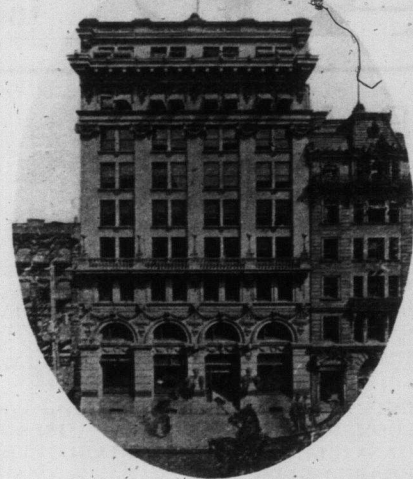
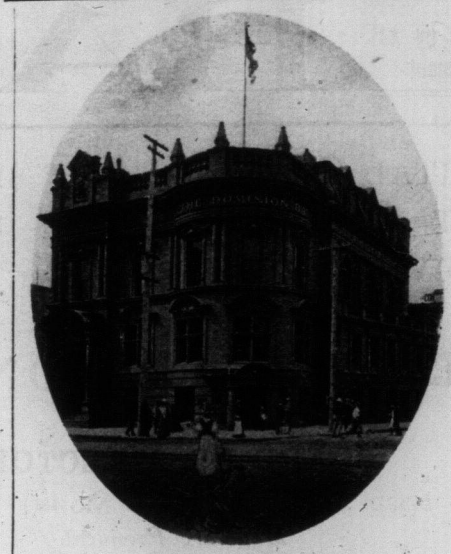


The Dominion Bank

Head Office - - - - - Toronto, Canada



MONTREAL BRANCH.



WINNIPEG BRANCH.

OFFICIALS:

Clarence A. Bogert General Manager
H. J. Bethune Superintendent of Branches
E. A. Begg Chief Inspector

LIST OF BRANCHES:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Belleville, Madoc,
Berlin, Napanee,
Brampton, Orillia,
Chatham, Oshawa,
Cobourg, Ottawa,
Dresden, Peterborough,
Fort William, St. Thomas,
Gravenhurst, Seaforth,
Guelph, Tilbury,
Hamilton, Toronto Junction,
Hespeler, Uxbridge,
Huntsville, Whitby,
Lindsay, Windsor,
London, Wingham.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Montreal—(Main Office), and Bleury St. Branch.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Boissevain, Winnipeg—(Main Office).
Brandon, " North End Branch.
Deloraine, " Nena Street and Notre
Dame Ave. Branch.
Selkirk, " Portage Avenue and Sher-
brooke St. Branch.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

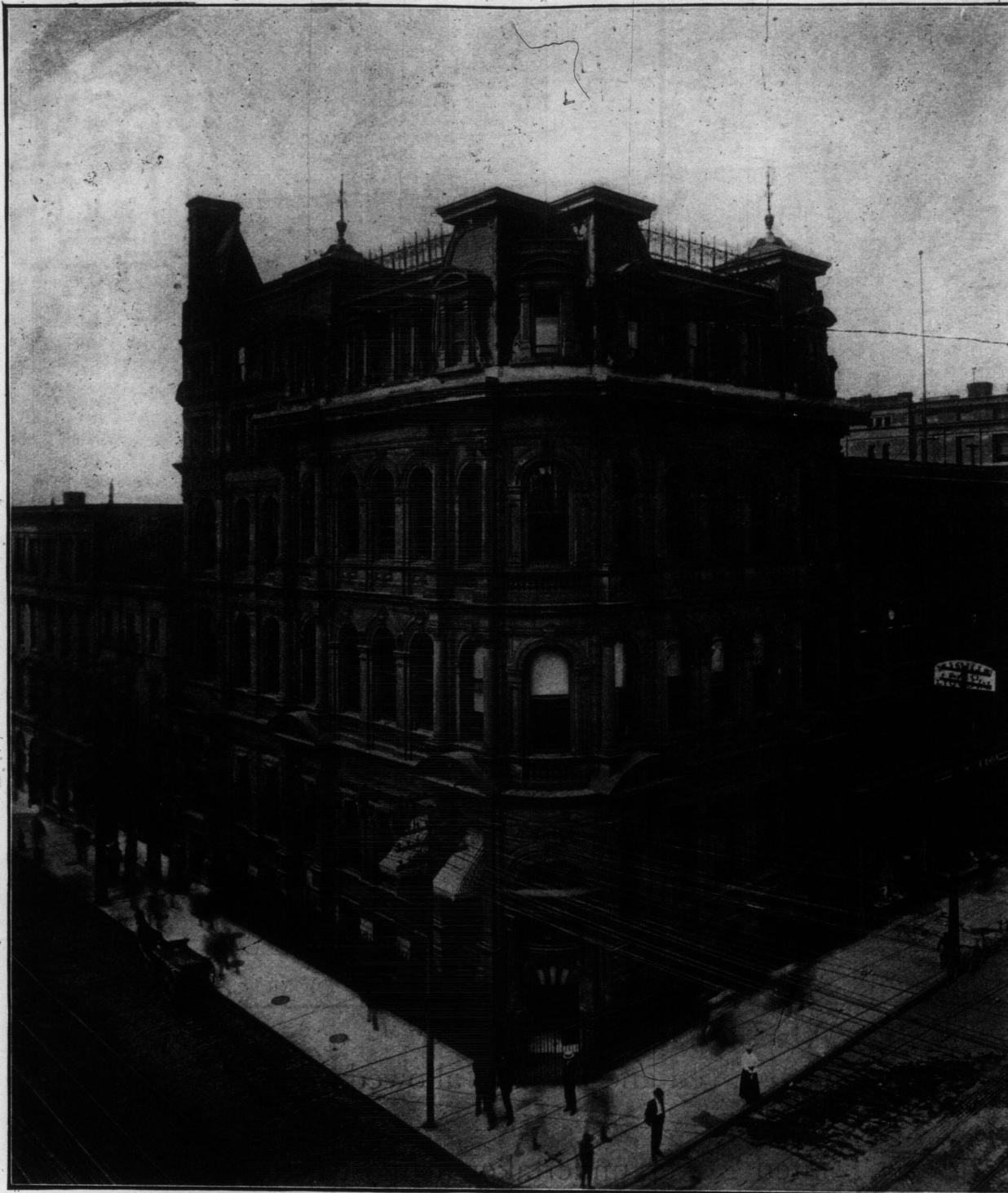
Calgary, Strathcona, Edmonton

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Grenfell, Regina.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver.



A General Banking Business Transacted

DIRECTORS:

Edmund B. Osler, M.P. President
Wilmot D. Matthews Vice-President
A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers,
R. J. Christie, Hon. J. J. Foy, K. C., M. L. A.,
J. C. Eaton, A. M. Nanton.

Capital \$ 3,825,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 4,950,000
Total Assets 50,000,000

BRANCHES IN TORONTO.

Main Office (King and Yonge Streets).
Bloor and Bathurst Streets Branch.
College Street and Spadina Avenue Branch.
Davenport and Avenue Road Branch.
Dovercourt Road and Bloor Street Branch.
King and Jarvis Streets Branch.
Queen Street and Broadview Avenue Branch.
Queen and Dundas Streets Branch.
Queen and Esther Streets Branch.
Queen and Sherbourne Streets Branch.
Queen and Teraulay Streets Branch.
Yonge and Cottingham Streets Branch.
Victoria Street Branch.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Interesting Facts and Figures by J. Cowan.

Seventy-five years ago, or to be more particular, in August, 1832, the Bank of Nova Scotia received its charter and started business. Despite its age it is to-day demonstrating, in no uncertain fashion, that its vitality is perennial. During the past year, in addition to showing a marked growth in its financial strength, it has opened eight branches.

There are comparatively few business concerns in Canada which can point to an existence of three-quarters of a century. With this bank, such a period spells years of trial and years of success, during which experience has been gained and strength gathered, which makes for safety, permanence and stability in future years.

During recent years the increasing solidity of its position has attracted general attention. Since 1887 its capital has more than doubled; the reserve fund has more than tripled; this makes the reserve equal to 115 per cent. of the capital, the top point of the roll of honor for Canadian banks; its circulation has increased 25 per cent. and its deposits 146 per cent., whilst the dividend paid to shareholders is at the rate of 12 per cent. At present the capital amounts to \$2,000,000 and the reserve fund to \$2,250,000.

In 1837 the bank started its branch system by opening a branch at Windsor, N.S., and an agency at St. John, N.B.; to-day it has 71 branches, 60 of which are in Canada, 2 in Newfoundland, 3 in United States and 6 in the West Indies. In 1889 a branch was established at Kingston, Jamaica, which has resulted in the opening of three additional branches on the island. Last year the Jamaican government expressed its appreciation of the strength of the bank and the facilities it affords for doing business by transferring to it the government account. In the disastrous earthquake and fire which destroyed a large part of Kingston in January of the present year, the bank's premises were completely wrecked; but thanks to the cool-headed action of the staff there, the losses were very slight. In a couple of weeks after the disaster a temporary building of highly suitable appointments, the first structure in the new city, was erected and business quickly resumed.

Two years ago a branch was established at Havana, Cuba, and in March of this year another at Cienfuegos. With such a close relationship with the West Indies, the bank is becoming an important factor in the development of commerce between Canada and these islands. In 1894, when the financial collapse of the native banks brought Newfoundland to the verge of bankruptcy, the Bank of Nova Scotia was the first to come to the rescue of the ailing colony and

establish a branch at St. John's. In the following year a second branch was opened at Harbor Grace. The gratitude of the colony for this timely action was recently acknowledged by the press.

As far back as 1853, tho' it had as yet no branches in Ontario, the Bank of Nova Scotia recognized the possibilities of the Canadian west, and in that year opened a branch at Winnipeg. The business there having grown to such an extent, last year a central site, at the corner of Portage-avenue and Garry-street, was purchased and upon this will be erected one of the finest banking houses in Western Canada. Several other branches have, in recent years, been opened in the west. In 1892, a branch was opened at Chicago, followed seven years later by a branch at Boston and six months ago an agency was opened at 48 Wall-street, New York. 1897 saw the opening of a branch at Toronto and this became the pioneer of nine branches now doing business in Ontario, with three more in preparation.

In September, 1886, a new departure was made in bank administration in Canada, when the Officers' Mutual Guarantee and Savings Fund of the Bank of Nova Scotia was established. Hitherto the officers of all Canadian Banks were guaranteed by outside guarantee companies, the premiums on the policies being deducted from the officers' salaries. It was with a view to economy in the guaranteeing of its staff that the fund was established. Its main characteristic is that, in addition to being a guarantee fund, it also includes a savings fund, (a small percentage is deducted from the monthly salary of each officer and paid into the fund) and at the expiry of one year from the date of the severance of his connection with the bank, an officer receives back the amount standing at his credit in the fund. In the case of outside guarantee companies there is, of course, no such thing as a repayment of premiums. Moreover, as the guarantee and savings fund is mutual in its character—that is contributed to by all for the benefit of all—it appeals to the moral sense of its supporters as it aids in making them jealous of keeping the fund intact. Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the daily balance at the credit of the fund in the bank's books is credited half-yearly. About two and a half years after the establishment of this fund, another fund for the benefit of the officers was established—the pension fund. Both of these funds are administered by the bank's officials and the large working expenses of outside companies has been saved to the staff thereby.

A new feature was introduced into Canadian banking at the close of last year, when the bank submitted its books and statements to strictly independent audit. This is a course which has not yet been adopted by any other of the Canadian banks, but one which has received general commendation throughout the country. As might be expected from a bank which has such a splendid record, many of its former officers are to-day occupying prominent positions in the financial world. Among its past officers it can name Mr. Thomas Fyffe, a former general manager, now living in retirement in Montreal, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities on

banking in America; Mr. J. B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago; Mr. D. R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago; Mr. Alexander Robertson, vice-president of the Continental National Bank of Chicago; Mr. W. E. Stavert, superintendent of branches of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. W. D. Ross, general manager of the Metropolitan Bank. It may be of interest to add also that Sir Frederick W. Borden, minister of militia, in the present government, was agent of the bank at Canning at one time. The head office of the bank is situated in its native city of Halifax, and in 1900, on account of the spread westward of the branches, and also owing to the fact that Toronto is becoming the financial centre of Canada, the general manager's office was removed to the "Queen City," and for the carrying on of the work there a splendid suite of new offices was erected in 1898, on the south side of King-street. In the front portion of this building, which extends from King to Melinda-streets, the main Toronto branch occupies one of the finest banking rooms in the country, whilst to the rear are situated the offices of the general manager. During the last few years the work has increased to such an extent as to necessitate further accommodation being provided, and building operations to the east of the present building on Melinda-street will commence at an early date.

Financial News.

Continued from Page 12.

case of need, there would be no hesitation in accepting it. But the course of the Dominion's foreign trade lends itself admirably to assist the Canadian banks in extricating their funds. Every year it is a case of heavy payments on balance to the States, and heavy collections from Britain. Customarily, the collections made from Britain are made thru New York. Latterly the banks have been able to satisfy the debt to the States by drawing on the New York balances and loans. Collection from Great Britain has been made direct. During October the cash loans decreased over \$15,000,000.

The frugality of Canadians is shown by the deposits in financial institutions, which are now more than \$110 per head of the total population.

A bank account is better than the same money in a purse. It is safe and best of all is constantly increasing, and at the same time helping someone else.

Have you a bank deposit? If not, why not? You can start a bank account with a dollar, and there is considerable pleasure in watching it grow.

Money deposited in Ontario will help to develop the west. The western farmer can make money for himself and pay good interest for accommodation. Keeping money in one's pocket or hoarded in the house retards progress.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - **TORONTO, CANADA**
Capital - - - - - \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - 4,500,000

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM H. BEATTY, President. D. COULSON.
ROBERT REFOR, JOHN MACDONALD, W. G. GOODERHAM, Vice-President.
WILLIAM STONE, HON. C. S. HYMAN, M. P. ROBERT MEIGHEN,
DUNCAN COULSON, General Manager. A. E. GOODERHAM, NICHOLAS BAWLF.
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Assistant General Manager.

Ontario	BRANCHES	Quebec
Toronto (7 offices)	Collingwood	Montreal (3 offices)
Allandale	Copper Cliff	Maisonneuve
Aurora	Creemore	Point St. Charles
Barrie	Dorchester	Gaspé
Berlin	Elmvale	St. Lambert
Bradford	Galt	Manitoba
Brantford	Gananoque	Cartwright
Brockville	Hastings	Pilot Mound
Burford	Keene	Portage la Prairie
Cardinal	London	Rosburn
Cobourg	London East	Swan River
Colborne	London North	Winnipeg
Coldwater	Lynden	
	Merriton	
	Millbrook	
	Newmarket	
	Oakville	
	Oil Springs	
	Omenee	
	Parry Harbor	
	Parry Sound	
	Peterboro	
	Petrolia	
	Port Hope	
	Preston	
	St. Catharines	
	Sarnia	
	Shelburne	
	Stayner	
	Sudbury	
	Thornbury	
	Victoria Harbor	
	Wallaceburg	
	Waterloo	
	Welland	
	Sask.	
	Langenburg	
	Quill Lake	
	Walseley	
	Yorkton	

BANKERS: London, England—The London City and Midland Bank, Limited. New York—National Bank of Commerce. Chicago—First National Bank.

Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment

A Branch of this Bank has been opened at No 205 Yonge Street, opposite Albert Street, under the management of Mr. F. L. Coulson.

The new office will have the facilities for the transaction of all departments of Banking, and both Business and Savings Accounts are invited.

For the accommodation of Lady Customers, a special writing-room, suitably equipped, has been prepared.