

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—Toronto, Canada

Paid-up Capital - - - \$15,000,000  
Reserve Fund - - - 13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD - - - - General Manager  
JOHN AIRD - - - - Assistant General Manager

This Bank has 370 branches throughout Canada, in San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, Ore., and an agency in New York, also branches in London, Eng., Mexico City and St. John's, Nfld., and has excellent facilities for transacting a banking business of every description.

### Savings Bank Accounts

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

## 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	Lytton	Rosland
Esquimalt	North Vancouver	Trail
Hedley	150-Mile House	Vancouver
Kaslo	Prince George	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

All during the winter the Dominion Department of Agriculture, assisted by the similar departments of the various Provinces, have engaged on a wide publicity campaign on the subject of "Patriotism and Production," which, if the farmers needed any further incentive than high prices, has certainly encouraged the planting of more acreage. The plans of the agricultural districts throughout the Dominion call for a very large increase in acreage of wheat and oats particularly, but since no official report has been issued it is impossible to say what that increase will be. Plowing is now general, and conditions of the land and weather will have a material bearing on the ultimate acreage. Some estimates coming through from agricultural points estimate the increase as high as fifty per cent. It would, however, be almost physically impossible to have a general increase of over 30%, while 25% is apt to be nearer the total amount of increase of acreage in crops.

With a wheat crop reaped last year of less than 150,000,000 bushels, which under normal conditions would have been nearer 200,000,000 bushels, the increased acreage this year under average conditions should total 250,000,000 bushels, which it is fondly to be hoped will be exceeded. The influence of this crop with the present prices obtaining, which are expected to hold until after the next harvest, cannot be adequately described for fear of overstating the case.

Its importance as a factor in paying international debts is very large; not less so is it in clearing up local debts. The proceeds ramify through all industry and commerce. British Columbia is familiar with the effect of crops on the lumber industry. The medium crop of 1913 and the crop failure of 1914 is responsible in large measure for the small demand for lumber in this Province, which has resulted in the enforced idleness for a time of 75% of our mills. The logging industry has been similarly affected.

Since plowing started some very respectable orders have been placed among the lumber mills of the Province, and these orders have continued and seem likely to grow. They have been taking up stocks on hand, relieving the pressure to sell, and have resulted in a much healthier situation in the lumber industry. The shingle industry has reasonably maintained itself throughout the depression in trade due to the free shingle item on the United States Customs list.

Much has been said and written about the deep-sea lumber trade and the lumber industry, and the Government are putting forth very strong efforts to capture and recapture its share of this trade. The war will certainly develop a demand for lumber for purposes of reconstruction, and the share that British Columbia should receive is considerable. The trade at present is held up by the high charter market, but the first relaxation in freight charters will have an important effect on the deep-sea lumber trade. The efforts of the Government to extend this trade cannot be expected to materialize in orders immediately. What the future has in store, however, will have a large bearing on the activity of the lumber industry.

It will not take long for activity in one line to be felt in others, and so hasten a return to normal of the whole industry and commerce of the Dominion.

The foundations of the country are now strong; excesses and speculation have been weeded out. Confidence and faith in the business structure is slowly gaining strength. The banks are prepared to handle any expansion in business, and, because of the huge accumulations of resources in their vaults, are very friendly to any extension in credits that is warranted in the circumstances.