

GERMAN-MADE GOODS FOR CANADA?

British Empire Union Says They Are Ready for Shipment —High Tariff Asked

That parliament should legislate to protect the trade of Canada against the threatened influx of German and Austrian-made goods following the conclusion of the war, is the plea of a resolution forwarded by the British Empire Union of Canada to the Dominion government. This organization, formerly known as the Anti-German League, while not harboring hatred, has determined to do everything possible to prevent German business being transacted in Canada to the detriment of British interests. The resolution suggests that a duty should be imposed sufficiently high to nullify the unfair competition to which the manufacturing industries of this country will undoubtedly be subject. Immigrants from these enemy countries also should be taxed to such an extent as to offer no encouragement to them to settle in the Dominion. It is pointed out that Australia and New Zealand have already passed laws imposing a duty of 75 per cent. on German goods after the war, and have placed such restrictions on German immigrants as practically to prohibit them from entering those countries.

Canadian Manufacturers' Views.

The resolution of the British Empire Union has aroused considerable interest, and in view of the strength of British ideals in Canada, it is anticipated that the government will take some action. Canadian manufacturers are understood to be in sympathy with the principle of the resolution in so far as it is calculated to place disabilities on German firms endeavouring to trade here, but they are thought generally to hold the view that there would be little object in adopting measures which, while reducing to a minimum any direct trade with Germany, would increase the opportunities for middlemen in a third country, probably the United States, to

supply us with goods into which German materials had entered.

With the resolution, the British Empire Union has also sent to the government some interesting facts regarding German activities here. The Toronto representative of a Hamburg company, for example, recently stated that his firm has 10,000 cases of German goods at the docks of Hamburg ready to ship to Canada as soon as peace is declared. Complaints have been made that a cutlery firm on Yonge Street, Toronto, continue, after two and a half years of war, to offer German cutlery for sale. It is also said that the agent for a Toronto hardware firm have sent out their travellers soliciting orders for German skates to be delivered after the war, and that orders for German goods have been solicited from Toronto plumbers.

German Goods From States?

A year ago, the British Empire Union submitted a statement to the customs officials complaining that a departmental store had a large stock of German-made goods of recent importation, apparently obtained through a German agent in the United States. It was charged also that the words "Made in Germany" had been obliterated from all goods where possible, and that on the boxes containing the goods, labels printed "Made in Canada" and "Made in the United States" were substituted. The customs department at Ottawa considered that the papers filed by the British Empire Union contained no proof of unlawful trading with the enemy on the part of the company concerned, but suggested that the facts should be laid before the department of justice for action by the attorney-general.

Mr. H. W. Wood, of Calgary, has been elected president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. J. A. Haharg, of Moose Jaw, is vice-president and Mr. Roderick MacKenzie, of Winnipeg, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer. Messrs. R. C. Henders and G. Chipman, along with the officers of the council, will constitute the executive.

The Bank of British North America

ESTABLISHED IN 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$4,866,666.67

RESERVED FUND, \$3,017,333.34

Eighty-First Annual Report and Balance Sheet

*Report of the Directors of The Bank of British North America,
Presented to the Proprietors at Their Eighty-First Yearly
General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 6th, 1917.*

The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to 30th November last.

It will be seen that the profits for the Year, including \$52,175.71 brought forward from 30th November, 1915, amount to \$598,522.11 of which \$146,000 was appropriated to a dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of \$452,522.11, out of which the Directors propose to declare a Dividend of 40s. per Share, payable, less Income Tax, on 6th April, and a Bonus of 5 per cent. to the Staff, estimated to cost about \$34,100.00, leaving, after the other special appropriations mentioned in the Balance Sheet, an amount of \$104,222.15 to be carried forward.

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 7 per cent. for the Year.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 5th April.

During the year ended 30th November last, the Sub-Branch at Ituna, Saskatchewan, was closed.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff, viz.:—

To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	\$ 9,003.60
" " Pension Fund	37,998.55
" " Life Insurance Fund	18,493.33

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Clause 60 of the Deed of Settlement, the Court of Directors, in September last, appointed an Advisory Committee in Montreal, consisting of Sir Herbert B. Ames, M.P., Mr. W. R. MacInnes and Mr. W. R. Miller, and they feel confident that this appointment will prove to be of great advantage to the Bank.

London, 26th February, 1917.