

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000
Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952
Total Assets, \$302,980,554

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. V. Meredith, Esq., President

R. B. Angus, Esq.	E. B. Greenshields, Esq.	Sir William Macdonald
Hon. Robt. Mackay	Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
A. Baumgarten, Esq.	C. B. Gordon, Esq.	H. R. Drummond, Esq.
D. Forbes Angus, Esq.		William McMaster, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite, Esq.

Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland;
Also at London, England;
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

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

W. H. HOGG,
Manager
Vancouver Branch

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital - - - \$4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund - - - \$3,017,333.33

Head Office in Canada, Montreal

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

Branches in British Columbia

Agassiz	Kerrisdale	Prince Rupert
Ashcroft	Lillooet	Quesnel
Duncan	North Vancouver	Rossland
Esquimalt	150-Mile House	Trail
Hedley	Prince George	Vancouver
Kaslo		Victoria

YUKON TERRITORY

DAWSON

Savings Department at all Branches.

Special facilities available to customers importing goods under Bank Credits.

Collections made at lowest rates

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued; negotiable anywhere.

Vancouver Branch

WILLIAM GODFREY, Manager

E. STONHAM, Assistant Manager

be invaluable in the next wave of immigration, and no one more capable of doing the work of the department than maimed soldiers who are dependent upon the Government for support.

"Settlers, with a little capital may now take their choice of an infinite variety of occupations. They have open to them all the future of pioneers, combined with the advantages of the best twentieth century civilization. Opportunities for intensive cultivation of the rich virgin soil of the valleys of British Columbia; extensive cultivation and stock-raising on the prairies of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba; mixed farming, lumbering and mining in the timberlands of Ontario; have been made accessible to those who care to come to Canada. The great undeveloped resources of Canada are no longer a mere theme for the oratory of the spellbinder or the hustings: they are now ready to be converted into accounts for the savings banks.

"The accessibility of rich natural resources is our main talking point, but who is best capable of expressing it and working out the vast details incidental to immigration and colonization? The two activities are inseparable, if we bear in mind the necessity of building for permanency. To my mind, there should be no divergence of opinion as to this phase of the question. A great, centrally-directed government organization is alone competent to handle these problems. The first step should be a proper understanding between the Dominion and Provincial Governments as to the work involved, and a co-ordination of forces which will prevent duplication of effort and secure a proper distribution of responsibility; and then the outside agencies, including transportation, must be fitted into doing their parts. The experience of the past eighteen months has pressed home the value of central direction in mobilization for war, and should teach us the value of mobilization in the pursuits of peace.

"As a railway man, I may have over-emphasized the place of transportation in this movement; but I do not overlook the necessity and the value of the services to be rendered by the bank, the factory, the store, the press, the school, and the church. Immigration on the huge scale suggested will tax to the utmost the organizing genius of the government and the capacity of the different forces within the country, which go to make up its national life. There is a patriotism demanded by the State in peace, as well as in war. And it is only by a loyal co-operation of all the forces within the State that Canada will realize its destiny as a prosperous and populous nation within the Empire."

SYNOPSIS OF THE BANK OF TORONTO REPORT

For Year ending 30th November, 1915, presented at the Annual Meeting
12th January, 1916

The Strong Position of the Bank—Cash, bank balances, marketable securities and other quick assets held, amounting to \$20,653,994, equal to over 37% of the amount owing the public.

Deposits, \$48,769,766, an increase of \$3,844,786 over last year.

Loans and Investments, \$48,074,186, an increase of \$2,135,153 for the year. As all the branches of the bank are in Canada, almost all of this large sum is loaned to Canadian business men and farmers, or invested in Canadian securities.

Total Assets, \$66,767,203, an increase for the year of \$4,837,840.

Profits, \$663,074, from which were paid the usual dividend, amounting to \$550,000; war tax on circulation, \$30,502; the usual contribution to Officers' Pension Fund, \$25,000; and contributions to Patriotic, Relief and Hospital Funds of \$21,000.

Rest, \$6,000,000, which with profits carried forward make total Reserve Funds of \$6,439,382, a strong protection to the stockholders, and, with the paid up capital of \$5,000,000, making a total protection of \$11,439,382 to the public.

Subscription to Canadian War Loan, \$979,700.

The new director, Mr. Paul J. Myler, vice-president of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, of Hamilton.