

bailliff in connection with any such sale. 3. That it be a recommendation to the attorney-general that the sheriff of any district be allowed (in fact) to engage and dismiss all bailiffs engaged within his district."

Trial by Jury

That this convention regrets that under the recently adopted Rules of Court for Alberta, the time honored right of trial by jury in actions on contract and for the recovery of land has been practically abolished, and we respectfully request the government of this province to take the necessary steps to have this right restored to the people.

Mrs. Hawkes' Case

That a clause be placed on the statutes of Alberta whereby a man can be punished before his wife is driven to do any such violent act similar to that of Mrs. Hawkes and others.

Insurance in Mortgages

That laws be enacted compelling all mortgagees to accept as security in connection with any loan the insurance offered by the mortgagor, provided such insurance is placed with some insurance company doing business under a charter or license from the government of Alberta.

New Brand Act

That this convention support the directors of our association in their protest against the action of the provincial government in regard to the new Brand Act regulations.

Inspection of Brands

Whereas, it is not in the best interests of the livestock industry in the province to permit stock to be shipped from point to point within or without the province without proper inspection of brands at the shipping point; and whereas the abolition of local stock inspectors has removed a certain measure of protection to the stock grower which has been found very necessary in the past; therefore be it resolved: That this convention, thru its executive, request the government to appoint stock inspectors at all shipping points in the province, and amend the act so as to enforce inspection before shipping.

Machinery Repairs

Whereas at present it is not compulsory on machine companies to carry a sufficient stock of repairs for all machines sold in this province, and

Whereas the government of Saskatchewan has passed an act requiring all implement and machine companies to carry a stock of repairs for any piece of demand for all machines sold, thereby causing the companies to stock all repairs in that province, and

Whereas, farmers and threshermen requiring repairs in emergency have their orders referred to the companies' offices in Regina and Saskatoon, and have to pay the additional charges and suffer the delay;

Therefore, be it resolved: That we the United Farmers of Alberta in convention assembled, strongly urge the government of the province of Alberta to enact legislation at the coming session to remedy this evil.

Irrigation Act

That this convention believes it to be in the best interests of the province that as much water be conserved as possible, and that the Dominion government be petitioned to give farmers and ranchers all assistance possible in the construction of dams and reservoirs.

Hail Insurance

That the time to be covered by hail insurance policies be extended until October 1 instead of September 15 as at present provided.

Destruction of Coyotes

That the Central office of the U.F.A. be requested to use its influence to obtain legislation which will place a bounty on coyotes or take other steps leading to extermination of this pest.

Destruction of Gophers

Whereas, throughout the province of Alberta the loss to farmers from the gopher pest must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and has been in most districts an ever-increasing pest which the individual farmer is utterly unable to cope with, and

Whereas, none of the gopher poisons at present on the market have proved satisfactory;

We therefore strongly urge the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta to take the matter up with the department of agriculture with the object of devising some satisfactory mode of enforcing their destruction.

This resolution was ably moved by Mrs. M. E. Graham, of Tring, who outlined what had been done in North Dakota.

Geo. H. Hutton, superintendent Lacombe Experimental Farm, said their experience showed strychnine to be still the best gopher poison. A bulletin would shortly be issued to farmers, giving results of investigations. He suggested members of local unions getting together and holding "Gopher Day" campaigns, on which day all members would distribute gopher poison.

Mr. Dougall, representing the C.P.R., said that corporation was making preparations to distribute gopher poison along their lines.

Other resolutions on the gopher question were passed as follows:

That the act respecting poisons be amended so as to permit a more practical setting out of poison for the destruction of gophers.

That the law relating to the sale of poison be so amended as to permit agents of local U.F.A. organizations and agents of municipalities to sell and distribute poison for the purpose of poisoning gophers.

Referred to Executive

The following resolutions were referred to the executive for action:

Measurement of Lumber

Whereas, previous steps taken re short measurements of lumber have proven wholly ineffective inasmuch as government conclusion handed out the decision that prices were based on existing standards of measurements, and that any alteration in such standard would but result in a corresponding alteration in prices, and

Whereas, there is a constant tendency evident to still more impose on the purchaser a steadily lessening measurement so that there is at present a loss of 10 per cent. in area and 18 per cent. in thickness on all lumber purchased, resulting in a heavy increase of first cost and a great decrease of accepted material;

"Therefore be it resolved: That steps be taken to put the matter before the government with a view to stopping this great imposition.

Insurance on Livestock

That this convention do hereby protest and object to the practice of charging one-half of one per cent. on all stock, such as cattle, sheep and hogs, for insurance against loss as is now collected from all parties selling such stock in the Calgary yards.

Furthermore, we call in question the justice of leaving this matter entirely in the hands of the buyers, and we believe that the government should take the matter in hand and manage it so that it will be fair to buyer and shipper (or seller) alike.

Cattle Guards

Whereas, the cattle guards used by the railway companies are quite inadequate for the use they were intended for;

Therefore, be it resolved: That we ask the executive of the U.F.A. to take this subject up with the proper authorities to have installed effective cattle guards.

Newspaper Subscriptions

That all newspapers, magazines and periodicals be stopped when the time for which they are paid in advance has elapsed.

Hail Insurance Commission

Whereas, the Municipal Hail Insurance Act has proved to be the most ideal and satisfactory method in the solution of the hail insurance problem, and whereas the present limit of \$6.00 per acre is too low a compensation for the loss caused by hail, it is hereby resolved: That we request the provincial government to amend the act, if necessary, and prepare and submit to the municipalities a new rate of taxes high enough to make the compensation for total loss at least \$12.00 per acre, to be effective when the present period expires.

A number of resolutions received after the closing date fixed by the constitution were referred to the executive with power to act.

Resolutions Lost

The following resolutions were tabled or lost after discussion:

To amend Canada Grain Act to extend time for loading cars over loading platform to forty-eight hours.

To have promissory notes become due after January 1, instead of in fall, and a similar resolution to have machinery notes come due in spring.

To increase the membership fee of the association to two dollars instead of one.

Condemning the principle of military training in schools.

To place independent farmers' candidates in the field in each constituency.

The convention closed with votes of thanks to the retiring officers and Calgarians responsible for the hospitable entertainment of delegates. It was decided that the convention in 1917 will be held in Lethbridge.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE

Gratification at the position of the bank and optimism for the future were the outstanding features of the addresses of Sir Edmund Walker, the president, and John Aird, general manager, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the annual meeting on January 11.

While the net profits showed a decrease of \$316,197 from the preceding year, yet with the year ending November 30 they amounted to \$2,352,035, or 8.25 per cent. upon the moneys which belonged to the shareholders of the bank. A dividend of 12 per cent. was paid, and after paying the war tax of 1 per cent. upon the note circulation, amounting to \$122,906, subscribing \$5,000 to the British Red Cross Fund, and reserving as a special appropriation the sum of \$1,000,000 against further possible depreciation in the values of the stocks, bonds and similar securities owned by the bank, there was carried forward \$461,892 to the credit of the profit and loss account.

Dealing with the question of taxation, the general manager said that there was an impression that the banks do not bear their just share of taxation. He showed that during the year the Canadian Bank of Commerce had paid in taxes, Dominion, provincial and municipal, over 27 per cent. of the net profits, or in all \$650,000.

There was a satisfactory growth of deposits, which raised them to the level of three years ago when the boom was at its height. The strength in quick assets and buoyancy of assets was most encouraging.

WINTER AND SPRING RYE

In response to an enquiry in a recent issue of The Guide for the experience of farmers with winter or spring rye, the following letters have been received. There can be no doubt that one of the most vital problems confronting farmers today is that of providing pasture crops for the increasing number of cattle which all good farmers are going in for. Consequently the following experiences ought to be very valuable to many readers.

In regard to the feeding value of rye cut green for hay I have never heard of any good authority who did not agree to its good qualities. It is true that some have found it rather woody, but I believe that these instances have occurred thru leaving the rye stand too long before cutting. I have been told by people who have grown rye in the old country that it should be cut almost before it is completely headed out, but I have had good results from cutting when the first bloom is on the head. A fair yield on ordinary soil will be about two tons per acre for the first cutting, and it will immediately sprout again and can be cut a second time, when it should yield from three-fourths of a ton to one ton per acre. Rye for hay should in every case be cut with the binder. This is the only way to handle it, and in case of wet weather it will cure better. The crop is very hardy and is one which might be termed a dry weather crop. The cultivation of fall rye is much the same as fall wheat and may

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be put in on summer-fallow, sowing one bushel of seed to the acre and not to exceed a bushel and a peck, as it stools out like fall wheat. Spring rye should be seeded heavier, as it does not stool to any great extent.

It has been pointed out several times that every farmer with stock should have a good piece of fall rye, as it is to a considerable extent an insurance against drouth, while another valuable consideration is that the work of seedling and cutting is all done at times when ordinary grain crops are not needing attention. I have been told that growing pigs can be kept nearly altogether on green rye, either by pasturing or by cutting and throwing it in to them, but I have never had any experience in that line.—R. E. R., Alta.

Splendid Pig Feed

I have grown rye successfully for three years here on my farm, getting from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre by planting one and a half bushels to the acre, and consider it the safest and surest crop I plant. It is the best pig feed I grow. It is as good for them as corn, and it also helps out the rush of spring work, as it is planted the last of August or first of September and stands lots of dry weather and sand. It is also very good pasture for pigs in the spring, either alone or mixed with other grains. It is also a good weed destroyer, as it gets ripe ahead of wild oats, hall mustard, buckwheat, etc., grows rank and chokes lots of them out, and is ready to cut the last of July or the first of August, before most seeds are ripe. If sown on summer-fallow about July first it can be pastured all fall until snow comes and again in the spring until May, and then have an average crop if the field isn't so soft that cattle spoil lots by tracking in too deep. If it is to be cut for hay I consider it the best time to cut at time of heading, but do not consider it makes very good hay. I am holding over 300 bushels all the time as feed for pigs and seed, and I have grown a good crop sown as late as September 11. I raised it in Minnesota, U.S.A., for years before coming here, and will say it grows as well here as there.—M.H., Sask.

Ten Acres for Seventeen Head

The feeding value of winter rye is excellent, especially when grown with oats. The best time to cut it is just as it is breaking out into head. Cut with a binder and stook it up to dry, then stack. It will grow again and then some, and ten acres gives abundant hay for us with seventeen head of stock. It cleans the land of weeds and grows very fast, but must be carefully put in. The proper amount to sow is one and a half bushels of rye to one of oats. The oats should be sown about two weeks ahead of the rye.—C.A.R., Sask.

We have more power than will; and it is often in order to make an excuse to ourselves that we imagine certain things possible.—La Rochefoucauld.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice when they will not so much as take warning.—Swift.