

## CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME

A Provincial Game Association Formed in Calgary Last Night

## RECOMMEND SOME NEW AMENDMENTS TO ACT

Decided in Favor of Shortening Game Season Though not Closing it

A provincial fish and game protection association meeting was held last evening at the old Alberta club rooms. There were nearly 80 members present and some 30 delegates, including E. A. Adams, Inspector Duffus, O. Oakley, R. A. Darter, Dr. Ings, Calgary; Messrs. Collingwood, Priddy, Stevenson, Red Deer; Stantford, Staveley, Alford, Gleichen; Brewster and Luxton, Banff; McDougall, Morley; Andrews, Macleod; E. Deidington, Peikis, Calgary; and Rev. Mr. Hogbin, Calgary, was in the chair and R. A. Darter acted as secretary.

Capt. Coddington proposed and Mr. Ford of Red Deer seconded that the meeting form itself into a provincial fish and game association.

It was proposed by R. A. Darter and seconded by Mr. Ford that the constitution of the Ontario Fish and Game Association be adopted and verbally altered to suit the requirements of this province. Carried.

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows:

Hon. Pres., Premier Rutherford; President, Rev. Mr. Hogbin; Vice-presidents, A. Brick, Lesser Slave Lake; T. Andrews, Macleod; Capt. Coddington, Red Deer.

Sec-treas., G. T. McDermott, Calgary.

It was proposed by Dr. Ings, seconded by O. Brown, that an executive committee of nine members be elected, five to form a quorum. This did not find favor, as it was thought that a quorum would be difficult to get with a small committee, and the motion of Messrs. Stevenson and Ford, that three members from Calgary and one from every branch in the province be elected, was carried.

The chairman said that the members could be elected by their branch and the name sent in to the secretary at the earliest possible convenience.

On the proposition of Messrs. Coddington and Ford, \$1 per member for the branches was made of which 50 per cent. will be sent in to the treasury of the provincial association. Some delegates thought this was not enough, but R. A. Darter explained it would be better to have five dollars from five members than five dollars from one member.

Mr. Lawton, provincial game guardian, went through the proposed alterations to the game ordinance as published in the *Albertan* a short time ago.

Some of the clauses brought out discussion and motions from various delegates. The mountain sheep portion brought out some important points. Mr. Brewster thought that the season should be shorter. Insp. Duffus had heard of slaughter wholesale in the mountains, and a closed season for two years would not be too long. Mr. Stafford gave his account of the Stoney Indians and how they killed. These Indians were under the same game laws as the white man. Insp. Duffus thought the warden should be appointed to look after these Indians. Mr. McDougall thought that the Indians were under some misunderstanding regarding the treaty made with them some time ago. The resolution was afterwards passed that the season be closed for one year instead of two years as per Mr. Lawton's suggestion.

Other suggestions and resolutions passed were as follows:

That the magpie be added to the birds that may be killed at any time. Mountain sheep and goats should have a closed season till October, 1908.

Closed season on elk till 1909. Prohibit the buying, selling and bartering of game birds.

Caribou, moose and wapiti, closed season for one year.

Protect the females and young at all times.

That young ducks that cannot fly, commonly known as flappers, be protected.

Cut out helpers and make guides responsible for any infringement of game laws with parties out shooting.

Quite a discussion took place over the chicken. It was proposed that the season be shortened and last during October only, and then only 15 birds could be shot in one day. An amendment was put that the season be closed for one year. On a vote being taken both amendment and proposition received an equal number and the chairman's vote was necessary. Mr. Hogbin was of the opinion that chicken were not so scarce as reported. Accounts from the north said that chicken were plentiful, and it was his firm opinion that they changed their ground, and where chicken may be plentiful one season they would be scarce another, therefore he would vote against the amendment.

After the meeting, which lasted till nearly one o'clock, the delegates were invited to supper by the Calgary members.

## OREGON FARMERS FOR ALBERTA

Representatives Think Well of District and will locate Here

A. D. Bell and F. Fraser, of Pendleton, Ore., who have been in the city during the last few days, will return home today.

Both gentlemen have been up here by the invitation of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation company, looking over their irrigated lands.

Mr. Bell yesterday said to the *Albertan*: "We were well pleased with the country and we have both purchased lands, which we will work next spring."

"Had the weather been better when we left home we should have brought seven or eight more, but somehow they were afraid to risk the weather."

## AUTO CARS TO BURN

Therefore the Evangelist Appeals For a Good Liberal Collection

## HOW TO TRAIN UP A BOY OR GIRL

Interesting Service but Quiet one at the Methodist Church

The service which was held last night by Messrs. Crossley and Hunter in the Methodist church was one of the quietest which has yet occurred. In spite of this fact, or perhaps because of it, the response at the close of the service was greater than usual.

Rev. G. W. Kerby read a letter from a mother in the east in which she appealed for news of her son, Harold Dunsheath, who had been in the west for some time and had not corresponded with her. Letters had been sent to the Young Men's club for him, but he seemed to have vanished entirely and no trace had been found of him. The speaker besought the prayers of the audience for the mother in her trouble and hoped that this letter would be referred to in the papers.

Preaching from the parable of the prodigal son, Mr. Hunter had some original remarks to make.

Girls were harder to spoil than boys, and the easiest way to spoil a child was to let it have its own way. If you wish to spoil a child, give it a good steady education.

Parents should question their children as to their movements and their companions.

What consummate fools some parents were. The \$25,000 around a child's neck, throw him forth into the world and if he did not sink it was not the fault of the parent.

Give a child a good education and he would not need money. Money was only a hindrance to his progress. The prodigal son came first to grief, secondly to himself, and lastly to Christ.

During the usual exhortation to the people to contribute liberally to the offering, the speaker said that now that Calgary had automobiles to burn, they could well afford to be liberal.

Mr. Crossley had a story to tell about an Englishman and an American.

The Englishman said that he was a gentleman because he did not

work, to which the American retorted that they called persons of that type rangers.

Do not merge yourself too much in your business. Some men were born men and died real estate agents.

Honesty and Christianity went hand in hand. He once knew a man who said that he had committed his butler's bills to the Lord. That man should have been committed to jail. Real Christians made the best business men. Belong to the company of Christ & Co., and do not be a silent partner. The devil loved good intentions which were never carried out. Some people were the devil's parrots.

Mr. Hunter thought that many of the audience were nearer to Christ than they realized. A dramatic recital of the blind man receiving his sight enabled Mr. Hunter to point a moral. The blind man had felt his hand, had come to Christ just as he was and had asked for what he needed.

Mr. Hunter claimed that Rev. Mr. Matheson, who is at present in charge of the St. Barnabas mission at Battleford and is a priest in the English church, had been converted at one of his meetings many years ago in New Westminster, B.C.

After the meeting many of the audience stayed behind to the after service, and in the early stages of the evening an innovation was introduced when the hymn "Tell It Again" was sung by different portions of the audience from different parts of the church alternately.

ACTED WISELY, WROTE WILOLY

(Continued From Page 1)

department and an official which is properly adjustable between them, and the authorities incline to the view that general interests will best be served by having the replies appear in a blue book at a distant period, in the meantime being dealt with through the usual diplomatic channels for intercourse between power and power.

London, Jan. 23.—The colonial office is now in possession of official advice from Sir Alexander Swettenham, the governor of Jamaica, concerning the exchange of letters between him and Admiral Davis. The effect of these advices has not been disclosed. It appears that the Imperial authorities requested the governor of Jamaica to send them a copy of his letters to Rear-Admiral Davis. This has been furnished and it shows that the letter as given by the Associated Press was to all intents and purposes a correct copy. It is now learned that the secretary of the colonies, Lord Elgin, sent a telegram to Governor Swettenham, asking him to give his version of the affair. To this, the foreign office informed the Associated Press, no answer has yet been given.

It is explained that while this second cable was drawn up on Jan. 21, and the colonial office announced on that day that it had been sent to Kingston, it was not forwarded until Jan. 22, because it required the direct authority of Lord Grey, who was absent in Scotland and could not be reached until the 22nd.

John R. Carter, chargé d'affaires of the American embassy, called at the foreign office tonight and received the same explanation of the situation as was furnished the Associated Press. The fact that Governor Swettenham wrote the letter to Rear-Admiral Davis having been established, there remains only to determine a clear differentiation between the official formalities. The indications are that the matter will be handled through the usual diplomatic channels and that the correspondence will be made public in a blue book. Discussion of the incident discloses that the British now make a clear differentiation between Governor Swettenham's opposition to the presence of a foreign force on Jamaican soil and his mission to express this opinion. What the British government and people now condemn is the tone of the letter to Rear-Admiral Davis.

The foreign office has declared that there was "no excuse for such language to the officer of a friendly nation engaged in work of humanity. The press and public are adopting substantially similar views, but on the question of whether or not Gov. Swettenham was justified in asking Rear-Admiral Davis to withdraw his armed forces from the island, British opinion inclines to hold that the governor acted wisely.

In his rights. Many persons, however, contend that the abnormal conditions should have induced the error to waive the usual requirements if, as is supposed here, Rear-Admiral Davis landed marines at Kingston without a specific request from the governor.

PRESIDENT HAS FORGOTTEN IT

(Continued From Page 1)

Edward Grey, in reference to the Jamaica incident, said to the half of the president that this government will pay no heed whatever to the most important points in the despatch by Sir Edward Grey.

"I can only repeat to you in this formal way what I said to you personally last evening, assuring you of the president's sincere appreciation of the cordial spirit shown by your government. It is especially gratifying to the president to feel that it has been possible for your country to show in any practical way, however small, its friendship to a community of your people at a time of such suffering need."

## THE NORTHERN BANK

Proceedings at the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Northern Bank Held at the Banking House, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 16th January, 1907.

The First Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Northern Bank was held at the Banking House, Portage avenue, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The President, Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, occupied the chair, and those present were Capt. Wm. Robinson, P. Nation, of Brandon; R. T. Riley, Sheriff of Inkster; Dr. N. Hutchinson, W. A. James, of Kenora; Henry Meredith, of Brandon; F. W. Sprad, David Reid, D. Kenney, A. B. Stovel, Rev. S. G. Bland, Rev. Dr. Wilson, R. J. Macpherson, H. E. Downing, Reginald McEvoy and others.

The chairman having called, the meeting proceeded to the reading of the report of the directors, which was read by Mr. F. W. Sprad, Secretary.

After that gentlemen had read the report, the meeting proceeded to the election of the President named Messrs. R. T. Riley and R. J. Macpherson to act as officers.

At the request of the President, the meeting proceeded to the reading of the report of the directors, which was read by Mr. F. W. Sprad, Secretary.

The directors of the Northern Bank have submitted to their shareholders for their information and approval the report of the bank on Dec. 31, 1906, together with the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet.

The bank was opened for the transaction of business at its office in the city of Winnipeg on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1905.

Since that date branches have been opened at most of the important points in Western Canada as well as at many smaller places.

The bank has been received at all points with a hearty welcome, and a liberal patronage has been extended to it as a representative Western institution.

The development of the institution and the growth of the business has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the directors at the beginning of the year, and we are proud to say we believe the character of the business obtained by the bank is well up to the average transacted by Canadian banks, and perhaps in some respects better than the average.

The Profit for the year, after paying to the directors a dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$102,432.46.

During the early part of the year owing to the small amount of capital paid up, the bank was unable to pay dividends in advance of calls.

Written off Bank Premises Account Carried to Rest Account

Leaving at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 31st Dec. 1906, \$9,413.14

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NORTHERN BANK.

LIABILITIES. 31st December, 1906. 31st December, 1905.

Capital (paid up) \$1,250,000.00 \$649,661.83

Reserve Fund \$50,000.00 \$50,000.00

Profit and Loss Account \$413.14 \$1,189,095.64

Notes in Circulation 900,855.00 123,730.00

Deposits not bearing interest 1,772,041.95 150,157.00

Deposits bearing interest (including interests accrued to date) 2,384,466.29 61,459.22

Balance due to Agents in U. S. 32,524.80 5,089,868.04

ASSETS. \$1,250,000.00 \$649,661.83

Specie \$97,354.54 \$114,640.90

Domestic Notes \$62,885.25 \$63,300.00

Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation 25,000.00 5,000.00

Notes of and Cheques on other Banks 459,582.45 20,262.93

Balance due from other Banks in Canada 248,047.27 496,385.41

Balance due from Agents in U. S. 15,774.95 23,599.84

Balance due from Agents in Great Britain 49,904.36 42,493.38

Bonds and Securities 253,497.93

Calls and Short Loans on Bonds and Stocks 175,790.00

Bills Discounted and Current \$1,683,036.84 \$638,581.46

Bills Past Due (estimated loss provided for) 4,404,113.76 209,276.98

Bank Premises and Furniture 11,670.69 9,488.36

Other Assets 110,485.04 26,881.28

\$6,278,873.68 \$884,028.08

throughout the latter half of the year each month has shown a satisfactory and steadily increasing margin of profit, and we may now with confidence consider ourselves on a dividend-earning basis.

Will observe that we have taken into account the sum of \$10,897.34 for expenses incurred in the year, but the remainder of the cost has been charged up to the Profit and Loss Account, and it is included as a portion of the expenses of management.

Your Directors have had under consideration the propriety of paying a dividend for the last half of the year 1906.

After mature deliberation, however, it was determined that it would be preferable to carry to Rest Account a sufficient amount to replace the sums spent for organization, establishment, etc., (which was intended to be provided for out of the 10 per cent. premium at which the stock was sold), and thus enable the Bank to start with its 10 per cent. reserve fund intact.

The Directors have carried to the credit of the Rest Account the sum of \$75,000.00 to add to this account.

It is hoped that this conservative policy will commend itself to the judgment of the shareholders.

in the date set for the Annual Meeting which has been found to follow too closely the close of your books at the end of the year; also for a reduction in the number of Directors necessary to constitute a quorum at Directors' meetings from five to three.

The majority of the Branches have been inspected, particularly those established in the early part of the year, and the remainder are being diligently attended to as rapidly as our inspection staff can visit them.

D. H. McMillan, President.

Here the General Manager read the Profit and Loss Account as follows:

The report of your Directors, which has just been submitted to you, will be considered, I trust, satisfactory by the Shareholders.

The Western portion of Canada in which our operations are carried on, has, in common with the whole country, enjoyed an unusual measure of prosperity. The crop which has been harvested has been an abundant one, and was gathered in perfect condition under most favorable circumstances.

The weather throughout the Fall was ideal, and such as to enable the farmer to prepare his ground in a most satisfactory manner for the spring crop. The wheat crop is estimated by very competent judges to have exceeded 100,000,000 bushels.

A striking feature in the report submitted to you is the comparatively small amount expended for organization. Comparing our expenses under this head with the experience of other recent years, it is gratifying to note that our cost of organization was much less than the cost of other recent organizations. The amount charged for the cost of establishing Branches is also a very moderate sum considering the number of offices that have been opened, and it is a charge that will not have to be repeated in succeeding years.

The large addition to our population by immigration, the construction of new railroads and the many extensions of Branch lines has stimulated trade generally and offered opportunity to all those who have been desirous of obtaining work, to do so, at a highly remunerative scale of wages, insuring comfort and prosperity to the masses of working people.

You will observe that the Bank has opened a large number of Branches during the past year. The policy outlined by your Directors at the beginning of the year, and that we have followed, has been to establish as soon as could be conveniently arranged at all the principal points in Western Canada, and that as opportunity offered the Bank would open at other points.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Premium Paid in Stock \$51,928.82

Noted in Stock \$50,000.00

Reserve for interest accrued on deposits, payment of business taxes, and provision for bad and doubtful debts \$50,283.83

\$102,432.46

Appropriated as follows:—

To payment of cost of organization \$20,426.68

To Expenses incurred in establishment of Branches 10,897.34

To Interest on deposits at 4 per cent. for payments made in advance of calls. 6,685.59

Written off Bank Premises Account 5,000.00

Carried to Rest Account 93,019.51

Leaving at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 31st Dec. 1906, \$9,413.14

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NORTHERN BANK.

LIABILITIES. 31st December, 1906. 31st December, 1905.

Capital (paid up) \$1,250,000.00 \$649,661.83

Reserve Fund \$50,000.00 \$50,000.00

Profit and Loss Account \$413.14 \$1,189,095.64

Notes in Circulation 900,855.00 123,730.00

Deposits not bearing interest 1,772,041.95 150,157.00

Deposits bearing interest (including interests accrued to date) 2,384,466.29 61,459.22

Balance due to Agents in U. S. 32,524.80 5,089,868.04

ASSETS. \$1,250,000.00 \$649,661.83

Specie \$97,354.54 \$114,640.90

Domestic Notes \$62,885.25 \$63,300.00

Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation 25,000.00 5,000.00

Notes of and Cheques on other Banks 459,582.45 20,262.93

Balance due from other Banks in Canada 248,047.27 496,385.41

Balance due from Agents in U. S. 15,774.95 23,599.84

Balance due from Agents in Great Britain 49,904.36 42,493.38

Bonds and Securities 253,497.93

Calls and Short Loans on Bonds and Stocks 175,790.00

Bills Discounted and Current \$1,683,036.84 \$638,581.46

Bills Past Due (estimated loss provided for) 4,404,113.76 209,276.98

Bank Premises and Furniture 11,670.69 9,488.36

Other Assets 110,485.04 26,881.28

\$6,278,873.68 \$884,028.08

Your Directors have steadily endeavored to avoid authorizing any advances apparently intended for Real Estate speculation, and some of our best friends have been refused loans when the intention was evident that the money would be used for this purpose.

The figures in our balance sheet at the close of the year have been temporarily inflated on account of one or two transactions of considerable importance. The balance sheet, however, may be said to fairly represent the business accumulated during the year.

I beg leave to move the adoption of the report, seconded by the Vice-President, Capt. Wm. Robinson.

On rising to second the adoption of the report, Captain Robinson said:

In considering the success of this Bank, we could come to only one conclusion: that the Western people are loyal to their own institutions. It must be remembered that this Bank has no Branch further East than Port Arthur. Although it has forty branches, they are distributed over a country, the vast majority of which are people who have not been in the West long enough to have been influenced by the Eastern people.

On rising to second the adoption of the report, Captain Robinson said:

In considering the success of this Bank, we could come to only one conclusion: that the Western people are loyal to their own institutions. It must be remembered that this Bank has no Branch further East than Port Arthur. Although it has forty branches, they are distributed over a country, the vast majority of which are people who have not been in the West long enough to have been influenced by the Eastern people.

We must not forget that a year ago, January, 1906, there was not \$800,000 paid up capital—something over \$100,000—and while the organization of the Bank was in progress, the Western people were not long in making the assets grow to a considerable amount. This Bank is really only started. We have a little better training in Eastern Canada. I do not think that any bank at present has a greater future than the Northern Bank.

Best part of Canada is to the west of us. It has settled up quickly, and the bank can do so much in one year with little action, while in this West from it at the rate the country is being settled up every year.

We have the country and we have evidence in the past year that the Western people will stand by us. Then we have General Manager William Robinson, who is one of the best banking schools—that was the Bank of Montreal for years in Eastern Canada. Then he spent several years at Chicago as if it were to fit him for the work of the Western country. I think his training in Chicago was quite as important for the work he has here as even his earlier training in the West.

So that we have the country; we have splendid people in this Western country; we have a General Manager in whom we have confidence; they are left for the directors to do the successful of this bank, and if they are faithful to the confidence placed in them by the Western people, they will not the slightest doubt of the success of the young growing Bank.

If we as Directors do our duty—and I am sorry I have not done more in the past year—I am glad to be able to report that not a Director on this board does the bank one dollar. I have been an advocate of the Directors pursuing that policy from the first. Although I have been met with the argument that the Bank would lose good business, my reply has always been that I would prefer to retain the confidence of the people of this country, and the millions who are coming into it with their money, than all the benefit the Bank might derive from an account of a few of the Directors.

We have not to go back very far or strain our memories much to recall many cases of the Directors sitting round the board with the General Manager, then going to ask him to lend money or take a position that might feel uncomfortable about, and yet