

toba fruit, vegetable and flower garden. Mr. Buchanan did not make an exhibit in the fruit classes other than a small display of varieties preserved, for the reason that no class had been provided for professionals in the fruit sections. The small space available also made a display exhibit impossible.

There was a good amateur display in fruit. We believe, however, it would be a good line to separate the amateur and professional exhibitors, and give both classes of growers an opportunity to meet exhibitors of their own class. As it is now, a professional grower can go into any section, and amateurs, while they have no need to fear the professional seriously, would be better satisfied with results if awards were won in competition with exhibitors of their own standing. It would be better all around.

**Onions Rot When Stored**

What can we do in this part of Alberta (Northern) to keep our onions from rotting? They grow well, but no matter how we dry and preserve them, they rot.

Edmonton, Alta. T. H. C. Ans.—The trouble probably is in the storing, though anthracnose or bacterial rot may be the cause. Onions should be stored in a dry, airy place. In a damp cellar they are liable to sprout and rot. We would suggest that you harvest them carefully, leave them on the ground afterwards a week or so, and twist off the tops close to the bulbs before storing. Never put them in deep piles, but spread out in shallow layers not more than twelve or eighteen inches deep. They keep well in barrels with heads out and holes bored in the side to admit of good circulation of air, or in slatted bins, providing they are dry and mature when put in.

Onions sometimes are affected with a fungus growth that appears on the exterior of the bulb just before harvesting, and later penetrates through several layers, causing a decay of the affected parts. The disease becomes most conspicuous on onions after harvest. About all that can be done is to see that the onions are dry before storing, and store in a cool place. Slight dusting with unslaked lime may prevent the spread of the fungus after harvesting.

**FIELD NOTES**

**The Parliament of Health**

The American Public Health Association met this year in convention in Winnipeg. Delegates from the United States, Mexico and the Dominion, medical men, sanitary experts and scientists prominent in those branches relating to medicine and the public health, were in attendance. The gathering in some respects was one of the most important ever held in Western Canada. Physicians, and scientists met to discuss questions relating to the public health, to consider the conservation and preservation of human life, just as the delegates at the Washington convention recently discussed ways and means of conserving and preserving the national resources of the country.

From the general standpoint the works of the convention are not without some special interest. Many of the papers read, addresses delivered and questions discussed, related largely to city sanitation, city sewage disposal, the control of contagious and epidemic diseases in populous centers, and subjects of kindred nature.

**Events of the Week**

**CANADIAN.**

Hon. Thomas Greenway, it is expected, will be appointed to the Railway Commission.

Col. J. M. Gibson, Hamilton, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Traffic east and west on the C. P. R., was seriously tied up most of last week by a washout between Winnipeg and Fort William and by the burning of a bridge near White River, Ontario. Passenger trains were sent east and arrived here via Sudbury and St. Paul.

Rumor has it that an amalgamation scheme is being evolved for the consolidation of the Lake of the Woods and Western Canada Flour Mill companies.

American immigrants are pouring in through the North Portal gateway, settlers and homesteaders to the number of several hundred came in last week.

The strike in the C. P. R., shops continues. No change is noticeable in the situation. Rumors are daily circulated that strike breakers are being brought in, or that plenty of men are on hand to do the work. The men are standing well together. Pressure is being brought to have the government

interfere in the matter on the ground that foreign strike breakers are being brought in by the company contrary to the alien labor act.

A train service will be inaugurated within the next two weeks on the first part of the Moose-Jaw-Lacombe line northwest from Moose Jaw. To begin with, the service will be tri-weekly, a combined freight and passenger train being run. The train will be run as far as the track is in condition for running, and that is at present about fifty miles.

The Winnipeg exhibition board has decided to hold another agricultural motor competition next year. It is the intention to widen the scope of the competition by making more classes for larger machines. Manufacturers will be notified early this fall of the dates of the show and the conditions of the competitions.

Some of the harvest laborers who came from the East this year to help to harvest the Western crop are having difficulty in procuring work. Altogether too many men came for one thing. Then the majority seemed to have exalted notions as to the value of their services. Forty-five a month with board or two fifty a day was what most of them wanted, and persisted in getting until necessity compelled them to accept smaller wages. The railway companies in some cases are furnishing employment to those who could not get jobs in the harvest.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has moved from its old building on Princess Street to the building recently put up for its use on Lombard Street, opposite the Main Street end of Portage Avenue. Cheers for the landlord of the old exchange, and for the new building, were all that marked the change of location of the exchange.

There was a rush on for Western farm lands last week of unprecedented extent. On September 1st, the government threw open for homesteading all the odd numbered sections set apart years ago as railway grants. The railways have selected from these all the land coming to them in the way of grants, and the remainder reverted to the government. In some cases land particularly well located was available, some of it land worth fifty dollars an acre, much of it down through the older settled parts of the country. The scramble for quarters at most land offices open for receiving entries was brisk. At Winnipeg several hundred home seekers, lined up at the land office the night before the morning of the first and spent the night in line waiting for the doors to open at 9 a. m. At all offices throughout the country crowds awaited the opening of the land office and farms in the old districts were picked up pretty quickly.

Parties around Estevan, Sask., are reported to be out digging for treasure stolen from a Hudson's Bay paymaster forty years ago. The story of the robbery states the victim was on his way through the wilds of Western Canada with a big bunch of money to be used in paying off employees of the company at several trading posts. A plan was found in the possession of the bold robber when overhauled and arrested, after a long and tedious chase, at what is now known as Big Butte, in North Dakota.

Interest in this matter has of late been renewed by the fact that on the occasion of a recent picnic held in the vicinity of Big Butte, one of the picnickers hitched his team to a large stone, and the horses becoming uneasy from the annoyance of flies and misquitos, pawed about the ground and unearthed a portion of the base of the stone, on which was chiseled or otherwise cut deep in figures '1877', and further research in the vicinity showed several other stones on which were cut figures, arrows and other signs that are believed to have some bearing on the particular spot, thought not to be far distant, where the treasure is cached.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

A Yorkshire man named Burgess made an unsuccessful attempt last week to swim the English Channel.

Preferring the hustle and bustle of American commercial life to the comforts and luxury afforded a son of the rich lord mayor of Manchester, England, John Harrop Jr. is selling goods in a store at Dubuque, Iowa. His father is a merchant prince at Manchester.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its annual meeting in Dublin, elected Professor Joseph John Thomson, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., president for 1909. The annual meeting in that year will be held in Winnipeg.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the veterans of the civil war of 1860-6, held their forty-second annual encampment at Toledo, Ohio, last week. Upwards of 30,000 veterans were in attendance.

Dean W. S. Carlyle of the Colorado Agricultural College, and Professor Obin of the same institution have been dismissed rather summarily by the State board of managers for the college. Jealousy among members of the staff and political intrigue are at the bottom of the trouble. Prof. Carlyle, it is expected will go to Kansas, being offered the Deanship of the agricultural college there.

European naval powers seem about to enter another period of struggle for naval supremacy. Great Britain lately has been making overtures to the other powers to curtail naval expenditures and relieve somewhat the burdens imposed on the taxpayers on that account. Germany however, is determined whether or no to increase her navy, to become a sea power of the first magnitude, and consequently refuses to accede to any proposition that makes for reduction of naval armament. Great Britain's answer, it is expected, will be a ship building program calculated to astonish the world. If it comes to a question of spending money, of nations going armed to the teeth and then some more, in order to maintain peace, Great Britain is quite able to play her part, and lend money to the rest if need be, build their ships for them, and help them to play theirs. The world is trying to figure out where the already overburdened German tax payers are going to find the means for making their imperial master the sea lord he aspires to be.

**Salvation Army Immigration Restricted**

Colonel Lamb, head of the Salvation Army's Emigration Bureau, is reported as stating that there is a standing army of unemployed in England of 600,000 to 800,000. The Army are endeavoring to relieve conditions by finding employment in the colonies, as far as possible; or, if not there, in some English-speaking country, or failing that, wherever a man can earn an honest living. They are not seeking to "dump" emigrants, however. Out of 100,000 applicants last year they selected 20,000 as-desirable immigrants, and out of these sent only 6,000. Only 6,000 were sent to Canada last year, as against 15,000 the previous year, and many of these were wives and children of men who had come out the previous year and settled on the land. In regard to the prospect for next year, the headquarters staff has been advised that there are no openings in Canadian farms or cities, except for properly-selected farm and domestic help. Seven steamers chartered for this year have been cancelled.

**Favorable Reports From Regina and Brandon**

"The good that seed fairs and standing field grain competitions are doing in Saskatchewan is beyond the power of man to estimate," said Harris McFayden, representative of the Dominion seed branch in the big province that has just come through an election spasm. "I expect this year there will be about sixty seed fairs in the province. Farmers are realizing the benefits of sowing, growing and showing seed that is vital and potent through hereditary characteristics, seed capable of producing larger and heavier crops. I am trying to get a cup or trophy put up at each seed fair for the wheat that scores the highest in the field grain competitions and at the seed fair. Already Wolseley and Moose Jaw have valuable trophies up, and I expect they will be forthcoming at Davidson, Duck Lake, Qu'Appelle, Moosomin, Wapella, Mortlach, and Indian Head. Of course I would like to see some enterprising citizens put up a trophy in each agricultural society for the highest combined score. The score at the seed fair does not tell the whole tale, neither does the score in the field competition. It's a very easy matter for seed to be cleaned from a field that had a light stand, that had weeds, or that was uneven, and take a high score at a seed fair, and it is also possible for a growing field to score high, but not turn out a high scoring sample of wheat."

Asked if something could not be done to make exhibits at seed fairs more attractive, Mr. McFayden said he would incorporate the suggestion in a booklet he is preparing to issue to secretaries of agricultural societies, and others active in the work of seed improvement. This year it is also expected that an experienced farmer from Southern Alberta will discuss grain growing with the farmers in South Western Saskatchewan.

Mr. McFayden met the Scottish agricultural commission at Winnipeg, and accompanied them while in Saskatchewan.

"Brandon Experimental Farm never produced a better crop than we have cut this year," said Superintendent Murray who was in Winnipeg to meet the Scottish agricultural committee. Very effective work has also been accomplished this summer in our fight against couch grass which had got a firm hold on the farm. Our steers for next winter's out door feeding are doing nicely on the rough land back of the farm buildings, and we are preparing to build a new silo. Corn is a wonderful crop with us. Land that has borne a corn crop is cleared for wheat, and the way wheat stands up on corn land is simply astonishing. If a man has rank land, let him try corn on it, and then follow with wheat.

When informed that the Brandon fair board contemplated holding a motor competition next year Mr. Murray said he would have a field on the experimental farm if it were wanted for that purpose; "and, by the way," said Mr. Murray, "that was a straight, sensible series of editorials the ADVOCATE had on the Brandon people making use of the farm as an attraction to the city at fair times."