

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up	\$16,000,000
Rest	\$16,000,000
Undivided Profits	\$1,664,893
Total Assets	\$403,980,236

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Sir Charles Gordon, K.B.E., Vice-President

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## HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor  
Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite

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, Superintendent of British Columbia Branches Vancouver	W. H. HOGG, Manager Vancouver Branch
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# The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits	14,564,000
Total Assets	335,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir H. 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.

367 Branches distributed throughout every Province in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland; also branches throughout the West Indies, Central and South America.

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 Vancouver	THOS. P. PEACOCK, Mgr. R. M. BOYD, Asst. Mgr. Vancouver Branch
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and disastrous strike in the coal districts of the Crow's Nest was a precursor of an equally disastrous strike at the customs smelter at Trail, which ended only on December 21st. The Crow's Nest strike prevented the metallurgical treatment of ore in addition to its direct effect upon the industrial and domestic supplies of coal. The Trail strike practically tied up all the shipping mines of the interior, except those which were fortunate enough to have zinc ores to ship across the Line. The imposition of a lead embargo against lead ores by the Trail smelter also had a retarding effect. It is expected however that a very large increase of munitions which will take place in the United States during the present year will take the full production of lead in British Columbia. A preliminary estimate of the Department of Mines will soon be published. The mineral production in 1916 was valued at \$42,290,462, which was the record production to date. It is hoped that the 1917 production will approximate \$40,000,000. It is however, to be doubted, that the actual production for last year will much exceed \$37,000,000.

Although the mineral output was less than in the previous year, mining development has been considerably extended during the past year. A large number of new mines have been added to the shipping list and prospecting and development work have been going on steadily. Barring labor troubles, 1918 should make a heavier production in the way of tonnage than in any previous year, and if the prices of metals do not recede too far, the value of the production should exceed the banner year of 1916.

Agriculture production in British Columbia it is conservatively estimated, will exceed \$35,000,000, as against \$32,182,915 in 1916. Fruit crops have been excellent. The grain crops on account of the dry season in the interior, will not be large. The prices, however, were much in excess of that received in 1916. Truck gardening had everywhere a successful season. Although the potato crop was smaller and did not yield the values of 1916, such crops as peas, beans, tomatoes, etc., more than compensated the loss. One important feature of the agricultural production was the backyard gardening in the larger centres of population, which has given excellent results and it is to be hoped will be carried on permanently and perhaps extended by those availing themselves of it.

Production is on an increase in the live stock industries. Cattle and sheep have advanced during the past year. If the propaganda of the food controller will meet with any success, a firm step in the establishment of a permanent hog industry should be made this year.

The fishing industry has had an unusually profitable year. Not only have the prices of fish advanced to very high levels, but the catch and the packs have been notable. The salmon pack of 1917, the big year of the four year cycle, was 1,557,485 cases. This is in comparison with the last big year, 1913, when 1,353,901 cases were packed. While the sockeye run on the Fraser River was a disaster, nevertheless the pack of cheaper grades was extremely heavy. Details of the 1917 salmon pack are available on another page. The halibut catch will closely approximate that of 1916 at very much enhanced prices. Some serious efforts at packing herring were begun. Perhaps no industry in the province has experienced such uniform and remarkable prosperity as the fishing industry in 1917. This applies to the fisherman, the cold storage man, the wholesaler and the cannery man, as well as the dealer in fishing equipment.

The progress of general business is told in the bank clearings of Vancouver for the past year, which reached a total of \$419,610,898, as against \$321,585,726 for 1916, and \$281,575,949 for 1915. This increase in bank clearings is

(Continued on page 12)