## BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up - - - - \$16,000,000 - - \$16,000,000 Rest Undivided Profits, \$1,784,979 Total Assets - - \$426,322,096

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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#### HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

General Manager-Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

Branches and Agencies

Throughout Canada and Newfound-land—Also at London, England New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States and Mexico City.

#### A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

D. R. CLARKE. Superintendent of British Columbia Branches Vancouver

W. H. HOGG, Manager Vancouver Branch

# The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869 Capital Authorized \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up..... 14,000,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits..... 15,000,000 

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President E. L. Pease, Vice-President and Man. Director E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., 2nd Vice-President

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OFFICERS:

E. L. Pease, Managing Director C. E. Neill, General Manager. F. J. Sherman, Asst. Gen. Mgr. M. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Branches.

520 Branches well distributed through the Western Hemisphere as follows:—

CANADIAN BRANCHES

CANADIAN BRANCHES

143 Branches in the Province of Ontario
51 " " " " Quebec
19 " " " " New Brunswick
54 " " " " " Nova Scotia
5 " " " " " Alberta
25 " " " " " Manitoba
87 " " " " " Saskatchewan
41 " " " " " " British Columbia

OUTSIDE BRANCHES

6 Branches in Newfoundland 7 " West Indies 9 " " Central and South America

Spain—Barcolona London, Eng., Office—Princes St., E. C. 2. New York Agency—Corner William and Cedar Sts.

### ELEVEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

C. W. FRAZEE, Supervisor of B.C. Branches R. M. BOYD, Asst. Mgr. Vancouver

THOS. P. PEACOCK, Mgr. Vancouver Branch agriculture should be provided. Farming will appeal to but a small percentage of the army. Years in the turmoil of war, its excitements and associations, is not the best of training for the quiet life of the prairie farm. Industrial expansion in Canada must come if the army is to be provided with occupation.' After the Civil War the United States disbanded an army of over 1,500,000. But the Republic had a population of 30,000,000 or 31,000,000 while we have 7,500,000 or 8,000,000 people. In the North the army was re-established in civil life without any serious season of unemployment or any general social disturbance but we have proportionately a far graver industrial problem and very

different social and political conditions. "Not only will we have to provide occupation or support for 1,500,000 people but we will carry a tremendous financial obligation. Thus far the greatest revenue we have raised in any year was \$170,000,000. When the war is over in order to meet pensions, interest and the general purposes of government our annual charge will be \$350,000,000 and possibly \$400,000,000. If we are to bear this load it is vital that the production of farm and factory should be increased, new industries created, old industries expanded, home markets enlarged and exports of manufactures and farm products multiplied. The provincial governments all across the country show a disposition to vote liberal appropriations for agriculture. A like disposition is manifested by the Dominion Government. In this field all the money necessary for research, experiment and production can be obtained and should be obtained. The fertile soil of Canada is its best asset. Those who live on the land give balance and steadiness to the social forces. As they are the most independent so they should be the most prosperous element in any country. Where agriculture is depressed and farmers impover ished there is neglect of duty by government or grave defects

in national policy.''
Speaking of the industrial situation in the West, he

continued:

"Possibly, too, in proportion as the British demand declines the home demand may increase. It is inevitable that industries will be established in the Canadian West as they have been established in the Western American States Towns and cities will grow in sympathy with the growth of land settlement. Industrial dependence upon older Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other countries will greatly diminish. As the older Canadian Provinces are

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Head Office: 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £31,304,200 CAPITAL PAID UP -5,008,672 RESERVE FUND 4,000,000 DEPOSITS, &c. (Dec., 1917) 174,697,945 61,466,709 ADVANCES, &c. do.

THIS BANK HAS NEARLY 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3. London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

French Auxiliary: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LTD.