

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

|                   |   |   |   |   |                 |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Capital Paid Up   | - | - | - | - | \$16,000,000.00 |
| Rest              | - | - | - | - | 16,000,000.00   |
| Undivided Profits | - | - | - | - | 1,557,034.00    |
| Total Assets      | - | - | - | - | 386,806,887.00  |

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

|                             |   |   |   |   |   |                |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
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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.

### HOW A MONTREAL AUTHOR ENDEAVORED TO PREVENT THE WAR.

The "Gateway Magazine," of Detroit, Michigan, September, 1917, issue, page 25, has the following article regarding the work of an author born and educated in Montreal, Canada:

"In his illustrated books, 'China Revolutionized,' and 'The Chinese,' John Stuart Thomson, the Oriental Explorer, discusses the main features of the great contest active in China between Manchus and Chinese; between monarchists and Republicans, for the control of that vast and opulent country.

"This author has long been a leading defender of Chinese Republicans; America's and Canada's interests in the Far East, including the Retention of the Philippines; and an Anglo-American naval defensive alliance. Discussing his plan and propaganda in their issue of April 15th, 1911, France's leading review 'La Nouvelle Revue,' of Paris, promised that France would gladly join such a naval alliance. Had this author's plan and propaganda been then carried through, doubtless Germany would not have precipitated the world-war. This issue of 'La Nouvelle Revue,' and this author's propaganda, therefore, stand as a melancholy monument of what might and should have been effected at the time.

John Stuart Thomson's books on the Far East have been recommended by various Royal Geographical Societies and the foremost world-wide authorities as the most authoritative books of their kind published."

### GERMAN PEACE INVASION.

Chemical companies in America have more to fear of a German invasion when peace arrives than at present. Reports from the other side indicate that all German chemical concerns will band together to put down competition. Expenses will be met jointly and one report says the manufacturers have already entered agreement to pay the same wages, same price for raw materials and to undersell foreign competitors in their own markets to as great extent as possible. When it is considered what American manufacturers have to contend with — high wages, labor troubles, etc. — fear of a banding together of German restraint of trade is well founded. — The Wall Street Journal.

### CURFEW IN NEW YORK.

In face of great publicity given the death knell of the horse-car on Manhattan Island, it will seem incredible that nine o'clock curfew is still rung out nightly in the city. It is the survival of an old custom in existence many years. Nine o'clock bell, warning all good citizens as to lateness of the hour, rings out nightly in upper end of Manhattan Island, from what was once the fire observation tower, on a hill in Mt. Morris Park.—Wall Street Journal.

### WAGING WAR FOR THE FUTURE.

(Boston Transcript).

This war is not being waged by us for this generation alone, but for the welfare of all future time, and it is only just that future generations should bear some of the cost. Moreover, the present generation, even without any increase of taxes, would be paying the greater part of the cost. It would be paying—it is now paying—the cost in human lives, in health, in domestic happiness; all of which it is freely sacrificing for humanity's sake. If we give blood, shall not our children give at least a large part of the gold? We would not shrink, we would not have the nation shrink, from paying now some portion of the pecuniary cost of the great war. But we would not have that portion made so great as to be made burdensome to those who are also paying the greater cost, the non-pecuniary cost which is calculated in ruined homes, in widows and orphans, in live-long cripples, and in uncounted soldiers' graves. If this generation provides the human lives and does the fighting, it will be equitable for posterity to provide much of the money and to do much of the paying.

### NEW ZEALAND NURSERIES.

New Zealand has seven government forest nurseries, the output of which varies from 2,600,000 to 6,000,000 trees annually.

### "SUCCESS"

The Continental Insurance Company is distributing with its compliments copies of a booklet entitled "Success." The foreword:

In these days of hurry and stress, we have a few of us any time to devote to quiet thought. Indeed to most of us a period of meditation seems a waste of time—we are all yearning to be up and doing, anxious to be achieving something. So much insistence do we place upon the act of "doing," that we are inclined to view it as an end in itself and as long oblivious of the fact that we may be expending force upon an unnecessary undertaking.

As one who, as the result of a successful career, has greater opportunities for quiet reflection than the majority of mankind, the author has recognized that "being" is far more important than "doing" and has here set out a few simple rules based upon this conclusion, which, if they are followed with even a modicum, of faithfulness, will lead to more productive and successful doing.

### BEGINNING OF INSURANCE IN U. S.

In the U. S. insurance began in marine writing by individuals, as it had in other countries. It is said that in Philadelphia, then our National capital, there were about fifty individuals engaged in this business, and that each might assume a liability as high as \$1,000 on a bottom, or cargo, so that many valuable cargoes were scantily insured.

Some of these underwriters were lucky and prospered; but many "went broke." Fire insurance was considered too small a "game" for these individuals.

It is claimed that there was a mutual fire insurance company in Charleston, S.C., as early as 1730; but it has been considered that the first organization was that of the "Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire" in 1752, which still lives in good financial health. Benjamin Franklin was one of its first directors.

A second mutual or co-operative company was organized in Philadelphia, because the "Contributionship" would not insure houses with shade trees in front, claiming that they hindered fire extinguishment, so the second organization came to be known as "The Green Tree Company."

It appears that the first incorporated joint-stock insurance company in this country was that of "The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America," of Philadelphia, established in 1792, after a long and stubborn opposition on the part of the individuals in the business.

For a period this company confined its business to marine writing, commencing writing fire insurance in 1794, by issuing "proposals," or offers to write fire policies for selected property-owners, for only those of well-known standing and responsibility could obtain insurance. Only seventy-three fire policies were issued during the first year.

The first fire insurance company in New York City was organized in 1787, Alexander Hamilton drafting the necessary papers, which are now in the custody of the historical society of that city.—Insurance Press.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital  
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund  
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$110,000,000

The strong position of the Bank of Nova Scotia not only assures the safety of funds left on deposit with the Bank but also places it in a position where it can readily care for any legitimate business needs of its customers. We invite banking business of every description.

# THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA