionally heavy run of stock at the local yards during the past week, deliveries more than taxed the yard accommodations and in many cases carloads of stock stood for eight, ten or twelve hours, waiting an opportunity to unload. It is doubtful if there has ever been a heavier run at the yards in years. The bulk of the stock was butcher with however a very fair proportion of exporters. Shippers in the country are evidently cleaning up before the close of the season which accounts for the unusually large receipts. Export steers are not quoted quite so high as a week ago. A slight easing up is noticeable in export demand. The bulk of the shippers going east are being handled at \$3.75. Hogs are unchanged. Prices for the various grades are as follows:

Export steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; export cows, \$3.25; butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; medium grade butchers, \$2.25 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$5.75; heavy hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

TORONTO.

The local market has been steady during the past week, with no other light anything, a factor which has kept prices at a fairly high level. The quality of the stock is not high, common grades being the bulk of the deliveries. Steers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; good butchers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; medium butchers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50.