

prophets in high places, all tainted with this idiocy of bragging, we are in a bad way. I believe in being first just, then generous. But if the farmer is the bulwark of the nation, and the rest of the nation that depends upon him wants to help him, let them keep hands off, or let them, in the generosity of their better nature devise some way to get him a dollar for his wheat, so that they may collect what he owes them for their tariff-protected commodities upon which they place the price, and which price he must pay or do without.

South-western Manitoba.

J. H. CARSON.

Japanese Trade.

In a recent interview on Japanese trade relations with Canada, the Consul-General of Japan, the Hon. T. Nasse made the following statements:

"I believe that there never was a time when the possibilities of trade between two countries were more favorable than is the case at present between Canada and Japan. To begin with, the attitude of Great Britain toward Japan in her recent war, and what is known as the Anglo-Japanese alliance, have given the people of Japan a very friendly feeling toward Great Britain and her colonies. Through being part of the British Empire, Canada has, within the present year, been placed on the same footing in the matter of trade with Japan as Great Britain and the United States. Heretofore goods going to Japan from Canada have been subject to a heavy customs duty, while goods from the United States were admitted in accordance with the rates fixed for most favored nations. This gave the United States a very great advantage over Canada, which advantage she has availed herself of to extend her trade with Japan, but Canada now, in consequence of being part of the British Empire, has been admitted to the position of the most favored nations.

But there are other things besides which have been done by the Government of Canada during recent years which have also caused the Japanese to look with great favor upon Canadians, and which have prepared the way for future trade. As you know, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, visited Japan as the representative of the Canadian Government at the great national exhibition held at Osaka in 1903. To Mr. Fisher is due the credit of having taught the Japanese the value of Canadian wheat and its bread-producing qualities. In the Canadian exhibit which Mr. Fisher's department controlled at the exhibition, flour from Manitoba hard wheat was made into bread. At the same time bread was made from flour which came from the United States, and it was demonstrated openly that a given quantity of Canadian flour was capable of producing a larger amount of bread, and bread of a finer quality.

The bread was given away by the government and distributed freely among the people. At the time it seemed to me that it would have been a wise thing if the government of Canada had started similar exhibitions in different parts of Japan. I think that to-day the government could not do a better thing for the future trade of Canada than to start in different parts of Japan, particularly in the large cities, bakeries where bread made from Canadian wheat could be baked and distributed at net cost to the people.

I know so well the great demand there is in Japan at the present time, and which will increase year by year, for the foodstuffs of this continent, that I feel that the business men who are interested in the production or sale of any of the products which this country has, and which Japan is likely to need, could not go to too great an expense in sending their agents to Japan, and in beginning a business there, just as they have started trade in other parts of the world. I suppose it is because Canadian producers are not able to supply the present demand from other parts of the world that they are indifferent to the opportunities of Japan. They should, however, look ahead and see what the future has in store.

Perhaps if the business men are not shrewd enough the railway corporations, who are always looking out for future trade, will see the importance of doing something in this direction themselves. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will have a great advantage in the matter of trade with Japan over any of the other railways on the continent, because the route from its terminus at Yokohama, say, will be so much shorter than the route from any other ocean ports on the Pacific coast. As a matter of fact the city of Seattle has taken away a large part of the trade from the city of San Francisco, simply because it is much nearer to Japan. Why should not the city of Vancouver and the new city of Prince Rupert, in their turn, displace the city of Seattle as great shipping ports to the Orient?"

In the course of the interview mention is also made of the possibility of developing trade in condensed milk and other food products. The fact is that Japan is just now undergoing an economic revolution. Freed from the danger of further encroachment on the part of Russia, the island kingdom is turning the industry and energy of the people toward the production of new goods. The standard of living will be higher in a few years. The Empire of the Pacific will go forward with the strides of a giant and no effort will be spared to promote commerce between the United States and our yellow brothers across the sea.

Opposed to Spoon Feeding by Governments.
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I like Mr. Hill's independent spirit in talking a

road without a bonus; that's the true American spirit but of course not always followed. I was born and lived in Ontario until 1878 but have lived in the States ever since until three years ago I came here. I noticed that open, independent, manly spirit while there to a great extent, and of course took kindly to it and I hope profited some thereby. I have noticed since coming here, too many want to be clothed or covered up, as it were, with government protection or some other protection, in a sort of childish cunning way, as if they could not come out manly and openly and make a living for themselves. While I love and respect my native birthplace and the Dominion of Canada, yet I say for one let us cultivate this manly, 'paddle your own canoe' spirit like Jim Hill and we will profit thereby.

Alta.

WM. WRIGGLESWORTH.

Judges for the Industrial.

The directors of Western Canada's great fair have made the careful selection of judges for the annual show to be held at Winnipeg, July 23rd to 28th. The following is the list.

Heavy horses—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Standard bred horses and roadsters—Dr. Scurfield, Crystal City, Man. Carriage Thoroughbreds, Hackneys and saddlers—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa. Shorthorn cattle—Capt. Robson, Ilderton, Ont. Other beef breeds—Prof. Rutherford, Manitoba Agricultural college. Dairy breeds of cattle—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa. Sheep—A. J. Hopkins, Winnipeg. Swine—J. H. Grisdale. Poultry—S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. Pigeons—A. P. Mutchmor, Winnipeg. Dairy products—G. G. Publow, Dairy school, Kingston, Ont. Field grain—D. Horn, Samuel Spink, Winnipeg. Field seeds—Alex. Leitch, C. J. Turnbull, Winnipeg. Fresh fruits—A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man. Plants and flowers—Prof. A. B. Baird, Prof. Fuller, Winnipeg. Natural history and school exhibits—D. McIntyre. Photography—F. T. Gill, Mr. Ransom. Ladies' work and china painting—Miss Perkins, Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson. Lace embroidery, etc.—Mrs. A. C. Bulling, Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, Mrs. J. Kobold. Knitting, quilts, etc.—Mrs. W. H. Cope, Mrs. Warner.

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—With the ending of May the factor which for some time past has been the controlling influence on wheat prices in the American markets came to its end, when the May deal in Chicago wheat was wound up. And the finish has been quiet and unexciting. On May 24th Chicago May closed at 86c, and on the 28th at 86½c, but on the 31st it went out quietly at 82½c. At the same time the difference in May wheat in other markets only shows a decline of ½c to 1¼c, and July and September deliveries in Chicago, as well as other markets, show only a decline of ½c to 1¼c. Thus the artificial position of recent prices is evident. It has resulted in a dull narrow trade in actual wheat during the last three or four weeks, fresh export business being impossible, but now that the May deal is out of the way we look for a return to healthy market conditions and a revival in demand. It is possible that the July option might become congested in the same manner as the May, but it is scarcely likely that this will happen to the same extent, because recent experience with the May option will deter operators from the risk, and besides this, if there is good weather for harvest and threshing in the southwest winter wheat country, much new wheat can be ready to deliver on July contracts in Chicago. Prices in the next two months will be influenced a good deal by the outcome of the U. S. winter wheat crop.

During May the World's shipments have been on a liberal scale, all the large shippers, except India, having kept busy, but India has just begun her season's exports and in the long run is expected to ship as largely as last year. The American shipments including Canada are now running from two to three times larger than at same time last year, and Russia continues to ship very largely, averaging nearly 4,000,000 bus. per week, which makes it look as if there was no end of wheat in that country. However, the large European improvers, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom continue to import largely, so that while supplies are ample stocks do not as yet increase too heavily.

In our Winnipeg market Manitoba wheat has been firm but the price has gradually weakened under the influence of the easier U. S. markets and the closing of the month. The difference in our prices on the week, however, only amounts to a decline of ½c to ¾c. It has been impossible to work new export orders lately, prices being out of line and this has caused trade here to be very dull. With a further decline in price we think export business will be retarded. Freight rates on export are moderate. The outlook for our Western crop was probably somewhat better on the last day of May than it is this morning. There are 1 Nor. 84½c, 2 Nor. 77½c, 3 Nor. 74½c, 4 Nor. 71½c, 5 Nor. 68½c, 6 Nor. 65½c, 7 Nor. 62½c, 8 Nor. 59½c, 9 Nor. 56½c, 10 Nor. 53½c, 11 Nor. 50½c, 12 Nor. 47½c. Wheat not being in the market, the prices of wheat rejected for export are nominal, and there are no buyers for them. All prices are for store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS. We have had the same experience in May oats as the Chicago people have had in their May wheat. Large quantities of oats had been sold on our option market for May delivery and along about the middle of May it was feared the sellers would not be able to deliver all their May contracts. This had the effect of putting 1 and 2 white oats above shipping value and during last week these grades were sold at 40c. and 39c. respectively in store Fort William and Port Arthur where sellers could make immediate delivery. By the end of the week however the demand was seen to ease off, and price on Saturday closed at 38½c. and is now down to 37c. That is 37c. for 2 white, a drop of 2c. from high point. We think this is about the value for shipping at the moment, but the demand is halting. We expect demand to increase again with prices about on a right basis, and we quote values, 1 white 38c., 2 white 37c., 3 white 35c., No. 2 mixed 35½c. and rejected 34½c., all prices for in store Port Arthur and Fort William.

BARLEY. This grain is dull there being scarcely any coming forward. Price is fairly firm at 42½c. for No. 3 and 41c. for No. 4, in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

FLAX. The flax trade seems to be cleaned up for the season. Last sales were at 112c. for No. 1 North Western and 110c. for No. 1 Manitoba in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLFEEDS, per ton—

Bran	15 50
Shorts	16 50
CHOPPED FEEDS—	
Oats and barley	23 00
Barley	20 00
Oats	28 00

BUTTER—

Creamery bricks	21	@	23
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Tubs, choicest	16	@	17
Fresh made prints	18		
Second grade, round lots	10	@	12

CHEESE—

Finest Manitoba	11
Eggs—	
Fresh gathered, net Winnipeg cases returnable	16

LIVE POULTRY—

Good fowl, live weight	8
Good fowl, dressed, f.o.b. Winnipeg	10

LIVE STOCK—

(Off cars, Winnipeg.)			
Steers	3	@	4½
Heifers and cows	3½	@	4
Bulls	1½	@	3½
Veal calves	4	@	5
Sheep	6	@	7
Hogs, 150 to 250 lbs.	7½		
Hogs, 250 and over	6½		

Some More House Plan Suggestions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In connection with house planning and building, so far as the planning is concerned I believe the ladies would be able to discuss that to your advantage, the building might be left to the men folk. I will give you my opinion of the latter. First, I like it two stories above ground with five rooms of fair size on the bottom floor and about four above. This would make nine, some of which might be arranged to allow of halls or closets in connection. I prefer wood of good thickness for a dry house but would have the foundation built strong enough and projecting enough to brick clad at some future time as wood requires to be repainted once in a while to look well and keep siding in good shape. I have heard complaints of cement walls cracking a good deal for some reason not exactly known. The cost should run around \$1,600 outside of a farmer's own time or labor. Dry walls, plenty of light, economy in fuel, good foundation, no wood used where liable to decay proper drainage if under soil is likely to have accumulated water, and properly seasoned lumber, no matter where used, to be painted as soon as possible where exposed to the weather, are some of the essential features.

My first attention would be directed to the kitchen, pantry and cellar; the relation of one to the other being to save as much time and as many steps as possible. On one side of pantry would connive to have a dumb waiter rise and lower by some easy mechanical contrivance. The exit from pantry to be either into kitchen or dining room at opposite ends or end and side. A properly arranged dish-washing vat should be in the kitchen with water pipes supplying hot or cold water without walking every time you want a supply. The kitchen should be easily and quickly ventilated of excessive heat or odors. In the matter of firing would plan to have a chimney with direct exit to the outside for summer, but in winter to have the pipes so run as to heat one or two of the sleeping rooms up stairs either by just pipes or possibly what is termed a "drum" I believe. All apartments in every day or night use ought to have our attention first, the spare or company rooms to take the overlooking if any room can not be properly arranged. I think it is generally conceded that a nearly square house divides up to best advantage as to space. As to being convenient, would all depend on how it was done. Would like a lean-to for a wash or dress room and fuel supply or a kind of store room for articles when not in use. Trusting others will forward their views.

Cartwright, Man.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.