

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	Rossland
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

over, we must also be prepared in the Colonies for a vast alien population who will turn their faces towards our doors. As long as these people are healthy, industrious, and capable of making their way, you may be certain that the overseas Dominions will welcome them.

In reply to the deputation, Mr. Bonar Law said in part:

Some of the speakers have spoken as to what the tendencies will be after the war. I have tried to forecast as clearly as I could what will happen from the point of view of labour when the war is over, but I think I should be very foolish if I gave any indication in the way of prophecy as to what my views are. On the one hand, take the position of labour here at home. Our factories are all busy at work, a good deal of which will stop the moment the war is over, and in addition to that, the men who are now fighting will have to find employment. That suggests that there will be at once, after the cessation of hostilities, a great deal of unemployment in this country. On the other hand, if capital is available, the wastage and ravages of war have got to be made good. For shipping and shipbuilding, for instance, and other industries in the same position, there will be a big demand. I would not like to say that in my opinion it is at all certain that the end of the war will be the beginning of a period of unemployment in this country, but I think the temptation to our people to emigrate will be very great. The war is causing prices to be high for all the commodities which are produced in the Colonies, so that the Colonies must prosper, and I think the Canadian representative will agree that, taking Canada, the war is going to bring her a great deal of development and increased capital from the higher prices, and it is almost certain that there will be a great demand for more people in the Colonies at the end of the war. Now we here at home are torn in two ways. We certainly desire to see the British Empire everywhere expand, and to have these fertile lands filled by people of our own race. On the other hand, I do not think any of us would look with any pleasure at the prospect of a very large number of the men who are now fighting for us, men who are the very best of our population, suddenly leaving the country. The problem which we have to face—and it is one which certainly no Government fails to take an interest in—is first of all to try and help these soldiers to find the kind of employment which suits them best, and in the way which suits them best. On the other hand, we do wish to see if it can be done, if it is better all round that these men should be taken overseas. It is for that reason that Lord Selborne has appointed the committee to which reference has been made, which is doing exactly what you wish and is considering the subject in advance. I am sure the subject ought to be considered from the point of view of the overseas Dominions as well as from the point of view of the Government here. Colonel Rawson has said that the motive power in deciding the way in which emigration should go comes largely from the Colonies themselves, and depends greatly on the inducements held out. Now the Canadian Government has already appointed a Commission to go into this very subject, and I have the terms of reference here, which I will read: "In connection with the subjects above alluded to, consideration should be given to the conditions which will arise upon the conclusion of the present war, and to the resulting opportunities for a vigorous and effective policy of immigration." I have no doubt the other Governments of the British Empire will soon be considering the same subject, and will be inclined to take some steps of the same kind.