In the summer months the temperature of the northern country is little below that of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Any marked difference is at the more northerly points, where the sun shines from one to three hours longer than farther south.

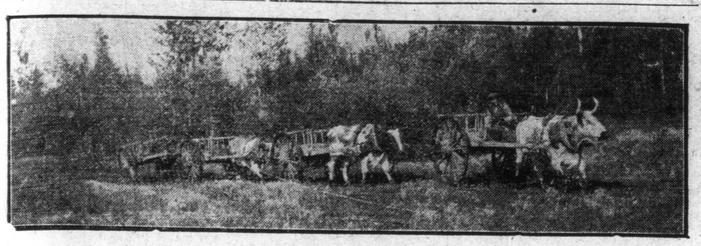
Possibly the somewhat lower temperature in the north may be offset by a longer period of bright sunshine.

LATE SUMMER FROSTS.

From the very meagre observations in the Peace river district, it is not possible at present to report definitely on the liability to late summer frost. Fort Dunvegan, the only station at which a regular record has been kept for several years, is situated in the valley, and the temperature there registered may possibly differ somewhat from that on the higher plateau, although comparison with observations made in survey camps leads to the conclusion that the summer frosts which are in some years recorded in the valley also occur in the higher lands.

While, as has been shown, the summers of the Mackenzie river do not differ greatly from the summers in Alberta and Saskatchewan, it should be borne in mind that as the latitude increases the more rapid is the downward trend of the temperature after about August 20. The mean for September near Lake Athabasca is fully 5 degrees lower than at Edmonton, and near Slave lake 6 or 8 degrees lower. The effect of high latitude is also evident in September in the Peace river districts, as the temperature in this month no longer agrees closely with those of Edmonton and Calgary. In October, frosts are severe and of almost daily occurrence in northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, while north of Lake Athabasca winter is setting in rapidly.

One is impressed at many points in perusing the evidence in this volume, with the necessity of steps being taken to gain a better knowledge by exploration and scientific observation of the country described by the different witnesses, but perhaps the most urgent need is the extention of the meteorological observation stations, from which such valuable data is tabulated by Mr. Stuport. His evidencee is interesting and worth careful study, and while his statements would naturally be conservative from the position he holds, there is much in his evidence to confirm the statements of other witnesses as to the agricultural possibilities of the north country



300 Miles North of Fort McMurray, Red River Carts in Northern Alberta,

For the three summer months a vast area, which includes western and northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan and the basin of the Mackenzie, almost to the Arctic circle, lies between the isotherm lines of 55 and 60 degrees. Throughout this whole region the percentage of the possible amount of sunshine seems to approximate 55, and as the hours of possible sunshine at midsummer range from 17 hours in the latitude of Edmonton to 19 hours 30 minutes at Fort Simpson, it may be surmised that growth of plants and cereals may be even more rapid in the northern than in the southern districts.

The average daily mean highest temperature in July at Winnipeg is 77.8 degrees, at Calgary 74.7 degrees. At Hay river, on Great Slave lake, it is 73.5 degrees, and at Fort Simpson 71.5 degrees.

A. C. FRASER IS NEW PRESIDENT

Edmonton Board of Trade Elects Officers. Able Reviews of the Year's Work.

That the Edmonton board of trade is doing a great work for the city and district was clearly shown by the reports of the president, Wm. Short, and Secretary Harrison at the annual meeting in the city council chamber yesterday afternoon.

There was present a large representation of the business interests of the city and all were pleased with the showing of the past year. Despite the recent prevalent financial depression much good has been accomplished in advertising this portion of Alberta in other parts of Canada and the United States.

The chair was occupied by Wm Short, who, after the election of Ernest Brown, S. C. Chamberlain, Dr. Torey, J. A. Fife and J. H. McKinley as new members presented his annual address, which was as follows:

The President's Address.

President Short's annual address was characterised by a splendid optimism which evidenced an increasing and unswerving faith in the great destiny of Edmonton. It was as follows:

"The past year has been a memorable one. It began under favorable auspices. Trade was good. Development was going on rapidly. Our position was most reassuring. The large farming area of which this is the centre had been reached by the Canadian Northern Railway, and the Grand

A. C. FRASER,
President of the Board of Trade for 1908.

Trunk Pacific Railway had failed to reach us only by reason of the lack of necessary labor. The Canadian Pacific Railway was building towards us what may be termed a second trunk line through the Saskatchewan valley. The area of fertile farming lands which these railways thus rendered available for settlement was enormous, and the nominal cost of land had attracted a very large influx of settlers. The values offered were very alluring and money poured in rapidly. Our resources are diverse and the most valuable to be found in the West. Our climatic conditions were good—were, in fact, surprisingly good to those who came from abroad, and who had not expected to find a moderate climate.

"The haste of the railways to get into possession of these new fields, the extent and cheapness of the natural resources to be had naturally enough brought about an area of speculation, which proceeded faster perhaps than actual development, and the legitimate trade and development was large and stable and there was no anticipation of bad times. Then, as a bolt from the clear sky, came the financial panic which arose in the United States and spread to Canada. To say that we suffered from this is merely pointing to a condition common to every community.

The Evil of Over-Speculation.

"While speculation may advertise and thus serve a considerable purpose, over-speculation does not assist development as well as less spectacular but more solid investments. Our real progress, no doubt, suffered somewhat from over-speculation. That is to say, in a new country where the resources are diverse and opportunities for securing at first cost are very great, to make the most of these in the shortest possible time is the general desire. To do this it is necessary to rely upon borrowed capital, which, though not improper, partakes of the nature of speculation. Then again, the cost of labor and material has raised unduly. Whether we suffered more than others, our development suffered a very considerable shock and we thought we suffered more than we really did.

"But our recovery will be speedy, more than will generaly be the case, and it will be a recovery to a sounder condition of affairs than formerly. That is to say, railway construction on these three transcontinental lines has never ceased. It continues at present and will go on with even greater rapidity by reason of the lessened cost resulting from the depression. More over Edmonton will for two or three years be the base of operations for construction westward and to some extent for construction eastward. That alone means a very large employment of labor and the consumption of material. These materials we have at hand. Large quantities of ties and other construction timber have been got out, and Edmonton must remain a basis of supply in this respect. In the matter of food stuffs and similar supplies, this must also be the most important basis of supplies for the construction of the Grank Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern westward.

Our Coal Resources.

"Another very great source of revenue is our coal. The first outside demand that had been made upon us was during the winters of 1906-7. We were not then able to supply the demand. Our market for this will be the territory traversed by the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the new trunk line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That market is undoubtedly very large. During the last season a very great development of coal mines took place here, and our mines will henceforth be able to supply and hold the market to an extent not heretofore possible. To the inflow of capital which will come for these reasons will be added the money brought in by settlers. It does not appear from present indications that there will be any cessation in the tide of settlers. Thus the expenditure of money on all of this development work will give employment to labor and a market for our produce, which will be very timely indeed.

"After all, more good than harm has come to us from the depression. Undue speculation was effectually checked. The tendency to undertake too much, to assume too great liabilities was also checked. The conditions in the labor market settled down to a much more solid basis. The cost of material has been and is being reduced.

"On the outside the speculation was called a 'boom.' It, however, did not affect farm lands at all, the only increase in prices in this being by the companies who had very large holdings and who increased because of the number of settlers coming in. In town properties there were some outside speculations, much to be deprecated, but the purchasers almost generally did not to any very large extent, as might have been expected, seek to throw up the contracts and lose what they had put in. On the contrary, they saved with a view to paying up and holding their purchases, and that is, to a very considerable extent, the condition today. Employment at good wages means that this will almost generally be carried out, because purchasers, to a large extent, were wage earners.

No Big Failures.

"In business there had been, owing to the very great demand, a tendency to carry a large stock. This, of course, proved an increased expense, and when trade became dull it was felt more or less keenly, but no business house of substantial capital and good experience has as yet gone under. There have been failures, but these have been owing to lack of experience and capital.

"In a new country it is necessary to rely upon borrowed capital. For that reason to a larger extent perhaps than in old settled countries, business men rely upon the banks. The country is too new for what may be termed the 'hoarding' of money. Everybody who has money keeps it working. The opportunities and necessities for development are such as to effectually produce that result. Hence the financial stringency, which resulted in the withdrawal to some extent of banking privileges, might have been expected to bring about some failures. Such has not, however, been the case. Many legitimate business projects for development, as well as the handling of grain and cattle, which, of course, partook of the nature of new business, were curtailed. It would be unjust, however, to say that the attitude of the banks, especially the stronger institutions, was at all unfair. Notwithstanding the acuteness of the money situation, the banks here have almost invariably carried all business men who had the right to be carried, and have done so in a very satisfactory way. The outlook at the present is for very much more stable conditions and possibly for easier financial conditions. On sound business methods this seems to be amply justified here.

Loan Companies Resume.

"The loan companies, compelled for a time to abstain from investment, have taken the earliest opportunity to resume operations in this vicinity. There seems on every hand to be unbounded confidence in the resources and capabilities of the country. Notwithstanding the fact that the produce market has been affected injuriously by the financial situation, farm loans have been well met. Notwithstanding the conjunction of unfavorable conditions, there does not seem to be any disposition to adopt a gloomy outlook anywhere. The net result appears to be a curtailment of expansion. Merchants are buying less extensively, and are very active in making collections. Altogether the outlook seems entirely hopeful, with the very best of reasons for expecting that all outstanding liabilities will be fully met.

Commendation for Committees.

"Turning to the particular work of the board, attention may be called to the valuable services that have been rendered by one or two of the committees. With very little appearing on the surface touching the same, several members of your board have given themselves to the thankless and obscure task of bettirng our condition as to freight and insurance rates. While not all has been accomplished that your officers feel that we are entitled to have, nevertheless, substantial progress has been made in this respect, and it may be fairly said that no work by any similar public body is more effective in making large savings to the community than the work of your committees.

"The board received a very substantial grant in the past year from the city council. The saving in insurance rates effected by the intervention of the board has been estimated to amount to not less than $20,000 a year. In freight rates substantial reductions and adjustments were obtained to permit of Edmonton competing as a distributing point with other centres. It would be difficult to estimate the saving effected, but it will run into a very large amount indeed. Thus we may reasonably claim that the expenditure by the city council has been fully justified by the results your board has attained.

Freight Rates on Coal.

"A matter which might be well for your board to take up and which will affect our future revenues very greatly, will be that of freight rates on our coal. This coal is of good domestic quality and we should, in ordinary course of events, be able to control and fill the market almost from here to Winnipeg. This is an enormous territory. In order that we shall be able to avail ourselves of this territory we should have the very best rates possible. The attention of the railways should be attracted to the volume of trade which would ensue to them if an impetus to development of our coal mines were given by a reduction in freight rates. The problem of transportation is our great problem. The efforts of your board during the past year have been directed towards securing wagon and other roads. There is no doubt but that the greatest possible benefit will accrue to us if ordinary wagon roads are provided into the Peace River district and to the west and north. It might be well if your board would take a strong attitude on this point.

A Capable Official.

"At the beginning of the year your board lost the services of a very able secretary in the person of Mr. F. T. Fisher. Mr. A. G. Harrison, who was chosen to succeed him, has given very great time and attention to the work of the board and in every way to maintain its influence. It is only fair to say that his services have very fully justified the confidence placed in him by your board.

"In retiring from the position of president, I may be allowed to express my regret that absence for a very considerable portion of the year made it impossible for me to give as full attention to the business of the board as I should have liked. While expressing my regret at this, I desire to express my sense of obligation to the very high honor which you did me in appointing me to the position of president of the board, whose influence is not, I believe, exceeded by that of any board in the province.

"With wishes for the greater success in the future than in the past, I beg to remain,

"WM. SHORT."

Vote of Thanks.

J. R. McIntosh moved, seconded by A. T. Cushing, that a hearty vote of thanks be passed to the retiring president for his report and his services during the year. The motion was carried amid applause and was acknowleged in a brief speech by Mr. Short.

The report of Secretary Harrison was then read. It was as follows:—

The Secretary's Report.

The report of Secretary Harrison is an address to President Short and is as follows:

"I beg to submit a statement of the financial affairs of The Edmonton Board of Trade for the year ending the 31st of December, 1907, am pleased to be able to state that in spite of the very numerous calls for the expenditure of money by The Board that there was at the end of the year a balance on hand of $583.43.

A short statement concerning the various matters attended to and dealt with by this board and progress of the city during the past year I presume will be in order. I will make this statement as short and concise as possible, under various headings.

Work of the Board.

Number of meetings held:	
Regular Monthly,	12
Special Meetings,	6
Council Meetings,	10
Section Meetings,	14
Total,	42

Matters Dealt With.

Government Telegraph line to Peace River.
Report on local coal supply.
Sunday mail service on the C. and E.
Night train serivce on the C. and E.
Later closing of the afternoon mail over the C. and E.
Post Office Block Stone Cutting.
Report on Fire Insurance Rates.
Report on Government Telegraph line.
Report on coal situation.
Report on Agricultural products.
Elevator at Vancouver advocated.
Railway expropriation of lands.
Legislation regarding exemption laws.
Early closing by-law.
Appointment of travelling immigration agent.
Endorsement of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Railway.
Preferential trade within the Empire eidorsed.
Railway Commission re draft re general terms of carriage.
Unsatisfactory transportation conditions.
Board of Trade Convention at Prince Albert, full delegation of 5 sent and the following subjects dealt with by this Board's delegates.
Investigation by the Government re Fire Insurance Rates.
Shipment of merchandise to Flag stations.
Good roads.
Fuel and labor supply.
Improvements to the Saskatchewan River.
Postal and Mail service.
Reforestation.
Telegraph service cheaper rates.
Transportation, delay in.
Townsites, uniformity of survey.
Hail insurance.

The eleven resolutions submitted by this Board's delegates were consolidated into 9, all of which were carried.

Canadian Ticket Agents entertained.
C. P. R. Crossing 11th to 16th street.
U. S. Magazine Editors entertained from time to time.
Promotion of English Immigration.
C.P.R. Extension westward.
Information furnished Mr. Gregg, Commissioner of His Majesty's Board of Trade and recommendation of the appointment of Commercial Agents by His Majesty's Board.
Set of By-Laws drawn up and adopted.
J. R. Dunn requested to establish a mercantile agency.
Protest made re lignite coal regulation of the Railroad Commission.
Entertainment of British Editors, C. P. R. guests.
Entertainment of British Editors, Dominion Government guests.
Exhibit sent to Toronto and London.
Exhibit sent to New Westminster.
Exhibit sent to Eaton's, Winnipeg.
Sliding Bank of the North Saskatchewan River at Edmonton.
Extension of harvest excursion tickets.
Inducement of Industries.
Fire Insurance Rate again taken up.
Early marketing of grain.
Dominion Fair at Calgary.
Wagon Road from the Forks of the McLeod River to Grand Prairie advocated.
Improvement of Yellowhead Pass trail.
Tow-path on the Saskatchewan River.
Cost of Power to small users in the city.
Open mail service on the C. and E. afternoon train.
New freight rate schedule.
Clover Bar Bridge Superstructure.
Ferry at Strawberry Creek.
Marketing of frosted oats.
Railway to Dawson City.
Committee confers with Mr. Peters of the C.P.R. re freight rate.
Supply of seed grain.
Agricultural college site.
Mail service to Wabiscaw.
Dominion Fair at Edmonton.
Military School site.
Wireless Telegraph Station.
Trail from Fort Essiniboine to Prairie River Settlement.
C.P.R. train service.
Baggage checking service.
Geological survey of coal lands.

Publicity Work Done.

Pamphlets sent out:

"Edmonton, Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial." 2,000 distributed.

"15 Minutes with Edmonton." 10,000 distributed.

"Souvenir, Inaugural Ceremony Pamphlet." 2,500 distributed.

"Christmas Bulletin." 200 distributed.

"Edmonton City Beautiful." 600 distributed, 400 on hand.

"Canada Life and Resources." Special Coal write up with map, circulation 12,500 and 500 extra copies distributed by this Board to Saskatchewan points.

Total pamphlets distributed during the year, 15,800.

Photographs of Edmonton and District.

Standard set on file for public reference, 275.

Distributed to outside points, 750.

Method of distribution adopted:

153 sent to Mr. Vanderhoof, Chicago, Secretary Western Canada Immigration Association. The leading American Magazine writers have access to these photographs and articles illustrated from these photos have appeared about Edmonton in the following publications:

World To-Day Magazine; Wilhelm's Magazine, The Coast; Canada-West Magazine; National Magazine; The Pilgrim; Outing Magazine; Metropolitan Magazine; Technical World Magazine; Busy Man's Magazine; National Home Journal; Gunter's Magazine; Illuminated World Life; World's Events Magazine; Burr McIntosh Monthly; Northwestern Miller; The Suburban; Pacific Monthly; Saturday Evening Post; Atlantic Monthly; The Westminster; Pearson's Magazine.

This set of photographs is still being used. Some 80 photographs weer sent to the Toronto Globe and are being used from time to time in their Saturday illustrated addition. Some 53 photographs were sent to the Montreal Standard and full paged illustrations were produced from them in that paper. Some 60 photographs were sent to "Canada" a paper published in London, England. Some 50 were sent to the Canadian Courier, Toronto, some 60 were sent to the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, the balance were sent to other papers or magazines on request, 100 or more being used by the British Editors who visited this city. The Winnipeg, Contractor, Calgary Albertan, Montreal Life and Resources, etc., etc., were all supplied and have used our photographs. Many public lectures were also supplied.

Advertising.

Advertisements were inserted in the Montreal Star and Family Herald, Peace River Trail Booklet, Canada Life and Resources, Canada, National Magazine of Boston, Canada West, Canadian Grocer, Hardware and Metal, Bulletin, Journal, Monetary Times, Witness, Pearsons, Saturday News, etc.

Visitors and Correspondence.

Letters received 4540; Letters sent 2810; number of callers at the board rooms 4 to 20 each day ,about 280 per month or 3360 during the year, not including the usual city visitor or members of the Board. The Board is used and looked upon as a directory and a place where information of all kinds can be obtained. A standing exhibit of grains and grasses, etc., is kept on exhibition.

Members.

71 new members joined the Board during 1907 making a total of 217 members. Two members of the Board died during the year, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Williamson.

New Industries and Stock Companies, Established or Incorporated During 1907.

1907 was not a favorable year for the establishment of new industries. However a great deal of information was gathered regarding the inducements offered by other cities to attract industries, all of which was handed to Mayor McDougall for the use of the city council in dealing with this matter. Edmonton is in a position to offer free sites through private individuals or sites at a nominal price or rental by the city, power, light and water at cost and a fixed rate of taxation for a period of years. The list given below will however, be a surprise I think to many.

New Industries Established or Enlarged.

J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd., Aerated Water Plant $30,000.

Edmonton Tent and Mattress Co. Three story factory, enlarged; Snowflake Laundry, enlarged; Edmonton Steam Laundry; Troy Steam Laundry, rebuilt; Canadian Marble and Granite Co.; Pressed Bricks, Ltd.; Pork Packing Plant, building; Walters new Saw-mill; Huff Grading Co. Bitulithic and Contracting Co.; North Saskatchewan Concrete Works; Edmonton Concrete Co.; Ramsay's Greenhouses enlarged; Edmonton Iron Works, enlarged; Byron-May Co., Photo-Engravers.

Joint Stock Companies Incorporated during 1907, Having Their Head Office Located in Edmonton.

Canadian Society of Equity, Ltd.; Great West Coal Co., Ltd.; The Somerville Hardware Co., Ltd.; Metropolitan Investment Co., Ltd.; Edmonton Steam Laundry, Ltd.; St. Elmo Hotel Co., of Edmonton, Ltd.; Edmonton Concrete Co., Ltd.; Jaspers, Ltd.; Alberta Coal Co., Limited; The New York Dentists, Ltd.; The Imperial, Ltd.; St. Emile Coal Mines Ltd.; The Troy Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.; The Sturgeon River Coal Co., Ltd.; Edmonton Drug Co., Ltd. The Pembina Coal Co., Ltd.; Cardiff Coal Co., Ltd.; Byron-May Co., Ltd.; Edmonton Breweries, Ltd.; The Edmonton Incline Railway Co., Ltd.; International Insurance Co., Ltd.; Western Canada Coal and Development Co., Ltd.; The Namayo Coal Co., Ltd.; The Colonial Land and Development Co., Ltd.; Pressed Bricks, Ltd.; The National Realty and Investment Co., Ltd.; The Long Co., Ltd.; The Alberta Imported Wine Co., of Edmonton, Ltd.; Union's Lumber Co., Ltd.; The Maple Leaf Land and Investment Co., Ltd.; The Edmonton Building Loan and Development Co., Ltd.; The Keystone Press Ltd.; The Great West Publishing Co., Ltd.; Clover Bar Coal Co., Ltd.; United Collieries Ltd.; The International Theatre Co., Ltd.; The Namayo Coal Co., Ltd.; The Prairie Farming Co., Ltd.; The Journal Job Printing Co., Ltd.; The Great Northern Coal Co., Ltd.; The Great West Coal Co., Ltd.; Tofield Coal Co., Ltd.; The MacArthur White Construction Co., Ltd.; The Parkdale Coal Co., Ltd.; The H. W. Moffat Co., Ltd.; International Advertising Agency, Ltd.; Rupert's Land Coal Co., Ltd.; Gorman, Clancy and Grindley Ltd.

All Statistics show the rapid growth of Edmonton during 1907 in spite of the financial stringency.

Post Office Returns.

1906 Gross Postal Revenue,	$25,494.03
1907 Gross Postal Revenue,	48,155.14
1906 Money orders issued,	$96,481.66
1907, Money orders issued,	166,430.84
1906 Money orders paid,	$121,609.48
1907 Postal orders paid,	185,822.65
1906 Postal Notes paid,	$18,940.76
1907 Postal Notes paid,	26,927.54

Custom House Returns.

1905	$ 61,387.66
1906	166,072.56
1907	265,149.31

Land Titles Office Returns.

1906	$34,299.95
1907	30,568.13

Dominion Land Office Returns.

1905 Entries 2,963; Revenue $41,816.28.
1906, Entries 4,601, Revenue $70,984.81
1907 Entries 4,024; Revenue $106,877.43.

City Statistics.

1906 Assessment $17,046,728.00; Tax Rate 10 1-2 mills.
1907 Assessment $21,958,700.00; Tax rate 13 1-3 mills.

Building Permits.

1906,	$1,868,069.00
1907,	2,268,210.00

Population.

Census 1901, 2,626.
Census 1906, 11,167.
Estimate 1908, 18,000 to 20,000.
Strathcona 4,500.

Bank Clearing House Returns.

Return 5 months ending 31st December, 1906, $3,936,721.60.
Returns 5 months ending 31st December, 1907, $22,960,207.67.
Returns 12 months ending 31st December, 1907, $45,716,792.62.
Note.—Clearing House established 1st July, 1906.

New Financial Quotations.

Bank of Hochelaga making 14 Banks in all.
Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

Bulletins.

General information Bulletins were issued from time to time to the members of the Board as follow:

On the crop outlook.
On the Natural Resources of the District with map.
General information about the city for reference.
On the Coal Industry.
Map of City.
Map of Edmonton and Strathcona subdivisions.
Map of Province showing railways projected into Edmonton.

Entertainment of Visitors.

The thanks of the Board are due to The Edmonton Club, the City Council and to J. H. Morris, Ex-Mayor May, O. M. Biggar, Messrs. Crafts, Hardisty, Manuel and many others who on all occasions entertained people visiting this city during this last year. It will be noticed in this connection that while the City was asked for $300 for this purpose less than $150 was used. This was due to the fact that the members of the Board were always willing to expend their money for this purpose and the owners of autos on any and every occasion offered their services free.

Local Paper and Reporters.

I cannot close my report without referring to the space given to Board of Trade news by our local papers. Through this means this Board has received a great deal of publicity and it has been a direct strength to the Board. The reporters attending the meetings are to be congratulated on their work and the able manner in which they have done the same. Attached you will find the financial statement duly audited.

Yours respectfully,
A. G. HARRISON.
Secretary, Edmonton Board of Trade,
February 21st, 1908.

Financial Statement.

The financial statement appended to the Secretary's report is as follows.

Receipts.

Bal. brought forw'd from '06,	$189.64
Subscriptions,	1,892.50
Grant from City,	6,000.00
C.P.R. refund (on pamphlets),	42.00
New Westminster Exhibition,	200.00
Subscriptions for 1906,	20.00
Refund (Prince Albert Convention),	81.25
Refund (British Editor's Dinner),	3.00
	$8,428.39

Expenditures.

Offices Expenses:	
Postage and Telegrams,	$410.71
Stationery,	138.50
Electric Light,	27.32
Telephone,	33.01
Rent,	432.00
Sundries,	173.03
	$1,214.57
Publicity Expenses:	
Advertising,	725.38
Literature,	1,715.30
Photographs,	408.55
Driving,	79.00
New Westminster Exhibition,	300.00
	$3,276.23
Miscellaneous:	
Auditing for 1906,	15.00
Extra assistance,	25.00
Collecting Membership Fees,	39.13
Prince Albert Convention Fees,	25.00
Insurance,	10.50
Furniture, Fixtures, Storage, Shack,	231.66
Ass. Bd. of Trade '06 Fee,	25.00
Ditto Con'n at Edmonton,	52.75
Prince Albert Con'n (refund $81.25),	300.00
King Edward Hotel,	50.25
Alberta Hotel,	12.80
Sundries,	22.00
Interest on notes at Bank,	11.75
	$820.84
Salaries,	2,533.32
Bal. forward to 1908,	583.43
	$8,428.39

Certified correct,
Signed,
H. R. MOUNTIFIELD, Auditor.

A. G. HARRISON,
Secretary.

The Board's Appreciation.

F. T. Fisher in moving a vote of thanks thought that the appreciation of the entire board was due Mr. Harrison for the able report which was comprehensively yet plainly presented. The motion was seconded by Mr. Cote and unanimously carried.

The New Officers.

The president reported that the nominating committee had met on Feb. 15th to prepare the report of the nominations for officers. The following officers were recommended and afterwards unanimously adopted:—

President—A. C. Fraser.
1st vice-president—J. C. Dowsett.
2nd vice-president—Geo. Stockand.
3rd vice-president—F. T. Fisher.

Chairmen of different sections of the board:—

Financial—T. M. Turnbull.
Insurance—Jas. McGeorge.
Manufacturing—W. H. Clark.
Professional—Wm. Short.
Grain and milling—A. B. Campbell.
Retail—P. E. Lessard.
Wholesale—F. M. Morgan.
Real estate—S. H. Smith.
Industrial—J. C. Dowsett.
Transportation—Geo. Dowsett.
Civic interests—F. T. Fisher.
Publicity—A. G. Harrison.

The question of establishing a standing committee on arbitration as in the Winnipeg and other boards of trade, was, after discussion, referred to the council of the board for report.

Military Camp at Edmonton.

The president introduced the question of a military camp to be held at Edmonton instead of Calgary and asked for discussion on the question.

Major Thibaudeau said he had been approached by a number of citizens asking why the camp was to be at Calgary instead of at Edmonton as was supposed last year. He and his fellow officers would much prefer having the camp at Edmonton "on the beautiful banks of the Saskatchewan instead of the sandy plains of Calgary."

Ex-Mayor Griesbach took a different view of the question. He had first understood that the camp was to be held during the Dominion exposition to be used greatly as show purposes, but afterwards found out it would be held at an earlier date. The camp was more for training of officers than the men. Calgary at the present time was more central from a transportation point of view than Edmonton. From his view any interference of the board of trade in this question would be repugnant.

The secretary said he had written Col. Otter and had been given to understand from him that the camp would not be held two years in succession in one place. He understood that both Hon. Mr. Oliver and Mr. McIntyre, M.P., Strathcona, were both favorable to an annual camp at Edmonton.

Major Thibaudeau pointed out that a camp in Edmonton would be of great benefit to Edmonton from a financial standpoint.

F. T. Fisher thought that the matter should be decided upon strictly from a military point of view. If it had been arranged to have the camp a second time at Calgary on its merits we should not interfere but if it appeared there had been undue influence used to deflect the camp from its proper course then it might be up to us to interfere.

Why is Calgary Better?

The president wanted to know what were the reasons why Calgary should be a better site for a camp than Edmonton.

Mr. Griesbach replied that he would not contend that Calgary was the best strategic point in the province but he pointed out that at Edmonton there were four squadrons while south of Calgary and around in other sections there were a much larger number of squadrons. It was thus a more central point.

A. C. Fraser disagreed with what the last speaker had said. Edmonton stood to lose by its extreme modesty. He pointed out where Edmonton had lost by not pushing for its rights. For instance, Calgary monopolized the Alberta bonspiel, while this year as a matter of fact more than half the rinks came from north of Red Deer. If Edmonton had a bonspiel it could get more rinks on the C. N. R. than from the south. The same held true in military matters, if we had a camp here it would greatly increase the military forces in this part of the province.

Geo. Stockand said that in Ontario the military camps were moved from place to place. Though the matter should be handled delicately, he thought nothing would be lost in representing to the militia department that we want our share of military patronage.

Mr. Griesbach contended that the order had been issued for the camp in Calgary this year, and the city stood to gain by waiting till next year and then agitating for a brigade camp at the Capital.

Committee Will Report.

The question was ultimately referred to the council of the board to prepare a memorial to the militia dealing with military matters as they concern Edmonton.

The meeting then adjourned.

Gomez No Longer a Power.

Manjilla, Feb. 20.—Senor Gomez has resigned as a member of the Philippine assembly. It is believed he will not be a power in insular politics henceforth, the action of the assembly in ousting him having destroyed his influence with the people.

Attempt to Blow Up C.N.R. Docks.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—The C.N.R. detectives are making a searching enquiry into the attempt a day or two ago to blow up the company's coal dock at Port Arthur. The Ontario provincial police are also interested. It appears that the company's manager, J. Jorkland received a threatening letter a few days ago from the Italians who demanded work, failing which they said they would blow up the docks which they apparently calculated would provide them with work. Great secrecy is being maintained over the attempt.

Counterfeiters At Large.

Montreal, Feb. 21.—The arrest of a man named Fessender at Belford, Que., and the arrival of a high constable in that locality for a conference with Chief Detective Carpenter has set talk in motion for the capture of a gang of counterfeiters who crossed into Canada from the United States recently.

Murder Mayor and Councillors.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—Several masked men entered the town hall at Damil Province during the session of the municipal council today. They shot the mayor and six councillors, wounding others. The murderers escaped. It is supposed the crime was actuated by a desire for political revenge.