BANK OF MONTREAL Established over 100 years Capital Paid Up. Rest \$20,000,000

10050		+,,
Undivided Profits		\$1,812,854
Total Assets		\$545,304,809

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Branches and Agencies Throughout Canada and Newfoundland, At London, England, and at Mexico City. In Paris, Bank of Montreal (France). In the United States—New York, Chicago, Spokane, San Francisco—British American Bank (owned and controlled by Bank of Montreal.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

W. H. HOGG, Manager Vancouver Branch

The Royal Bank of Canada INCORPORATED 1869. Capital Authorized \$ 25,000,000 Capital Paid Up 17,000,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits 18,000,000 Total Assets 550,000,000		
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CANADIAN BRANCHES: 171 Branches in the Province of Ontario.		
54 " " " " " Quebec. 26 " " " " New Brunswick. 69 " " " " Nova Scotia.		
10 Frince Edward Island.		
37 " " " " Manitoba. 107 " " " " Saskatchewan. 50 " " " " British Columbia. OUTSIDE BRANCHES:		
10 Branches in Newfoundland. 71 " " West Indies. 15 " " Central and South America.		
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As a result of the serious unsettlement in Europe we find that finance, commerce and industry are unusually cautious. In the face of currency expansion the credit situation throughout the world of trade has become unwieldy, and in order to prevent collapse must be brought within the margin of safety. We find that on the one hand world demands clamoring for production and on the other hand the instruments of production, both capital and labor showing evidences of inadequacy to supply these demands. This in the face of world-wide public revolt against the scale of prices.

The effects of world trade upon Canada is to give caution and conservatism to business through unsettled political conditions and to react similarly on credit.

The Canadian situation has all the outward marks of safety. Trade and industry are remarkably active and production is on a heavy scale. No signs of industrial reaction are evident in the more thickly populated East, and the demand for goods is far exceeding the capacity of Canadian factories to supply. Until something much more untoward happens in Europe no serious effect will be felt in Canadian industry. Under present conditions we in Canada are more subject to the influence of the United States where there are trends of reaction which may help to slow down manufacturing in Canada. For the present it would appear that the prairies have, except with the development of new agricultural districts, about reached their maximum activ-ity and that some marking of time must take place until the crops are past the time of depreciation. Crop reports and crop conditions on the prairies presage a heavy yield per acres with, however, a shortened acreage. Under present circumstances this may prove a benefit as it will involve a smaller demand for farm labor. The next sixty days, however, will be watched with anxiety by Canadian financial and business interests on account of the tremendous beneficial influence which large crops have upon Canadian business, and until these crops are made nothing definite can be ventured.

A serious aspect of prairie trade is the severe winter which the live stock industry endured. Added to failure of hay crops, which threatened the existence of herds and necessitated strenuous steps to be taken for the feeding of cattle, the severe winter has dealt a serious blow to the live stock industry, from which it will undoubtedly take from three to four years to recover.

(Continued on Page Eighteen.)

