

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
JOHN AIRD - - - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - - 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 Merchants' Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1864

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid-up Capital - - \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - \$7,248,134

President.....Sir H. Montagu Allan
Vice-President.....K. W. Blackwell
E. F. Hebden, Managing Director.
D. C. Macarow, General Manager.
T. E. Merrett, Superintendent and Chief Inspector.

211 Branches in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Agents in Great Britain: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; The Royal Bank of Scotland.

New York Agency.....63 and 65 Wall Street

General Banking Business Transacted
Savings Departments at all Branches

Deposits received of One Dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Granville and Pender Streets.....G. S. HARRISON, Mgr.
Hastings and Carrall Streets.....G. N. STACEY, Mgr.

BETTER FEELING OF EAST TOWARD BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. D. R. Clarke, acting superintendent of British Columbia branches of the Bank of Montreal, with headquarters at Vancouver, who has been in Montreal during the Autumn, writes in a communication to the Editor of conditions in the East and its attitude toward British Columbia. He said in part:

".... It is my hope and anticipation to return to Vancouver by the first of December and to continue the work at short range which I have been carrying on for some months at a greater distance.

"As you are doubtless fully aware, the Eastern part of Canada, or say anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, is on the whole abundantly prosperous, and in special lines a great deal of money is being made and a number of people becoming apparently wealthy. The feeling is what might be called good and in this goodness of feeling British Columbia is not forgotten; people of the East now speak of it and its prospects in most kindly terms. At long distance they see visions of great mining development, of unlimited timber resources and growing fisheries, and they are not inclined to wag their heads so wisely about the mishaps in the real estate boom. They believe that British Columbia is recovering from its financial set-back and that it is to be one of the greatest Provinces of Canada.

"Everybody is too busy just now with their own affairs in the East to take more than a passing and sentimental interest in the conditions of the far West, but still through it all the growing sentiment is that British Columbia is going to expand and will be a Province where after the war perhaps the adventurous spirit will call for an immigration of a very healthy character to be the means of building up for the future welfare of the country. . . ."

CANADA'S TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

During the second year of the war Canada's total trade, exclusive of coin and bullion, reached the new high record of \$1,668,880,000. The balance of trade in Canada's favor grew to \$359,860,000, as compared with \$89,088,000 for the year ended with August, 1915. The aggregate favorable trade balance for the two years is \$448,948,000, and the export of manufactured articles for the two years aggregated \$453,867,000, or more than four times the total value of manufactured exports for the two years preceding the war.

There was also a considerable increase in the imports of luxuries. The total value of precious stones imported during the year was \$1,298,000; of silk and manufactures of silk, \$11,143,000; of spirits and wines, \$3,961,000; tobacco, \$6,233,000; and watches, \$1,482,000. The aggregate value of these articles imported during the second year of the war was \$24,117,000, and during the first year \$18,050,000, making a total of \$52,167,000 for the two years.

In regard to relative growth of trade with Great Britain and with the United States the figures show an increase of \$36,461,000 in imports from Great Britain, and of \$208,090,000 in imports from the United States. Exports to Great Britain increased by \$395,483,000, and exports to the United States by \$61,126,000.

MUNITION ORDERS PLACED IN VANCOUVER.

A contract for 245,000 eighteen-pound high explosive shells has been entered into by the Munitions Department with Vancouver and Westminster factories. The order, it is stated, will keep the munition factories with which they have been placed working at good pressure for another six months.